REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1873-74.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES.

MADRAS
PRINTED AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MOUNT ROAD, BY
WILLIAM THOMAS
1875.

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Report of the
[illegible] of the
Mendon
Providence
1873-74
233p., cxiv

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SEASON AND HARVESTS.

In the last Administration Report it was noted that the harvests of the year 1872-73 had very generally suffered from abundant or unseasonable rains The occurrence of a most untimely fall of rain in the month of February 1873 was specially remarked upon, and it was possibly due to this cause that the south-west monsoon of 1873-74 reached the Central and Northern Districts much later than usual. After its setting in, there was, however, no cause for complaint, and the Western and Northern Districts under its influence were fairly prosperous.

South West Monsoon.

The north-east monsoon, on the other hand, came in good time and with a somewhat unusual abundance, but ceased early, and thus there was in the Southern Districts generally a scarcity of water towards the close of the year. This gave rise to some anxiety and, to afford relief in the Districts of Madura, South Arcot, and Chingleput, a few works were specially prosecuted, but the early rains of 1874-75 speedily set all fears at rest though the harvest on unirrigated lands was a very short one.

North East Monsoon.

Relief Works.

The tea and coffee plantations on the Nilgiris are said to have suffered from want of rain, and, as is noted under the head of Trade, the quantity of coffee exported fell off in the face of the great demand evidenced by its enhanced value

Tea and Coffee plantations.

PRICES.

As a result of the failure of the north-east monsoon, the price of the dry grains depending on it, which form the staple food of the poorer classes, rose greatly in value in the Southern Districts. The increased export of rice, chiefly to Ceylon, Bengal, and the United Kingdom, may have had some slight influence in this direction, but the rice harvest, depending generally on artificial means of irrigation, was fairly abundant and thus much in excess of the wants of the rice-eating classes, while it is significant that the prices of rice and paddy showed little change.

Dry grains.

Rice.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera.

The year is considered to have been not unhealthy and was remarkable for what practically amounted to a perfect immunity from epidemic cholera The information given as to the death-registration in the section Vital Statistics relates to the calendar year 1873, and it will be seen that only 840 deaths therein were attributed to cholera. The figures for the official year 1873-74 are believed to be still smaller.

Notwithstanding the unusually low rate of mortality from this cause, the total number of deaths registered in 1873 were 5,050 in excess of those in 1872. This result the Sanitary Commissioner attributes to improved registration, but there was a considerable increase in the mortality from *small-pox while the already weighty record of deaths from †fevers, grew still heavier.

Small pox.

*	1872	39,074.
	1873	51,782.

Fevers.

†	1872	214,148
	1873	222,843

So many types of the latter class of diseases yield readily to treatment that much of the present mortality must be preventable, and the necessity of dealing with outbreaks of fever by means of a special agency furnished with the necessary remedies and instructed in their use has been urged upon the Local Fund Boards.

The prevalence of fever in certain Districts is by some attributed to the stagnation of water caused by recently constructed irrigation works. At present the recorded information on the subject goes to show that fevers are more virulent, if not more prevalent, in the unirrigated high lands than in those that are submerged, but it could probably be mitigated in the latter by improved drainage. Attention has of late been specially directed to the Godavery Delta, and the early commencement of the work of village drainage has been ordered.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Surveys

The work done by the Revenue Survey Department continues to maintain that high character that has earned it special commendation. The area measured under all branches came to 3,983 square miles at the average cost per square mile of Rs. 127, and 2,530 square miles, at Rs. 43, were demarcated.

Demarcation

Topographical Surveys.

The Supplemental Topographical Surveys are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to the speedy completion of the District Maps, the preparation of which is now much facilitated by the use of photography

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Satisfactory progress was made in the work of Settlement Besides field operations, the introduction of new rates into portions of five Districts was effected with results* very beneficial to the revenue. At the same time where these results were brought about not by an excess in area discovered by Survey, but by increased rates of assessment, the Government have shown no desire to enforce the levy with undue speed, but have readily consented to a postponement, or to an arrangement for distributing the increase over a term of years, wherever adverse seasons or other sufficient reasons suggested either course.

New rates of Assessment.

*Increase—Rs 1,58,088.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The last report submitted by the Court of Wards showed that during Fasli 1282 (1872-73) there were thirty-one Estates under management with a nominal yearly income of Rs. 32,72,418.

Number Estates.

In the actual administration of the Estates after their assumption the Court's Agents are usually very successful, but the same cannot be said of their mode of dealing with the old debts due to and by the Estates. It has, therefore, been pointed out to them that the investigation of these claims must be searching and rigorous if the responsibilities which by law devolve upon the Court are to be properly discharged. Considerable difficulty is also experienced in the matter of the minors' education. The Agents are, however, provided by law with ample powers of interference in this direction and the paramount importance of securing, for their young wards, a judicious early training and superior education has been impressed upon them and a special detailed statement as to the attainments of each minor is in future to be submitted.

Minors' education.

POLICE FORCE.

The strength of the Force on the 31st March 1874 stood at 22,282, and the total cost was Rs. 35,09,300.

Strength of Force.

The subject of the numerous dismissals and resignations in the Police has occupied the attention of the Inspector-General who calculates that during the last twelve years no fewer than 36,274 men have left the Force. Vast differences are shown in the matter of punishments between Districts, and the Government have intimated the importance they attach to the subject and their expectation of better results in the future.

Dismissals. Resignations.

Punishments.

Fewer men were punished by the Courts, but there were several cases of extorting evidence which induced the Government to issue stringent orders on the subject

Standard of education.

The standard of education is still low among the men, 63 per cent. only of the whole Force being able to read and write.

Paucity of Force.

The alleged paucity of the Force in some Districts has been noticed by Government, and the question of increasing it either directly, or by supplementing it with an improved village Police, is under consideration.

Registration of old offenders.

The registration of old offenders is receiving careful attention and thus their enhanced punishment is being secured

CRIME.

General character of population.

The general population of the Madras Presidency is shown to be of a singularly inoffensive character "It will be found" the Inspector-General observes, "that only four cognizable crimes per diem, on an average, occurred in each of the large Districts of the Madras Presidency," each of these Districts averaging, it must be remembered, upwards of 7,000 square miles or about the size of North and South Wales put together

Dacoities.

In the number of Dacoities committed and in the percentage of convictions in detected cases there was alike an improvement, but this class of crime is still far larger than it should be, and special steps are being taken to suppress it.

Cattle-lifting.

Cattle-lifting is very prevalent in some of the Southern Districts, so much so that in many parts of the country the ryots are content to pay a species of "black mail" With a view to suppress this disgraceful state of things, orders have been issued that where the crime is peculiarly rife, District Magistrates should arrange for the offenders being placed before Magistrates of the highest powers.

False charges.

The number of false charges made to the Police continues to be very large. Of the doubtful cases referred to the Magistracy for orders, 10,604 were directed to be struck off as false, and the Government have pointed out the desirability of those classes of Magistrates who have power to do so *proprio motu*, taking cognizance of a few of the more notable cases and thus dealing a heavy blow to the reckless system which prevails.

Moplah outrage.

A notable feature in the criminal history of the year was the occurrence of a Moplah outrage in Malabar. This was the first disturbance of its kind that has occurred since the passing of the Moplah Act* A grievance of long standing existed between the Moplahs and a large landholder of the

*(XXIII of 1854)

Nair caste known as the Warrior of Kolatur who refused to part with a piece of land for a Mosque, and a band of nine fanatics determined to compass his destruction. On the way to his house these men visited that of a Nair priest by whom also the Moplah community considered their faith had been insulted, cut him down and left him for dead; they then proceeded to the house of the Warrior. He was absent, but they killed one member of his family and wounded another and then established themselves in the house. A neighbouring Sub-Magistrate, with a Police Inspector and twelve Constables, was soon on the spot, and the fanatics were called on to surrender. With this demand they refused compliance, but agreed not to move out of the house until the arrival of the European soldiers, and they did actually remain quiet until a detachment of Her Majesty's 43d Foot came and were posted round the house. They then issued from it in a body and were all with one exception shot down dead or mortally wounded. Two soldiers were slightly injured.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In the administration of Criminal Justice there was nothing calling for special comment.

Power of summary trials.

Since the close of the year the power of summary trials vested in the Magistrate of the District has been conferred on every Magistrate of a Division of a District exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and the formation of a Bench of Magistrates in every Municipality has been determined on. To effect this, a few of the leading residents in each Municipality are to be created Honorary Magistrates, of whom not fewer than two, with a salaried Magistrate as President, will constitute a Bench invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to try summarily certain petty offences, and especially those against the Municipal Act and Conservancy Clauses of the Police Act. By this means it is hoped that relief may be given to the salaried Magistracy in Municipal towns and the public be benefited by the more expeditious disposal of such cases while a mark of distinction will be conferred on numerous public-spirited individuals amongst the upper classes

Municipal Magistracy.

PRISONS.

Increased population.

The convict population of the prisons was somewhat larger than in 1872 owing to a large influx during the later months of the year No cause has been assigned for this sudden increase in crime but it was probably

1872 .	20,441.
1873. ..	21,480.

connected with the failure of the N. E. monsoon and the rising price of the dry cereals consumed by the poorer classes.

Short term Criminals.

Half of the convicts as usual were in for short terms not exceeding six months, and it is this fact that renders it so difficult to make their labor at once remunerative and really punitive. The prison returns confirm the statement in the Police Section of the Report that the members of the habitual criminal class are becoming better known. Among the male convicts 14·13 per cent., and among the females 11·49 per cent. had been previously incarcerated.

Habitual Criminals.

Jail Schools.

Attempts at educating the convicts are still continued and the reported results show a fair measure of success. These jail schools have never had the benefit of being examined by the experienced Inspectors of the ordinary schools, but this is now to be secured for them, and their inspection to be undertaken by the Educational Department.

Health of Prisoners.

The continued healthiness of the jails in this Presidency is a most gratifying return for the thought, labor and money that have been expended in effecting this improved state of things. In 1863-64 the percentage of mortality to the daily average strength was 10·99, a rate by no means abnormal, whereas in the year 1873 it was 2·83, a rate slightly in excess of the two previous years.

1872 ... 2·21.
1871.....1·84.

Central Jails' death-rate.

The Central Jails' death-rate exceeded for the first time that of the District Jails, and the Sanitary Commissioner anticipates that their rates of mortality will rise as the number of elderly prisoners accumulate in them. Moreover the ordinary criminal comes from a poorly nourished stock, and the hard work exacted in the large Jails soon tells on him unless accompanied by a full diet of unexceptionable quality.

Inspection of Prisoners.

Frequent inspections by the official visitors are being insisted upon and their attention is to be directed to the main points requiring notice and remark, so that any alteration in the health or appearance of the prisoners may be the subject of early notice and report.

Remission system.

The remission system, under which a convict whose sentence is one of eighteen months and upwards can by good conduct obtain a remission of a portion of his sentence as well as certain privileges during his imprisonment, has now been some years in force and is generally reported to work well and promote industry and good behaviour.

Maintenance charges.

The maintenance charges have shown a decrease for some years, and with an improved death-rate and an increasing outturn from manufactures there is much in the prison administra-

tion of this Presidency that must be looked upon as satisfactory. At the same time it must be admitted that there is still much room for advance.

An urgent measure of reform which is under adoption is the classification of the large Jails, so that prisoners may be drafted into them according to their offences, known characters, length of sentence, and other considerations of the like nature, so that hardened criminals and neophytes, men convicted of most serious crime and those guilty of minor offences, may not be herded together to the manifest detriment of the comparatively innocent and the destruction of all hope of improvement in any. Classification of large Jails.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

In the administration of Civil Justice the most notable event of the year (1873) was the coming into force of the Madras Civil Courts' Act. It is still too soon to speak with any certainty of the effect of this Act which abolished the pecuniary limit on the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, (Principal Sadr Amins), empowered District Moonsiffs to try causes up to the value of Rupees 2,500, and adopted from the Court Fees Act a new mode of valuing, for the purposes of jurisdiction, land paying revenue to Government, so that the annual revenue, and not as formerly the annual produce, determines the value except in the case of Inam lands. Madras Civil Courts' Act.

Under the powers conferred on them by the Act, the Government invested all Subordinate Judges with authority to try suits cognizable by Courts of Small Causes up to the amount of Rupees 500, and all Moonsiffs with similar powers up to Rupees fifty.

A radical change in the internal economy of the Courts was the introduction of an establishment of process servers, on fixed salaries in the room of the old batta peons. To effect this, new rules under Sections 20 and 22 of the Court Fees Act were framed and sanctioned by the Government of India. Process Servers.

A fixed fee is now levied for each process, but the rates originally decided on having been found not to yield sufficient for the maintenance of the necessary establishment, a slightly enhanced scale of fees has since been substituted.

The High Court have again commented on the inadequacy of the salaries of the Ministerial Officers of the Courts, and it is intended to re-open the question at an early date.

In the average duration of suits there was a great improvement, but the number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of Duration of Suits.

the year was so large that it seems probable that it will be necessary to increase the number of the District Moonsiffs, and a reference on the subject has been since made to the High Court.

Presidency Small Cause Court.

A few years back it was discovered that owing to the difference of the cost of suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes and the High Court, the former was the more expensive tribunal of the two, and that numerous suits cognizable by it were therefore brought in the latter Court In the year 1872 a reduction of the institution fee on sums over Rupees 200 was sanctioned, and owing to this change and to a recent alteration in the table of fees on the original side of the High Court, the comparative cheapness of a suit for 1,000 Rupees (the Small Cause Court limit) is now 50 per cent. in favor of the lower tribunal. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the numerous suits cognizable by the Small Cause Court which have hitherto been brought in the High Court will now be diverted into the proper judicatory. With a view still further to increase the usefulness of this Court, Act V of 1866, known as the "Summary procedure on Bills of Exchange Act" is now extended to it, and it has been decided to apply to the Government of India, so that the existing law under which the Court of Small Causes cannot attach and sell the *immoveable* property of a judgment-debtor may be altered and assimilated to that which enables the holder of a judgment passed by a Court in the Mofussil to obtain from it a certificate to the effect that, after the sale of a debtor's moveable property, a portion of the judgment-debt still remains due, and by presentation of that certificate to any Civil Court having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor is situated, to get execution against the same. Moreover under the sanction of the Government of India, certain portions of the Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and its Amending Act that relate to "Arrest and imprisonment in execution of decrees," and the subsistence allowance of defendants committed to jail in default of making a full surrender of their property, have been made applicable to the Madras Court of Small Causes.

REGISTRATION.

Increased operations

In the operations of the Registration Department there was the usual increase of 9 per cent, and as the average value of nearly every species of instrument declined the new and reduced table of fees* is continuing to produce the expected results

* Average, Rs 1-5 1

The steady increase that has occurred in the number of Wills registered since the Sub-Registrars were empowered to deal with open Wills, still continues, and it is interesting to observe that this is due to the Hindu and Mahomedan and not to the European and Eurasian portion of the population. It is also noteworthy that but few testators adopt the system of depositing their Wills in sealed covers. The number of Special Sub-Registrars is gradually being enlarged and the Government have signified their desire that Special Registrars and Sub-Registrars should always be appointed when existing arrangements appear insufficient. They are also prepared to assign fixed salaries to all Registrars' clerks and to give their assent to any other well-considered measure for the convenience of the public and the expansion of the system.

Wills.

Special Registrars and Sub Registrars.

MILITARY.

In the Military history of the year the assembling of a Camp of Exercise near Bangalore deserves special notice. The force which numbered 7,857 men was assembled in the month of January and remained in Camp for a month, during which it was manœuvred in brigades and divisions.

Camp of Exercise.

The troops were throughout in excellent health and were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The general health returns of the European troops for the year are very satisfactory, the sick and death-rates being both low.

Health of European troops.

The fevers which caused so large a mortality in the general population did not affect the European soldier, while the benefit of vaccination is conspicuously shown by the fact that in spite of the general prevalence of small-pox throughout the Presidency, only two deaths from this cause occurred among the British troops and their families.

Still more remarkable is the case of the Native army in which there was only one fatal case of small-pox.

Health of Native troops.

MARINE.

There was no exceptional atmospheric disturbance during the year and there is thus happily no serious casualty to record.

The tonnage entering the various ports decreased, but there was an increase in the value of the year's trade.

The question of a harbour for Madras was definitely considered and the plan of a close harbour, as recommended and elaborated by Mr. Parkes, C. E., after personal and local inquiry, has commended itself to this Government.

Harbour for Madras.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Farms

Measures for the improvement of agriculture continue to be systematically prosecuted in connection with the Government Farms—experimental and model—near Madras. In the successful conduct of operations at these farms there has been much to contend with, but progress is undoubtedly being made. The soils have been much improved and a large number of experiments with different manures, in feeding stock, and in the cultivation of new crops have been carefully carried out and fully reported on with a view to the instruction and benefit of the agricultural public.

Subsoil drainage

During the last two years experiments have been made of the effect of subsoil drainage, and though not yet completed, important results are anticipated. It is reported that "during the last dry season when the crops on the undrained land were withering and dying from want of moisture, those on the pipe-drained land were luxuriant and healthy."

Agricultural education

The question of supplementing the work of active experiment by the formation of a scheme for the instruction of the people in the science of agriculture is receiving careful consideration.

HORTICULTURE.

Cinchona plantations

Owing to lengthened drought and severe frost, the season was exceptionally unfavorable, but a considerable quantity of bark was harvested. Writing of the sale of the bark sent to England, the Secretary of State observed that "the total income from the plantations in 1873 will have been £13,490, which should increase in future years." "This," His Grace continued to remark, "I consider to be a satisfactory interest on the whole outlay and it entirely removes Cinchona cultivation from the category of experiments." The best mode of harvesting the bark is receiving very careful attention, but time is still required for the formation of a satisfactory decision on the subject. The manufacture of a febrifuge at once cheap and efficacious is a most pressing question in the interests of the fever-stricken poor, and special investigations are being made with a view to ascertaining how far the preparation now made up under the superintendence of the Government Quinologist meets the requirements of the case.

FORESTS.

Revenue

The gross revenue derived from Forests amounted to Rs. 4,49,541, and was Rs. 30,774 larger than that of the previous year.

There was no exceptional expenditure on the purchase of land as in 1872-73, and the regular expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 24,963. The net profit on the year's working, allowing for decrease of stock, was Rs 72,253, a result that must be considered satisfactory, regard being had to the large and unremunerative outlay on plantations and fuel reserves, the cost of which is estimated to have been Rs. 69,915 against receipts amounting only to Rs. 14,222 Expenditure

The most important measure of the year was the reduction of the fuel tax. A rapid rise had of late years taken place in the rate of seignorage charged upon fuel, and from information collected by the Board of Revenue, as well as from inquiries made regarding the general incidence of taxation in the Presidency, it appeared that in some localities the fuel tax pressed with special severity on the poorer classes of the population. A reduction of the general rate of seignorage from Rs. 1 to 6 As. per 1,000 lbs. was therefore authorized, but an exception was made of the Railway Companies, in whose case the higher rate was continued, as they require, not merely a supply of fuel, but a supply near to their lines, and this involves a special conservancy which the Government cannot be expected to supply gratuitously. The general question of the railway fuel supply is receiving earnest attention as well as the measures to be adopted for the prevention of the rapid disforestment which is reported to be taking place in some parts of the country from this cause. Fuel Tax. Railway Fuel Supply.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fact that there is coal in the Madras Presidency has at length been established beyond all question. At the village of Beddadanole in the Yernagudem taluq of the Godavery District, experimental boring operations were carried on during the year under the direction of the officer of the Geological Survey who had recommended their being undertaken at this place, and four seams of coal or carbonaceous shale were struck. The discovery was made late in the season and the extent of the seams was not determined. Coal.

The coal as yet found is described as of poor quality, but it is admitted that it may be better and of greater thickness in other parts of the field.

The existence of gold in greater or less abundance in the beds of the streams and rivers and in the sands of the seashore in South Malabar has long been known, and primitive mining operations have from time to time been carried on by the natives, chiefly in the Ernaad and Wynaad taluqs. In 1833 the subject was fully reported on by a Committee appointed Gold.

also being made accessible by means of a bridle path capable of being converted into a cart road should occasion require.

Paumben Channel.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the deepening of the Paumben Channel requires notice. By this work the channel will be of a depth of fourteen in place of twelve feet at low water, and steady progress is being made with it.

RAILWAYS.

Madras Railway.

The Nilgiri branch of the Madras Line from Coimbatore to Mettapolliem was completed during the year, and concurrently with its opening, the mail trains to Beypore and Bangalore were accelerated, so that their speed now somewhat exceeds 20 miles an hour.

Fares.

Reductions were also made in the first and second class fares. The result so far has been a considerable falling off of the numbers using the second class while the frequenters of the first class have increased, though not quite in an equivalent degree.

G. S. I. Railway.

Carnatic Railway.

The progress of the extensions on the other Railways was not very satisfactory The future harmonious working of their lines was secured by the amalgamation of the Companies and the Bill to give it legal effect having now become law, they are united under the title of the South Indian Railway That portion of the (late) Great Southern that was laid on the medium gauge is to be converted to the narrow gauge, so that communication over the whole of the Company's line may be unbroken.

Merchandise Returns.

The scarcity in various parts of the Southern Districts seems to have injuriously affected the merchandise returns on the chief lines, and it is noted that the receipts from cotton are decreasing owing to its being now almost entirely pressed up-country before transmission to Madras or other ports of export

Net Profits of each Line.

The net profits of each line for the year were as follows :—

Madras Railway,	Rs.	25,47,230	equivalent to a dividend of 2£ 6s. 8d. per cent.			per annum.
G. S. I.	„	„ 4,35,903	2	0	9	„ „
Carnatic	„	„ 17,610	0	19	3	„ „

IRRIGATION.

The outlay on works of Irrigation is divided into extraordinary and ordinary. The former embraces the operations on the larger Irrigation schemes which are undertaken from Loan Funds, the latter those paid for from current revenue.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTLAY.

* *Godavery.*	Estimate. Rs.
Extension of Irrigation, Eastern Delta	10,80,800
Do. Western Delta ...	13,04,640
† *Kistna.*	
Improvements, Delta Works ..	12,01,662
‡ Estimate . . .	4,20,060
Total Expenditure to end of year.	3,78,728
§ Estimate	2,00,555
Total Expenditure to end of year.	1,88,249

Of extraordinary works the most important are those in the Godavery* and Kistna† Deltas, where extensions of, and improvements in, the original schemes are being gradually carried on.

In the Nellore District the Survapully‡ Project is approaching completion, and in South Arcot the anicut§ across the Vellaur made good progress.

* Estimate .. . ...Rs.	2,05,106
Total Expenditure to end of year. ... . „	1,96,098

The project* for the regulation of the river Vennaur and its branches in the Tanjore District, was so far advanced as to justify the expectation that the works may be used during 1874-75, and in the same District a survey of the Coleroon is in progress, in order that it may be ascertained what additional quantity of water that river can carry in extreme floods to the relief of the Cauvery and its Delta.

In the Tinnevelly District the anicut over the river Tambrapoorney, though not entirely finished, has already been utilized to the great benefit of the cultivators and the revenue. By its means also the important port of Tuticorin is supplied with fresh water. The original estimate* for the work has already been exceeded† and its cost is now computed at Rs. 10,40,480.

* Rs. 8,31,600, Estimate.
† Rs. 8,35,394, Expenditure.

The necessity of obtaining a record of the financial results of irrigation works is now fully recognized, and steps are being taken to ascertain the details of past expenditure, while by means of registers showing the extent of land under irrigation from each work some idea of the revenue obtained will be arrived at.

As yet, however, the proportion of revenue to be credited to the works remains an open question.

ORDINARY OUTLAY.

Under the head Ordinary the expenditure on new works was insignificant, the chief outlay† being in connection with the Madras Water Supply Project.

† Rs. 1,13,868.

The maintenance of the numerous works of irrigation scattered throughout the country involves a large yearly* outlay, and taxes severely the energies of those charged with the duty of keeping them efficient. It is to be feared that the grants allotted for repairs not seldom fall short of the requirements of the works, but on the other hand the allotments have too often remained unexpended. In the year 1873-74, however, a great improvement was effected in this direction and precautions are being taken to ensure the fullest possible benefit being derived from the expenditure. Attention to economical principles has been impressed upon those projecting repairs to works of irrigation, and the relation of the prospective outlay to the revenue derived is no longer lost sight of. Registers showing the irrigable area under each tank, its revenue, and the expenditure on it, are now being prepared, and it is anticipated that by means of these the fact will be established that a large number of such works are not remunerative, at any rate in the direct sense which implies a revenue return in excess of the outlay on repairs.

* In 1873-74, Rs. 14,01,146.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The Canal is reported to have been maintained in fair order throughout the year, and there was no failure in the supply of water for irrigation. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that it has not yet been necessary to keep up a full supply of water, and until thus thoroughly tested, doubts must remain as to the stability of its earthwork and the quality of its masonry works.

ıa irriga-

There was a satisfactory extension in the area supplied with water, and as some reductions have now been made in the rates charged, and the rules for the distribution been thoroughly revised, reasonable hopes are entertained of a further extension in the future.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73. Assesst.	1873-74. Assesst.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	3,518	6,381	17,313	25,006
Kurnool (including Town supply). .	7,510	8,917	32,703	39,259

Navigation of the Canal.

Since the close of the year under report, the subject of the navigation of the canal has been receiving attention. A large sum of money estimated at nearly £3,70,000 has been spent on this account, and it seems fully time to take up in earnest a matter of so much importance, whether viewed as bearing on the utilization of the capital invested or in connection with the provision of facilities of transport for the produce of the country through which the canal runs.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts.	
1872-73.	8,00,43,082
1873-74. . ..	7,88,02,745
	12,40,337

Charges.	
1873-74 ...	2,74,98,595*
1872-73.	2,66,43,315*
	8,55,280

* Inclusive of the allotment for Provincial services.

The total Imperial Revenue of the year was Rs. 8,23,56,461 and the expenditure Rs. 6,14,97,699, being a decrease in the receipts under "Imperial Services" of Rs. 12,40,337 and an increase in the charges of Rs. 8,55,280.

Land Revenue.

* Owing mainly to adverse seasons, the *collections* of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 4,44,66,935 or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. The area and assessment of the cultivated ryotwari land is shown in the margin, exclusive of the Districts of Malabar and Canara where the assessment amounted to Rs. 30,50,596.

	Acres.	Assessment RS.
Un-irrigated...	13,895,331	1,50,09,850
Irrigated..... .	3,105,622	1,68,73,137
	17,000,953	3,18,82,987

Coercive Processes.

The growing extent to which recourse is had to coercive processes received serious attention, and at the close of the year the Board of Revenue after a very careful and exhaustive investigation reported that this "is no sign that the people are oppressed or that they are less able to pay their dues than formerly." "Coercive process" consists in serving a written demand on the defaulter and if the arrear be not paid, attaching either his moveable property or his land, which in the event of continued non-payment is sold by auction, the former after fifteen days and the latter after one month's notification.

In 1873-74 more than a million of persons became defaulters for 77 lakhs of Rupees, but only 15 per cent. suffered their property to be attached, and this number was further reduced to 4·5 per cent. before sales were actually effected. The sum thus realized was only 1·2 per cent. of the entire ryotwari demand. There was, therefore, an unpunctual payment of the revenue but this is readily accounted for. A certain but, all things considered, small number of ryots do not pay up until the last moment. The rate of interest charged by Government is much below the market rate, and they know to a day when the law can be put in force, while the mere attachment of property carries no humiliation with it to the humbler classes. The remedy seems to lie in the improvement of the village establishments, and this is being gradually effected under Act IV of 1864 (Madras.) At present they are generally in a condition far from

satisfactory, and under these circumstances it is hopeless to expect a thoroughly efficient administration.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

Sea Customs.

Owing to the increased value of imported and exported merchandize, the Revenue from Sea Customs amounted to Rs. 31,43,085 or Rs. 3,60,146 more than in 1872-73, and is the largest yet realized.

Land Customs.

The Land Customs also had an increase of Rs. 23,196

Salt.

The sales of Salt for home consumption decreased by 6,029 tons, but those for inland consumption increased by 8,781 tons.

The Revenue from this source was Rs. 1,29,50,200, being Rs 1,41,748 in excess of that of 1872-73.

The scientific officer deputed to visit all the Salt pans and report on the present mode of manufacturing salt has submitted several useful and suggestive reports, and sanction has been accorded to his undertaking certain experiments with a view to testing his suggestions for an improved while less expensive mode of manufacture.

Abkari.

The Abkari Revenue* yielded Rs. 69,033 less than in 1872-73 owing chiefly to bad seasons and high prices.

* Rs. 60,99,460

Excise System.

In five† Districts an experimental excise system was in force This is described as giving "a monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district to one person or firm who pays a fixed excise on each gallon of liquor leaving the distillery, and sells it under the regulations and restrictions as to number of shops, minimum price, etc., of the farming system, with the farther precaution that dilution is not allowed" Recently the whole subject of the Abkari administration has been under consideration in connection with a valuable report on the various systems compiled by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, and it has been decided to extend the experimental excise system to four‡ additional Districts.

† Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot

‡ Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris.

Under this system the sale of spirits is completely under control, good liquor can be ensured, and consumption is known. These are objects which it is well worth while to secure even at some temporary sacrifice of revenue. The system is not adapted to large districts with a sparse and scattered population, but generally it appears the best yet devised.

The excise duty on country brewed beer (one anna per gallon) brought in from the brewery near Ootacamund, Rs. 5,951, and from that at Bellary, Rs. 1,784. The figures for 1872-73 were Rs. 3,183 and Rs. 2,099 respectively, so that while there was a slight decline at the latter brewery the former had a large increase of business. Country-brewed beer.

With a view to meet the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of discouraging the consumption of Ganja and Bhang, it is proposed to introduce a law prohibiting their sale and that of other intoxicating drugs without license from the Collector. Intoxicating drugs.

The change in system under which process service fees were paid in stamps caused a greatly increased demand for Court Fee Stamps of low values, and it was mainly to this cause that the Stamp Revenue* had an increase of Rs. 4,48,998. Stamps. Court Fee Stamps.

* Rs. 47,14,545.

The Adhesive Court Fee labels are found to be more popular than the impressed stamps which they are rapidly superseding, but fears have been entertained as to the Revenue being equally well secured by their use. The frauds hitherto brought to light have, however, all been the result of the neglect of rules and laxity of supervision. Adhesive Stamps. Impressed Stamps. Frauds.

EMIGRATION.

No fewer than 99,282 persons left the country to seek employment. Of this number the bulk* proceeded to Ceylon, where their labor is in great demand on the Coffee plantations. The Districts of Madura† and Tinnevelly‡ contributed the whole of this number with the exception of 509 persons furnished by Salem. The comfort and welfare of the emigrants proceeding over sea to distant colonies are now well secured by the rules which regulate their embarkation from ports in British India, and endeavours are being made to obtain equal advantages for those who being British subjects yet embark from ports in foreign territory. The number of immigrants was 82,114. Emigrants. Immigrants.

* 88,418.
† 70,042.
‡ 17,876.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Local Fund Boards and Municipalities continue to add to the number of dispensaries. Fourteen fresh institutions of this class were opened during the year, making a total of 107 for the Presidency. Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A growing appreciation of the medical aid afforded is also shown by the increase of patients which numbered 91,199* more than in the previous year. Patients.

*1872-73...427,179
1873-74...518,378

Medical Subordinates for Local Fund Dispensaries.

In recognition of the fact that properly qualified medical attendance is essentially necessary if the dispensaries are to be of real benefit to the country, the custom of complying with the demands of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for the less expensive, because less qualified class of medical subordinates has been prohibited and a large number of Hospital Assistants have been recalled from the sole or chief charge of dispensaries and their places supplied by men of the Hospital Apprentice or Warrant grade.

Civil Medical Subordinate Establishment. Extension of Medical Education.

The organization of a Civil Medical Subordinate establishment, and the cognate question of the measures to be taken for the extension of medical education are now under consideration.

VACCINATION.

The Sanitary Commissioner having brought to notice the very general prevalence of small-pox and having pointed out that the great resulting mortality showed but too clearly the imperfection of the practice of vaccination and the unprotected state of the people at large, the attention of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities was drawn to the responsibilities resting on them as regards the health of the people whom they represent. The call was well responded to, and a large number of vaccinators were employed with considerable success. The increase of operations was *28,843 and the percentage of success 93 78.

Increase of operations. Percentage of success.

*1872-73	338,602
1873-74	367,445

Control of vaccinating Staff by Local Fund Boards.

The inefficiency of the present system of vaccination having been fully established, the experiment of placing the vaccinating staff under the immediate control of the Local Fund Boards, by whom they are supported, is to be tried wherever those bodies are willing to undertake the duty, and a considerable majority have already expressed views in favor of the measure.

INSTRUCTION.

Growth of education

*38,766 Scholars.
1,435 Schools.

†Boys	213,707
Girls	17,113
Total..	230,820

The growth of education during the year was very marked. The year 1872-73 with its peculiar circumstances excepted, at no time has the increase of schools and scholars been so large. The proportion of †pupils to population appears to be 1 in 135 and the advance is common to both sexes, to Christian and Mahomedan, Hindu and Pariah.

Madras University.

Several important questions in connection with the University of Madras came under discussion.

The Senate proposed to compel a candidate for the F. A. and B. A. degrees to produce a certificate of attendance for a period of eighteen months at one or other of certain institutions selected by them and authorized by Government. These proposals which would virtually have conferred a monopoly of University distinctions upon the selected educational institutions were not approved. As a matter of fact no institutions had since the foundation of the University, a period of twenty years, been authorized to grant certificates while several hundred students during that time formally received the degree of B. A., and as it seemed that nothing in the laws relating to the matter made it imperative upon the Government to sanction the proposed bye-laws, the existing condition of things was suffered to remain undisturbed.

Law Professorship

Presidency College.

The advisability of securing if possible in the candidates for the B. L. degree an intelligent knowledge of the subjects in which they are to be examined having been long felt, it was settled that they should be required to put in certificates of attendance at courses of lectures on law approved by the Syndicate of the University. To provide students with the means of obtaining such certificates, the Law Professorship in the Presidency College was re-established and the Professor's lectures were well attended.

Professorship of Physical Science.

It was also resolved to attach, to the College staff, a Professorship of Physical Science, the study of which is contemplated by the University course and is considered likely to prove a valuable addition to the present system of education by calling forth and training the faculty of observation. The necessity of giving a practical character to the instruction has been recognized and arrangements are being made for illustrating the lectures and supplementing the work of the class room with work in the Laboratory.

Female education.

If regard be had to the effect of female influence upon social welfare and especially upon the moral and intellectual training of the young, the development of female education will at once be seen to be an object which demands peculiar attention and care both on account of the little progress which has hitherto been made towards its attainment and of its own intrinsic importance. In recognition of this fact the Government have decided to make the work their more immediate care and to relieve Municipal and Local Funds from charges on account of female elementary education. It seems, however, hopeless to expect any general or great extension of education among females so long as only male teachers or Christian converts

are procurable for their instruction, and yet hitherto there has been only one unsectarian Female Normal School in the Presidency. This school which was opened at Madras in 1869 was recently threatened with extinction owing to the "caste" restriction, which, at the instance of the native gentlemen who in a measure supported the experiment, had been most unwillingly admitted by Government, and it was resolved to carry it on on the basis originally approved, viz., that it shall be open to female students of all classes and sects, provided that they belong to families of respectable social station and are willing to adopt the profession of teacher. The school has now been re-established on this principle and every effort is being made to render it a success.

School of Arts.

Proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts and Industry were submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the subject. They recorded their opinion that "bearing in mind certain circumstances and drawbacks the results obtained in the past, though not on the whole adequate, are not on the other hand so meagre or disappointing as they might otherwise appear." Their recommendations met generally with approval and an estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred has been called for.

Medical College.

The Medical College continues to do good work. The profession of medicine on European methods has hitherto failed to attract many private students, but the success achieved by those among them who have proceeded to England and Scotland to complete their training, shows conclusively that the small attendance must be attributed entirely to causes other than the efficiency of the instruction imparted The question of reorganizing the College is under consideration in connection with a scheme for the construction of a Civil Medical Subordinate establishment.

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PART II.

SECTION I.—POLITICAL.

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CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the Administration.

The health of the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., the second Civil Member of Council, having given way, he proceeded to Europe on six months' leave in the month of August 1873. Under the powers vested in him by Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate the Honorable W. Hudleston to the temporary vacancy in the Council, but intimation having subsequently been received from the Secretary of State that Her Majesty had appointed the Honorable W. R. Robinson, C.S.I., Provisional Member of Council, the Honorable Mr. Hudleston resigned the appointment of temporary Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. Robinson was summoned to take his seat in Council during the absence of Mr. Ellis.

At the expiration of his leave the Honorable Mr. Ellis being still unable to return to India resigned his appointment and was succeeded permanently by the Honorable Mr. Robinson. Subsequently Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Mr. R. S. Ellis, C.B., to be Provisional Member of Council.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

No new regulations were passed during the year $\frac{1872-73}{1048}$

Operations of Civil Courts.

Munsiffs' Courts

	No. of Suits disposed of
1870-71 (1046)	20,799
1871-72 (1047)	22,128

The twenty Munsiffs' Courts disposed of 24,120 suits, being 1,992 in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year.

The number of suits filed was greater by 815 than in $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$. The balance at the end of the year of undisposed suits was 16 per cent. against 18 per cent. in $\frac{1870-71}{1046}$ and 19·25 per cent. in $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$

The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 100½, as against 92 in the preceding year. The numbers of course vary greatly in different Courts.

The average duration of suits was 2 months 5 days.

The contested suits are not given separately, but as the distinction is important, attention has been requested to its record.

The number of appeals preferred was only 5 per cent. In the previous year it was 6 per cent.

Of these appeals, in 60 per cent. the original decisions were confirmed, in 24 they were reversed, and in 16 modified. The figures seem to indicate satisfactory working, though here again the absence of distinction between contested and uncontested suits must be borne in mind.

Zillah Courts.

1870-71. (1046)..	2,858
1871-72. (1047).	3,005

2,690 suits were disposed of by the Zillah Courts in their original and appellate capacity, or 315 less than in the previous year.

The arrears at the close of the year were 18 per cent. more than at the close of that preceding.

The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 56; but the amount of work done by different Courts and individual Judges varied greatly.

The average duration of original suits showed improvement, being 4 months and 15 days, against 5 months 15 days in the previous year.

562 appeals were preferred, or 122 more than in the previous year. The appeals were 21 per cent. of the appealable decisions.

On the appeals, the Sadr's disposals were 64 per cent. in confirmation, 18 in modification, and 18 in reversal.

The percentage of appeals on appealable cases was higher; but the proportions of the disposals do not vary in any material degree from the returns of previous years

Sadr Court

The subjoined Statement shows the state of the Sadr Court's file

	1047			1048		
	No. on the file including previous balance.	Disposed of	Pending at close of year	Filed	Disposed of	Pending at close of year
Appeals.....	857	418	439	818	302	516
Special Appeals.....	165	73	92	275	80	195
Reviews.....	3	2	1	6	5	1
Total.....	1,025	493	532	1,099	387	712

The number of suits disposed of was 22 per cent. less than in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$, and as the number of suits filed was greater, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was considerably larger than at its commencement.

The late 1st Judge was absent on leave for a long period during the year, and additional work was thrown on the Court in reviewing criminal calendars under the new Magisterial regulation which came in force from the beginning of the year and these considerations go far to account for the increased arrears.

	Mths.	Days.
In 1871-72 (1047)...	10	5
In 1872-73 (1048) ..	10	13
Increase in duration in 1872-73 (1048).	0	8

The duration of suits showed little variation. The value of suits instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts was Rupees 9,19,113, and in the Zillah Courts Rupees 18,89,496. In the preceding year the values were Rupees 8,61,093, and Rupees 13,57,176 respectively.

Operations of Criminal Courts.

There was an increase in the number of commitments to the Criminal Courts, the file showing 553 cases against 439 cases in the previous year. The number tried and disposed of was 524 being in excess of the disposal of last year by 97.

The increase in the number of cases committed appears to have arisen partly from some increase of grave crimes in the year, and partly from the Magistrates having disposed of fewer cases themselves and as a consequence referred more to the Criminal Courts as will be noticed in the next following paragraph.

Magistracy and Police.

Regulation II of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$ which was passed towards the close of the preceding year, and which relieved the Dewan of direct Magisterial functions and re-distributed Magisterial powers among the various grades of Magistracy, came into force from beginning of $\frac{1872\text{-}73}{1048}$. This Regulation invested the Dewan Peishcars as

Magistrates with powers to award 3 months' imprisonment, fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and lashes not exceeding 12, and Sub Magistrates with powers to award 30 days' imprisonment, fine not exceeding 10 Rupees, and lashes not exceeding six. Appeals were provided to the Criminal Courts (instead of to the Dewan as formerly) and a few points of procedure were determined.

The working is said to have been satisfactory.

The number of cases brought before the Police and Magistracy was 15,655 against 19,008 in the preceding year. 15,117 cases were disposed of by the Magistracy, and 521 committed, against 18,612 and 386 in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$. The convictions by the Magistracy were only 48 per cent. of the cases disposed of by them, seeming to indicate that many persons must have been charged on insufficient evidence. Thirty per cent. of the offences charged were against the person, 12 per cent. against property, 15 per cent. disputes regarding possession of land, 1 per cent. smuggling, the rest miscellaneous.

Eighty persons were indicted for culpable homicide or murder, and the charge was established against 50. Of these, four were executed; of attempts at suicide there were 16 cases, and of suicide 94. Only 38 public servants were judicially punished, against 71 in the preceding year.

There were 115 appeals to the Zillah Courts from the decisions of the Magistracy. Of these 65 were confirmed, 19 reversed, 19 modified, and 12 pending at the close of the year.

The cost of the Police force was Rupees 1,07,520; it numbered about 1,964 men. The Dewan observes, "Judging from the number of offenders brought "to book, punished by the Magistracy, and convicted by the Criminal Courts; "and judging also from the sense of security to person and property which "prevails throughout the land it is but due to the Police, such as it is without "training and discipline, to say that it has done its duty very fairly to the "public."

Jails.

The number of convicts in the Jails (4 in number) at the close of the year was 552, being 33 more than in the previous year. The average rate of mortality was 3 per cent.; the cost per convict averaged Rs. 68. In Travancore there is very little return from convict labor.

The receipts in the Judicial Department were Rs. 1,29,332 or Rs. 3,085 higher than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,46,577 being an increase of Rs. 5,167. The net cost of the Department to the State was thus little over Rs. 17,000.

Registration of Assurances.

There were 40,431 registrations in the year, or 4,856 more than in the previous year, the value involved was Rs. 1,43,00,000. The collections amounted to Rs. 71,880; the disbursements to Rs. 33,475, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 38,405.

There were only three cases of false personation, the working of the department was very satisfactory and the public benefit accruing therefrom is generally acknowledged.

Land Revenue.

The season was generally propitious, and the collections showed a slight increase on the preceding year as shown below :—

	Wet.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total Collections.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72 / 1047	11,38,300	4,02,676	1,18,947	16,59,923
1872-73 / 1048	11,48,051	4,01,537	1,31,629	16,81,217

There was a collection besides of arrears of Rs. 39,258.

Customs.

	RS
1870-71. (1046.)	11,65,755
1871-72. (1047.)	13,04,211
1872-73. (1048.)	12,35,206
Decrease	69,005

The Customs returns gave on exports Rs. 3,63,375 and on imports Rs. 8,71,831, Total 12,35,206. This shows a falling off compared with the preceding year of about Rs. 69,000; but the returns of 1871-72 / 1047 were much in excess of those for 1870-71 / 1046

The sums are exclusive of Rs. 40,000 paid by the British Government as compensation for abolished import duties.

In exports, trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree was dull. Coffee and pepper showed considerable increase.

Import duty.

	RS.
1871-72. (1047.)	8,89,114
1872-73. (1048.)	8,62,900
Decrease	26,214

In imports there was a slight falling off in the returns from tobacco; but it was nothing more than a casual variation.

The total value of the exports was Rs. 75,01,056, of the imports Rs. 47,78,193.

Salt.

	RS.
1871-72 (1047)..	9,83,815
1872-73 (1048)..	9,91,000

There was little variation in the Salt Revenue. The selling price continued the same as before, *i. e.*, Rs. 2 per Indian maund. Home manufacture supplied 2,296 garces out of 4,093 garces sold, the remainder being imported from Bombay.

Abkarri.

Collection.	RS.
1871-72 (1047). ..	1,06,591
1872-73 (1048)..	1,12,289
Increase...	5,698
plus.....	Rs. 7,859
collection of arrears.	

There was again an increase under this head, which whilst apparently indicating a greater purchasing power in the poorer classes would also seem to indicate that it inclines to take an unfortunate direction. About 50 years ago, the revenue from this source was under half a lakh, and it remained pretty stationary for some 35 years. Then it began to increase, and has steadily and rapidly risen, with every tendency apparently to continue doing so.

Forest, &c.	RS.
1871-72 (1047).....	1,44,211
1872-73 (1048).....	1,56,780

The revenues as compared in the margin show a slight increase in favor of the year.

Cardamoms.

Under cardamoms the crop was small, only 173 candies being brought to sale against 312 candies in the preceding year. The price averaged Rs. 1,472 per candy.

Unjel or Native Post.

The returns show the number of despatches carried in the year as private 1,96,531, official 6,62,241, Total 8,58,772.

The net cost to the Sirkar was Rs. 10,207 giving an average charge of nearly 3 pies on the official covers. The postal rates charged are :—

		Fs.	Cks.	Ca.		Fs.	Cks.	Ca		Fs	Cks.	Ca.
	½ Tolah	0	1	0	4 Tolahs	2	0	0	9 Tolahs	4	2	0
The Fanam is Rs 0-2 2 96.	1 do.	0	2	0	5 do.	2	2	0	10 do.	5	0	0
The Chuckrum is Rs. 0-0-0 74.	1½ do.	0	3	0	6 do.	3	0	0	11 do.	5	2	0
	2 do.	1	0	0	7 do.	3	2	0	12 do.	6	0	0
	3 do.	1	2	0	8 do.	4	0	0				

For every tolah in weight above 12 tolahs, two additional chuckrums.

Mint. There is a small Mint at Trevandrum, but there is hardly any machinery.

The operations, which are carried on in a curiously primitive style, but with considerable manual dexterity, are very limited, only Fanams, Chuckrums, and Cash being issued. The silver is said to be 3 per cent. better touch than that of the British Rupee.

The value of all the coin issued during the year was Rs. 3,792 only.

Education. The handsome building (designed by Mr. Barton, Chief Engineer, Travancore) provided for the Trevandrum College and High School, was opened by His Highness the Maharajah in March 1873, and the Institution continued to flourish. The number of pupils is given at 852 against 784 in the preceding year. In the Madras University Examinations 31 matriculated, 9 took F. A., 3 B. A., and 1 B. L. degrees.

The attendance at the Sanskrit class, established the year before, rose from 40 to 70.

The Hindustani class does not seem to have met with much favor.

The English Girls' School, Trevandrum, under the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mainwaring, was satisfactorily conducted and attended.

The attendance at the English District Schools (Government) showed little variation, but seems rather to have declined on the whole.

As to Vernacular Schools twenty-seven new Village Schools were opened, and the attendance increased from 4,959 to 5,337. One District School was closed leaving the number at 28. The attendance fell from 1,999 to 1,831.

In aided schools the attendance was somewhat higher than in the preceding year.

The subjoined Statement shows the cost of the Government educational establishments exclusive of cost of buildings, furniture, &c :—

	Salaries and Allowances	Prizes and Contingencies.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
High School, Trevandrum, and 3 Departments	29,059	1,250	30,309
Girls' English School	3,444	..	3,444
English District Schools	16,962	..	16,962
Vernacular Educational Department	37,449	1,939	39,388
Total...	86,914	3,189	90,103

There was besides a sum of about Rs. 2,600 allotted variously in grants-in-aid to Mission, Vernacular and Miscellaneous schools.

Medical.

The year under review was not marked by the occurrence of any epidemic, and the public health in the province is reported to have been good on the whole. The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department was 80,693 with a percentage of success of 96·62, against 96,198 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 15,505 operations; the falling off is attributed by the Superintendent partly to the exhaustion of subjects by the extensive operations of the preceding year, and partly to a general removal of the Vaccinators to other Districts. There certainly is no lack of unvaccinated subjects, but it may be conceded that there is great difficulty in getting them to submit to the operation.

The total number of patients treated at the hospitals during the year was 79,995, showing an increase of 10,632 cases over those of the preceding year.

The benefits of the maternity hospital do not appear to have been much appreciated.

Nothing has been done yet towards providing better accommodation for lunatics.

Public Works.

The expenditure on Public Works was as under :—

Repairs and Maintenances.

	Rs.	
Communications	89,502	
Civil Buildings	3,995	
Irrigation Works	8,717	
Miscellaneous ...	1,633	
		1,03,847

Original Works.

Communications ...	4,56,630	
Civil Buildings ...	84,029	
Irrigation Works ...	9,505	
Miscellaneous ...	40,295	
Surveying and tracing roads, Irrigation Works, &c. ...	16,975	
		6,07,434
Establishment and Sundries ...		2,03,110
Grand Total, Rs....		9,14,391

against an expenditure of Rs. 11,93,189 in the previous year.

Besides this, there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,29,453 in the Maramut Department, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,48,940 in the preceding year.

These figures give totals of Rs. 11,43,844, against Rs. 13,42,129 in

The great lines of road converging on the Arienkavu Pass to Tinnevelly were maintained and advanced towards completion, and considerable progress was made on sections of the line opening from Trevandrum northwards to Kottyam, a distance of about 108 miles. The line across the Peerumade plateau from Kottyam to the Cumbum valley and Madura was also advanced. Much good work was done in surveying and tracing lines of road in the Northern division, where there has been very little done as yet in the way of providing communications.

The Wurkally barrier works progressed though at less speed and greater expense than had been anticipated.

The irrigation channels in the south on which much of the cultivation of the Nanjenaud, an important rice-growing tract, depends, were surveyed and reset out with a view to preparing estimates for their thorough restoration and improvement.

The Travancore College building was completed, and considerable expenditure (over Rs. 20,000) incurred in Civil Hospital buildings, at the capital and out-stations.

Maramut Department.

The Maramut Department attends to the construction and repair of public buildings as Pagodas, Chatrums, Palaces, and public offices not under the Department Public Works, to village roads and tank repairs in the south, &c.

Much useful miscellaneous work was done, and the building of the Napier Museum in the Trevandrum Public Gardens, on plans prepared by Mr. Chisholm, Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, was commenced, the foundation-stone having been laid by His Highness the Maharajah in March 1873.

Military.

No change occurred in the constitution or strength of the Nair Brigade, the only Military force maintained by the State. The Brigade is under a Commanding Officer and two Battalion Officers, appointed from the Madras Army, and numbers about 1,209 privates with much the same complement of Native Officers as is usual in Native Infantry Regiments. There are 4 guns and 30 artillerymen. The guns are without carriages.

The men are almost all Nairs (local Sudras) very quiet and well-behaved, and have plenty to do, being often employed, besides their duties of parade, guard mounting and escort, in miscellaneous fatigue work.

The average cost of the force is a little over a lakh and a half of rupees.

Financial.

The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rupees 53,00,471. This was Rupees 71,901 less than in the preceding year, but next to it the highest on record.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 52,78,060, or Rupees 2,15,597 less than that of the preceding year.

There was thus a small surplus of Rupees 22,411

The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below.

	RS
Land revenue ...	16,81,217
Miscellaneous revenue	4,69,138
Judicial Fees, &c.	1,31,611
Customs	1,15,027
Arrack and Opium	1,22,417
Tobacco	8,62,893
Salt	9,91,317
Cardamom and other goods ...	2,73,391
Timber	1,03,128
Interest on Government Securities	1,98,066
Arrears of revenue collected this year	53,103
Total ..	53,00,171
Balance as per last year's Account	40,82,090
Grand Total ..	93,82,561

	RS.
Public Works	10,58,617
Subsidy to British Indian Government	8,10,652
Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,92,721
Dewassoms or Religious Institutions	5,44,922
The Palace	5,03,283
Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,71,170
Ootoopeirah or Charitable Institutions	3,06,517
Contingent charges	1,62,886
Judicial Establishment . .	1,54,114
Nair Troops	1,49,620
Police Establishment ..	1,36,455
Pensions	1,34,654
Education, Science and Art ..	1,15,883
Elephant and Horse Establishment	63,599
Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharajah's trip to Bombay, Benares, &c. ..	1,54,592
Expenditure for thread investiture of His Highness the 3rd Prince..	18,425
Total. .	52,78,060
Balance to be carried to next year's Account .	41,04,501
Grand Total...	93,82,561

It will be observed that the returns are well maintained under almost all the individual items.

The falling off of nearly 3-4ths of a lakh in the aggregate is due to casual fluctuations in the multiplicity of items under "Miscellaneous" and decreases under Customs, tobacco, and cardamoms, attributable to general dullness in trade. A larger sum than usual accrued under interest on Government Securities which is mainly matter of account.

The religious or charitable expenditure, as has been remarked in previous reports, is incurred by the State to a great extent in its capacity as a Trustee of Temple property or inheritor of positive liabilities. The ordinary Palace expenditure was as usual very moderate. The only ceremony involving noticeable expense was that of the investiture of His Highness the Third Prince, analogous to the celebration of attaining majority. The tour of His Highness the Maharajah to Bombay, Benares, &c., cost about a lakh and a half of rupees.

At the summons of the Viceroy and Governor-General, His Highness as G. C. S. I., attended the Chapter of the Star of India, held by His Excellency at Bombay in November 1872, and proceeded thence to visit Benares, Calcutta and the North-West. Indisposition unfortunately prevented His Highness from carrying out his intended tour to the full, and obliged him to return direct from Benares to Travancore

COCHIN.

Operations of the Civil Courts.

There was no change in the constitution or number of the Courts in the year $\frac{1872-73}{1048}$.

The number of original suits filed in the Zillah and Munsiff Courts was 5,973 against 10,038 in the previous year. As observed in previous reports, the Statute of Limitations which had effect from the commencement of $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$ brought on an influx of suits in that year and the one preceding. Now litigation has returned to nearer the ordinary standard, the number of suits filed being but slightly above the average of former ordinary years.

In the five Munsiff and two Zillah Courts the returns show 2,498, and 569 suits pending at the commencement of the year, and 5,471 and 502 filed during it, respectively.

Of these the Munsiffs disposed of 7,074 as against 9,237 in the previous year. But owing to the much fewer number of suits filed, there remained only 895 suits undisposed of at the close of the year as against 2,498 undisposed of at the end of $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$.

Of the 7,074 suits disposed of, 1,864 or about 26 per cent. were contested. The percentage of contested suits in the previous year was about 19.

An average of about 31 contested suits per mensem was decreed by each Munsiff, and this is slightly above the average of $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$.

From the above figures it is anticipated that, with ordinary diligence on the part of the Courts, the arrears will in future be very small indeed.

Of 1,071 suits pending or filed in the Zillah Courts, 714 were disposed of as against 966 in the previous year, leaving 357 only pending at the close of the year reviewed, against 569 at the close of $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$.

Of the whole, 125 (about 59 per cent.) were contested. The average number disposed of per mensem was about 13½ in the Trichoor and about 46 in the Anjekaimal Court. This is much better in the latter and worse in the former than in the previous year. No reason is assigned for the very small number of suits disposed of in the Trichoor Court.

In the Appeal Court, 173 appeals, and 30 special appeals were adjudicated. This is slightly in excess of the numbers recorded last year, but the balance, at the end, of pending cases was 70 in excess of the number at the end of $\frac{1871-72}{1047}$.

Of the 2,289 suits disposed of in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts the decrees were :—

	For Plaintiffs	1,247
	„ Defendants	838
Partly	„ both parties	204
		2,289

The institution fees amounted to Rs. 38,004. The stamp penalties to Rs. 20,079.

The cost of Judicial establishments is given at Rs. 49,929 against Rs. 49,222 in the previous year.

There were 618 (8 7 per cent of appealable decisions) appeals from the Munsiffs' to the Zillah Courts, and 100 appeal cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of the 718 cases, 574 were decided. Of these the Munsiffs' decrees seem to have been confirmed in 272, modified in 35 and reversed in 207 cases ; 24 cases were remanded and 36 withdrawn or dismissed. The number of cases in which the lower Courts' decrees were modified or reversed is large, and indicates more than ordinary uncertainty in the administration of civil justice.

Two hundred and ten regular appeals from the Zillah Courts' decisions were preferred to the Appeal Court, that is, about 30 per cent. of the appealable cases. Of 203 decisions by the Appeal Court, 107 were in confirmation, 32 in modification, and 45 in reversal of the lower Courts' decrees. The remaining 19 cases were amicably adjusted or otherwise disposed of.

	1046		1047.		1048		Difference between 1047 & 1048	
	M.	Ds.	M	Ds	M	Ds	M.	Ds
Appeal Court... ...	7	2	6	5	11	21	+ 5	16
Zillah Appeals		29	1	21	1	7	...	14
„ Originals ...	6	15	7	28	10	13	+ 2	15
Munsiffs ...	5	15	7	1	6	2	—	29

The duration of contested suits is given in the margin.

The number of decrees wholly or partly executed by the Zillah and Munsiff Courts was 1,842 against 1,620 in the previous year. The Munsiffs seem to have made some advance. The Anjekaimal Court carried out 121 more of its decrees than in the previous year. But in this respect, again the operations of the Trichoor Court do not seem to have been satisfactory.

Operations of the Criminal Courts

The operations of the Criminal Courts call for little remark. The number of persons brought under trial was nearly the same as in the previous year. Though four cases of murder were charged, no conviction was obtained in the three cases disposed of. One case was pending at the end of the year.

Forty-six prisoners appealed ; against 25 sentence was confirmed, while in nine cases it was modified and in nine reversed.

Police and Magistracy.

Both the persons and cases that came before the Police and Magistracy were rather less numerous than in the preceding year.

In 1,628 cases (3,020 persons) cognizable by the Police and Magistracy 291 cases (522 persons) were convicted or committed, and 1,267 cases (2,325 persons) discharged or acquitted.

The percentage of persons convicted or committed was 17 on the number brought before the Police.

Twelve cases in which 36 persons were concerned remained undecided at the end of the year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the two State Jails was 84 in Ernacollum and 120½ in Trichoor. Three died in the first, and one in the latter. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 202, including 21 civil debtors and 8 under trial prisoners.

Of the convicts, 4 are females and 33 life prisoners.

The discipline in the Jails is lax. The health of the prisoners generally good. The cost of the Jails, exclusive of Medical Establishment, was Rupees 15,174, and that of each prisoner a little over Rupees 75.

Land Revenue.

There was an increase of Rupees 7,586 in the Land Revenue, mainly due to somewhat favorable collections in the Trichoor lake cultivation.

Customs

There was also an increase under Customs, Rupees 10,793; it calls for no particular remarks.

Salt

The Salt sales again show a decrease of Rupees 11,463. In last year's administration report a statement of sales for the previous 10 years was given, and it was shown that the local consumption had considerably diminished subsequent to the rise in the price in Sirkar Cochin.

Abkari.

Opium.

There was a small increase under Abkari, and an advance in the Opium farm bringing the amount to what it was in $\frac{1870\text{-}71}{1046}$. The bidding fell somewhat in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$, which was attributed to the attention that had been called to the prevention of smuggling, and it is evident this attention must not be relaxed.

Forest.

There was a decrease of nearly Rupees 44,818 in the Forest revenue returns, owing to the small sale of timber, but an increased supply was brought into the Sirkar Depôts.

Some 60 acres are reported as planted out with Teak.

Education

Again the returns show a decrease in the numbers at the High School at Ernacollum, though the daily attendance is reported to have been more regular and satisfactory, a much better test of efficiency than mere numbers. The establishment of a new Sirkar School at Muttancherry, and improvement of several of the district schools probably accounts for the decrease in the number in the High School books. The organization of the school has been improved and the salaries of some of the Masters increased.

A greater number of pupils was drafted into the school from the District Schools, which is, as far as it goes, a favorable sign.

The number of boys at the close of the year at the High School was 177 as against 190 at the close of the previous year.

His Highness the Rajah distributed the prizes in person.

Fifteen candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, but 6 only passed.

The average daily attendance of boys receiving instruction at the Sirkar schools in Cochin is given at 484 as against 476 in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

The total expenditure on Education by the State was about Rupees 13,743 as against Rs. 14,505 in the previous year. A sum of about Rs. 1,361 was realized from fees, &c., so the net cost in the year was Rupees 12,382.

Public Works.

The expenditure under Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,45,563. The average expenditure of the five years preceding the one under review was Rupees 1,85,692 per annum. The expenditure consequently was considerably below the said average.

The main heads of outlay may be given as under :—

	RS.
1—On roads and Bridges	35,359
2—Irrigation Works	3,000
3—Public Buildings	88,334
4—Minor Works	12,764
5—Contribution to closing Cruz Milagre Gap..	6,106
Total Rupees ..	1,45,563

The principal items under the first head were the re-timbering of the Shoranoor bridge (Rs. 7,399), repairing Shoranoor road (Rs. 6,000), Kundanoor bridge (Rs. 4,171), &c. Under the third head Palaces take Rs. 41,994, and Pagodas, Rupees 17,481.

Financial.

The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,06,909 and the disbursements Rupees 10,55,465; showing as compared with the preceding year a decrease in receipts of Rupees 47,672, and in disbursements of Rupees 52,475, and thus leaving a surplus in the year's account of Rupees 1,51,444.

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

REVENUE.	RS.	EXPENDITURE.	RS.
Land	6,06,258	Subsidy	2,00,000
Salt	1,68,077	Palace	1,87,268
Customs	1,15,798	Public Works	1,45,763
Fees and Fines (Judicial)	58,979	Religious&Charitable Institutions	1,13,722
Timber	20,191	Administrative	1,54,461
Interest on British Indian Funds	59,626	Judicial	49,929
Abkari	41,445	Police	14,700
Fees on renewal of Deeds .	15,906	Military	22,291
Opium	10,059	Pension . . .	15,378
Miscellaneous	1,10,570	Miscellaneous	1,51,953
Total	12 06,909	Total	10,55,465

CARNATIC.

The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Yeomiahdars, &c.,) amounted, during the official year 1873-74, to Rupees 5,12,954.

The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1874 was 1,052. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutation) in 1873-74 were 42, whose pensions, amounted to Rupees 62,125 per annum.

Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 19,058-8-0 were issued to 45 individuals in commutation of their stipends not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 2,102 per annum.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor, First Prince of Arcot, died on the 14th January 1874, aged 72 years. He was buried with the same marks of respect which were formerly paid at the funerals of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

By order of the Governor in Council the flag on Fort Saint George was hoisted half mast high, and with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, minute guns, corresponding in number with the age of the deceased, were fired at his funeral. Agreeably to the arrangement previously sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the sum of Rupees 12,500 per mensem was continued to the Prince's family. His eldest son Zahir-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor succeeds to the title of Prince of Arcot.

On the 17th January 1874 Rashid-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor, shadi son of the Nawab Azim-ul-Dowlah, and half brother to the late Prince Azim Jah, died. He was in the receipt of a Carnatic Pension of 1855 of Rupees 2,000 per mensem, and a life pension of Rupees 700 more, of which total amount Rupees 1,000 per mensem were continued for the support of his family.

The late Carnatic Stipendiary Sir Sharf-ul-Oomrah Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., ex-Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, who drew a stipend of Rupees 2,000 per mensem, died at Hyderabad on the 28th November 1873.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS

DURING the year 1873-74, survey operations were carried on in the eleven districts named in the margin. The survey of the Chingleput District was completed.

Ganjam	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore
Kurnool.	Chingleput	Bellary
Salem.	Cuddapah	Trichinopoly
Madura	North Arcot	

The appended table shows the progress of survey work during the year 1873-74 :—

	Square Miles.
1. Boundaries surveyed	4,617
2. Extent mapped	2,277
3. Mapping in progress	4,158
4. Area ready for settlement	3,164
5. Extent detailed ...	4,866
6. Village maps received	5,110
7. Taluq do. ...	8,837

Special Surveys.

Special surveys were carried on on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, in the Nellamboor Valley, in the Malabar District, and on the Nullamallai and on Veligonda Hills.

Demarcation.

Demarcation work as given below was also performed in all the districts abovementioned, with the exception of Cuddapah and Chingleput.

	Square Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	2,113
Fields do.	978
Do. demarcation in progress	783
Sketches handed over	2,412
Stones of all kinds erected	839,170

22 Taluq maps.
16 Sketch do.
8 Hydrographic maps.
7 Local Fund maps
25 Railway Station maps.

Village and estate maps to the extent of 2,213 square miles were prepared in colors, and various Taluq and other maps, as specified in the margin, were also printed.

Photography and Photo-lithography.

Photography was used extensively in the reduction of maps, and photo-lithography in their reproduction.

The total expenditure on survey, demarcation, lithography, &c., was Rupees 6,96,712-1-0, and Rupees 1,564-12-0 were realized by the sale of maps.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

The work of the Settlement Department for the year may be arranged under three main heads, viz. :—

I.—Field work.

II.—Introduction of new Settlement and submission of Settlement Schemes.

III.—Miscellaneous

I.—*Field Work.*—Field operations were completed in Cuddapah, and are in progress in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Ganjam, the latter district having been newly entered upon during the year. The outturn of work stands as follows :—

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	181,204 =	283
Hill and waste demarcation not marked out in detail .	350,586 =	548
Area classified . .	945,817 =	1,478
Area surveyed ...	22,198 =	34

In the last-named three districts classification only was performed by this Department, the demarcation having been previously executed by the Survey Department, and hence the area classified is much in excess of that demarcated. The falling off in the area demarcated when compared with the outturn of the preceding year is owing to the field work having been completed in Cuddapah.

The field, khundum, and village boundary marks erected were as under:—

	No. of Stones.
Field marks	235,955
Theodolite station and boundary off-set marks ..	30,723

II.—*Introduction of new Settlement Rates, &c.*—The taluqs and districts in which the new settlement rates were introduced, with the consequent financial results, as shown in the following abstract :—

Districts.	Taluqs.	Before as per Revenue Accounts	As per Introduction of new Settlement		Difference.	
			Area.	Assessment	Assessment.	Per centage.
		RS.	Sq Miles	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salem .	Ossoor	1,39,560	156	1,44,925	+ 5,365	4
	Tripatore	95,001	106	1,08,615	+ 13,614	14
	Total	2,34,561	262	2,53,540	+ 18,979	8
Nellore	Principal Division, 6 Taluqs	11,75,080	824	13,50,276	+ 1,75,196	14
Kurnool .	Koilguntla	1,96,519	419	2,18,431	+ 39,544	11
Cuddapah	Jamalamadugu	1,78,377	204	1,96,039	+ 17,662	10
	Poddatoor	1,70,059	165	1,85,412	+ 15,353	9
	Cuddapah	2,12,666	214	2,32,505	+ 19,839	9
	Total	5,61,102	583	6,13,956	+ 52,854	9
Kistna District, Guntoor portion.	Repalli	5,08,992	317	5,87,074	+ 78,082	15
	Bapatla	4,91,313	329	5,37,276	+ 45,963	9
	Narasarowpet .	3,01,065	342	3,17,263	+ 16,198	5
	Vinukondah	1,06,376	159	1,17,100	+ 10,724	10
	Palnad	2,76,689	317	2,83,810	+ 7,121	3
	Total	16,84,435	1,494	18,42,523	+ 1,58,088	9

In addition, schemes for the revision of assessment of Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullempett of Cuddapah District, and of Sydapett, Ponnery, and Trivellore Taluqs of Chingleput were submitted to the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government. The financial effect of the proposals in the first-named tract of country is a net augmentation of Rupees 25,917, or 7 per cent. on the former demand, and in the latter of Rupees 18,818, or 3 per cent.

III.—*Miscellaneous.*—This item consists of revision of tank ayacuts, measurement of interstitial fields, restoration of demarcation and re-classification, experiments in outturn of produce, &c. The amount of work accomplished under each head is given below:—

	Acres		Acres
1. Revision of tank ayacuts..	83,877	4. Re-classification	214,587
	No. of Minor Holdings		Numbers
2. Measurement of sub-divisions	149,580	5. Experiments in outturn of produce .	3,679
	No. of Marks set up.		
3. Restoration of demarcation	502,088		

In each case the outturn has been in excess of that of 1872-73.

In addition to the above, the preparation and printing of the Settlement registers of Salem, Kistnagherry, and Uttengherry Taluqs of Salem District have occupied the attention of the department. The registers of 779 villages were received from the Deputy Director's Office, and 260 of these were passed through the press.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 3,75,706, including the Settlement charges of Tinnevelly District where the work is being conducted under the Collector. This sum is Rupees 79,946 in excess of that of the preceding year, owing to the additional establishments entertained in the several districts in which the new settlement was introduced, to the starting of a new party in Ganjam, and to the strengthening of the Chingleput Party, in view to the field work of the remaining taluqs of Conjeveram, Chingleput, and Madrantacum being pushed on.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of Estates under the Board of Revenue acting as a Court of Wards, at the beginning of 1873-74, was 31. Of these, one, namely, Nohalum in Malabar, was restored, and one, Vettangudi in Tanjore, was taken charge of.

1. Purlah Kimedy.
2. Barwa.
3. Mantra.
4. Seerghur.
5. Rewadah.
6. Salur.
7. Meringhy.
8. Nallamillipadu.
9. Kapileswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.
10. Chundi.
11. Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.
12. Arni.
13. Naragunti.
14. Kallur.
15. Nonakad Tenpadi.
16. Agraharam.
17. Agharayarangudi.
18. Sheali.
19. Peramur.
20. Bodinaikanur
21. Guntamanikanur.
22. Sandiyur.
23. Ramnad.
24. Oothappanaikanur.
25. Mannachi.
26. Singampatti.
27. Urkad
28. Ettiapuram.
29. Samattur *cum* Kottamputty.
30. Kavalpara
31. Nohalum.

The accounts are calculated for the revenue year (1st July to 30th June,) and the following table shows the financial position of the Estates on the 30th June 1873. The Estate of Vettangudi is not shown in the table, be

cause it came under wardship after the 30th June 1878, but its magnitude may be estimated from the following figures which are only approximately correct.

	Receipts.	Charges.
Vettangudi	Rs. 9,250	Rs. 5,940

Financial Statement of receipts and charges of the several Estates.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year	Total	Expenditure during the year.	Balance. In Government paper.	Balance. In cash.	Balance. Total.	Debts due to the estate at the end of Fasli.	Debts due by the estate at the end of Fasli.
		RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Purlakemedy.	16,19,834	4,06,218	20,26,052	2,79,242	13,53,200	3,93,610	17,46,810	..	..
	Jalantra	82,978	29,391	1,12,369	15,962	69,200	27,207	96,407	..	..
	Barwa.	21,748	20,886	42,634	30,366	10,500	1,768	12,268	..	..
	Seerghur		3,761	3,761	1,013		2,748	2,748	..	13,970
Vizagapatam	Rewada	2,797	7,104	9,901	6,539	2,700	662	3,362	4,391	..
	Salur	9,016	83,045	92,061	79,623	..	12,438	12,438	..	1,10,341
	Meringhy..	82,017	49,736	1,31,753	38,970	70,500	22,283	92,783	1,21,303	..
	Nallamillipadu	581	758	1,339	534	.	805	805	..	..
Godavery....	Kapeleswarapuram *cum*	20,222	13,852	34,074	17,470		16,604	16,604	180	7,001
	Kesanakurru	1,681	12,608	14,289	12,642		1,647	1,647		
Nellore.....	Chundi	50,652	47,997	98,649	46,420	40,000	12,229	52,229	2,736	..
Chingleput...	Irungadukotta *cum*	17,433	5,186	22,619	3,525	13,600	5,494	19,094	..	..
	Lattur									
North Arcot..	Arnee	3,19,369	1,78,081	4,97,450	1,65,859	1,78,400	1,53,191	3,31,591	52,717	..
	Naraganti	3,735	27,769	31,504	21,912	..	9,592	9,592	..	..
Tanjore.....	Nonakad Tenpadi ..	1,031	2,328	3,359	2,232	1,000	127	1,127	..	..
	Agraharam	125	8,742	8,867	8,010	..	857	857	1,659	5,200
	Agharayarayandi ..	4,151	3,755	7,906	3,764	..	4,142	4,142	736	9,494
	Shealli	13,693	47,941	61,634	49,233		12,401	12,401	75,806	18,651
Trichinopoly ..	Peramur	14,718	7,939	22,657	7,170	9,000	6,487	15,487	3,912	1,539
Madura.....	Bodinaikanur	2,44,339	61,710	3,06,049	46,167	2,23,000	36,882	2,59,882	..	..
	Guntamanaikanur ..	1,33,937	49,749	1,83,686	28,642	1,06,500	48,544	1,55,044	..	..
	Sandiyur	6,697	10,553	17,250	6,940	..	10,310	10,310	..	..
	Oothapanaikanur ..	6,887	10,494	17,381	6,213	..	11,168	11,168	13,149	..
	Ramnad	79,117	6,55,003	7,34,120	3,78,343	..	3,55,777	3,55,777	No information given by Collector	
Tinnevelly....	Maniachi..	2,649	11,538	14,187	7,007	..	7,180	7,180	..	..
	Singampatti	6,115	28,074	34,189	27,783	..	6,406	6,406	66	..
	Urkad Zemindari ..	575	43,102	43,677	43,626	..	51	51	2,187	47,397
	Urkad partible property	37,327	8,634	45,961	2,335	33,050	10,576	43,626	7,439	40,429
	Ettiapuram ..	1,37,683	3,19,147	4,56,830	2,06,294	1,79,500	71,036	2,50,536	61,041	579
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum*	8,417	11,698	20,115	8,818	5,000	6,297	11,297	486	..
	Kottampatti									
Malabar.....	Nelialum ..	17,621	6,443	24,064	3,511	16,300	4,253	20,553	..	..
	Kavalapara		28,335	28,335	18,752	.	9,583	9,583	..	66,322
	Total.	29,47,145	22,01,577	51,48,722	15,74,917	23,11,450	12,62,355	35,73,805	3,47,808	3,20,923

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY..... (Vide pp. 57-58 of Report for 1872-73.)

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Additional Members.

The undermentioned gentlemen were re-appointed Additional Members of Council for making Laws and Regulations on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

The Hon. V. Sunjiva Row, 9th December 1873.
Do. A. F. Brown, 17th February 1874.
Do. Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadur, 17th February 1874.

On the 24th February 1874 the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, was appointed an Additional Member of Council.

Acts passed by the Council.

No. I. of 1873, "An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of Wild Elephants," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th May 1873, and took effect from the 1st day of October 1873. The attention of the Government of India and of the local Government having been, for some years past, directed to the increasing demand for elephants for the public service, to the rapid diminution in the number of these useful animals, and to the urgent necessity which exists for taking measures to prohibit their destruction, it was deemed expedient, as a matter of public policy, that recourse should be had to legislation in view to the preservation of elephants under certain conditions. This Act accordingly provides—(*1st*), that on all waste or forest lands the destruction of the female elephant shall be prohibited under a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment, the penalty and the period of imprisonment being doubled in the case of a second conviction of the same offence; (*2ndly*), that the destruction of the male elephant shall be prohibited on all waste or forest lands, being the property of Government, under the same penalty, except by persons holding a license from the Collector of the district; (*3rdly*), that Zemindars and other proprietors of land shall retain the right to shoot the male elephant on their waste and forest lands without a license; and (*4thly*), that the right to destroy elephants, male or female, when found trespassing on cultivated lands and on the public roads, and also to destroy them when the act is necessary in self-defence, shall remain, as at present, common to all. The Act also provides for licenses to shoot wild male elephants being granted by the Collector of the district subject to rules to be made in that behalf by the local Government.

No. II. of 1873, "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th June 1873, and took effect from the 1st August 1873. The objects and reasons for which this Act has been passed may be thus stated. The Madras Boat Act (IV of 1842), Section 6, directed that each boat should carry the quantities of goods set out in Schedule A to

that Act. There was no power to alter the boat-load so specified; but changes in the modes of packing goods, and in the direction of trade, rendered it desirable that Government should be authorized to declare from time to time what quantities of goods, and what number of passengers, shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV. of 1842. The present Act accordingly provides for this.

POLICE.

Strength

The strength of the Madras Police on the 31st March 1874 was:—

Inspector General and Supervising Staff, (3 Deputy Inspectors General and 1 Assistant Inspector General)	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town .	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents .	20
Office Establishment	81
Inspectors	384
Constabulary of all ranks	21,769
Total...	22,282

or 558 below the sanctioned strength (22,840) of the force.

Distribution and cost

The following Statement shows its distribution and cost:—

—	Number.	Cost.
		RS.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police	18,701	29,94,398
Madras Town .	1,008	2,03,231
Total	19,709	31,97,629
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment ...	1,773	1,65,984
Do. Land Customs . .	176	20,111
Jail Guards	1,063	1,25,576
Total	3,012	3,11,671
Grand Total	22,721	35,09,300

The principal heads of charge were:—

Pay and Allowances	30,49,294
Clothing and Accoutrements	2,47,301
Miscellaneous	1,98,332
Village Police	14,373
Total costs...	35,09,300

The total cost was Rupees 2,01,824 below the Budget Estimate (and Rupees 90,700 below the Budget *allotment* of Rupees 36,00,000) chiefly owing to vacancies in the higher grades and to inability to recruit up to full strength in some Districts. But savings from these causes are decreasing.

Exclusive of the Police employed on State Services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1584. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1752, and in Towns 1 to 600. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles, and the cost of each Policeman was 154½ Rupees or 1¾ Annas per head of the population.

Police supplied on payment.

Besides those accounted for above, 112 men were employed by Banks, Public Companies and private individuals at a cost to the employers of Rupees 17,531.

Madras City Marine Police.

The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 24,678, while the receipts only amounted to Rupees 18,540, showing a balance to debit of Rupees 6,138.

Punishments.

Resignations.

Both dismissals and resignations were fewer than in the previous year.

9 Officers and 542 men were dismissed against 7 Officers and 677 men in 1872.

615 of all ranks resigned against 659 in 1872.

Fines, suspended or degraded.

112 Officers and 9,224 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year against 76 Officers and 11,339 men in 1872, but 2,583 men fined for absence without leave being shown separately this year, there is not much difference in the figures for the two years.

It is remarkable that punishments are far fewer in the Northern than in either of the other ranges, but the reason for this state of things is still undetermined. It has been suggested that the cheapness of provisions makes the rates of pay better and the Service consequently more valued, but Tinnevelly of the Southern Range shows fewer punishments than even the Districts of the Northern Range. It is true that in the last-named District high rates of pay are given owing to the dearness of provisions, but the same rates obtain in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah which have a far larger percentage of punishments, and the difficulty can only be solved by a careful observation of the figures over a term of years. The Inspector General received 120 appeals against dismissal and other punishments, and in only ten of the 107 that were finally disposed of did he consider it necessary to reverse the orders passed.

Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts.

The number of Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts were fewer than in either 1871 or 1872 being 301 Officers and men against 336 and 356.

Rank.	Convictions by Magistrates.	Convictions by Courts.	Total.
Inspectors ...	5	3	8
Head Constables ..	36	6	42
Constables .	236	15	251
Total	277	24	301

The bulk were convicted by Magistrates chiefly of offences under the Police Act.

There were only 24 convictions of grave offences triable by the Higher Courts.

The offences under the head of False Evidence were happily but few, but there were 10 cases of extorting confession, a vice which though sternly

repressed it is difficult to eradicate. Under instructions from Government, an inquiry was instituted into the practice of the Police throughout the Presidency in their treatment of prisoners, but no new facts were elicited; and the general belief of officers is that cases of ill-treatment now-a-days are very exceptional. It may be feared that the offering of *inducement* to confess is not so rare.

Casualties.

The casualties of the year amounted to 2,365, but include the temporary Salt Police enlisted for the manufacturing season and discharged at the close of it, thereby creating a constant, but unavoidable inconvenience. The following are the details :—

By Pension	15
„ Gratuity	247
„ Resignation	615
„ Dismissal	551
„ Discharge	532
„ Desertion	132
„ Death	273
Total .	2,365

Enlistment

The number enlisted was 2,394, but the Force was 4 per cent. below the sanctioned strength on the 31st December 1873. In the Coast Districts however the temporary Salt Establishments (unenlisted on the 31st December) are included in the sanctioned strength, so that the deficiency appears greater than it really was.

Districts	No. of men wanting to complete
Ganjam	172
South Canara .	109
Bellary . . .	104
South Arcot	79
Madura . .	63
North Arcot .	56
Salem . .	48
Vizagapatam .	47
Nellore . .	31
Combatore .	30
Madras Town .	23
Cuddapah . . .	23
Kurnool . .	22
Tinnevelly .	22
Krishna .	18
Godavery . .	9
Tanjore	9
Trichinopoly	6
Malabar . . .	6
Jeypore	2
Chingleput .	1
Total...	880

Real difficulties in recruiting seem to be experienced in South Canara and Bellary, but elsewhere the personal influence of Superintendents is all that is required to secure a proper complement of men.

Complaints are beginning to be heard from several Districts that it is difficult now to obtain recruits of the prescribed standard,* but there seems reason to believe that "District Officers often blame the standard when really there are other reasons for the difficulty they experience. In Malabar there was recently found the greatest difficulty in getting recruits, and the standard was temporarily reduced, but since the return of a Superintendent well known in the District there has been little difficulty in obtaining men up to the old standard." Possibly the incessant drain on the Force from dismissals and resignations may in course of time affect the supply of able-bodied young men in some Districts, and it is noteworthy that during the last 12 years no fewer than 36,274 men* have resigned or been dismissed from a force which now numbers less than 22,000.

	ft.	in.
*Height	5	5
Round chest	0	35

Sickness and mortality

273 men died during the year, a considerably larger number than in the 2 previous years (235 in 1872 and 210 in 1871). In Ganjam, Jeypore and Godavery the death-rate was 20 per thousand; on the Neilgherries 23 per thousand. In Malabar the ratio was so high as 32 per thousand, owing probably to the extreme unhealthiness of Wynaad. Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Madras Town were the healthiest Districts. The percentage of men treated in Hospitals was highest in the following Districts:—

Malabar ..	86·7 per cent.
Coimbatore and Neilgherries	85 ,,
Jeypore .	78 ,,
Ganjam	71·4 ,,
Kurnool	69·6 ,,

Rewards.

464 Police Officers are returned as having been rewarded by promotion and 387 by money rewards during the year, but the return does not appear to be quite accurate. Three Inspectors and 12 other Police Officers were specially rewarded by Government.

State of Education.

63 per cent. of the whole Force can read and write. The Police of the Northern Range (except Vizagapatam) and of the Telugu Districts of the Central Range are the most illiterate. The Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, remarks, "As a race the Ooriahs are remarkably illiterate, and to this fact may be ascribed the low average of Ganjam. An Ooriah Constable when asked why he did not try to read, replied that "it made his teeth itch." South Canara is also below the average.

* This is exclusive of the Madras Town and Marine Police in which the figures are comparatively small.

Hutting and Building.

The subjoined Statement shows the Hutting and Building operations for the year 1873-74.

Ranges.	Huts.		Station Houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
Madras Town ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Range ..	63	2,854	24	12,558	3	946	10	805	17,163
Central Range ..	80	7,901	31	12,970	..	..	10	485	21,356
Southern Range. ..	51	9,907	15	8,241	..	..	5	4,323	22,471
Total..	194	20,662	70	33,769	3	946	25	5,613	60,990

Suicides.

There were 1,605 suicides amongst the population of the Presidency during the year. 569 males and 1,036 females having destroyed themselves.

Accidental deaths.

There were 8,583 accidental deaths, of which nearly three-fourths were by drowning. The Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, reports :—"Great trouble has been taken by the District Magistrate in having wells fenced and seeing that a log of wood or a bamboo is available in all wells in case of accident, and there is a decrease of 100 cases of accidental deaths by drowning in 1873, the number for 1872 being 406, for 1873, 306. There is no doubt that many fatal accidents would be prevented if there was a log in every well."

Deaths by wild beasts.

312 deaths by wild beasts are reported and 937 by snakes, so that snakes again are three times as destructive to human life as wild beasts, though the figures under these heads are probably only approximately correct.

Railway accidents.

15 persons lost their lives by Railway accidents.

Fires and property lost.

There were 7,566 fires in which 34,661 houses were burnt. The value of property destroyed was Rupees 9,25,446. 180 lives were lost in these fires.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

86,908 males and 25,172 females were borne on the Police lists of known depredators and suspected persons in 1873. Of these 27,562 males and 22,342 females belonged to wandering gangs. Hitherto *all* persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the Penal Code have been entered in Col. 3 of the Annual Return as known depredators, but many persons with only a single conviction are not really criminal in their habits, and in future only really dangerous criminals (*i. e.*, those who require *watching* by the Police) will be shown, as in England. The registration of known depredators and suspected persons is now most carefully attended to, and owing to an improved knowledge of old offenders, and more systematic registration of the details needed in order to produce the necessary evidence of previous convictions, there has been a steady increase in the number of persons re-convicted. Great attention is required to this important matter of proving previous convictions, but officers

complain that the pains taken by the Police is sometimes thrown away owing to the light sentences awarded to old offenders.

Cognizable offences.

The subjoined Abstract shows the total number of cognizable offences actually *dealt with by the Police* during the year, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate, and *these only*. Hitherto, it has been usual to enter *all* cognizable cases reported, (including those disposed of by the Magistracy without the intervention of the Police), but this year such cases as have been disposed of by the Magistracy direct, without the aid of the Police, have been entirely eliminated, so that the returns show only the cognizable cases for which the Police are fully responsible, and correspond in this respect for the first time with those from other Provinces.

Ranges.	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras Town.....	2,081	1,086	52·2	1,607	1,289	80·2	70,098	22,818	32·6
Northern Range.....	7,080	2,936	41·5	9,376	4,895	52·2	1,84,308	49,417	26·8
Central Range.....	11,538	4,852	42·1	16,262	8,498	52·3	3,94,204	80,646	20·5
Southern Range.....	11,744	4,836	41·2	17,010	8,908	52·4	4,45,291	89,662	20·1
Total...	32,443	13,710	42·3	44,255	23,590	53·3	10,93,901	2,42,543	22·2
Special & Local Laws..	13,240	12,089	91·3	19,129	17,440	91·2	568	746	...
Nuisances under I. P. C. & Special & Local Laws.....	13,963	11,996	85·9	19,019	17,090	89·9	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. & Special and Local Laws.....	59,646	37,795	63·4	82,403	58,120	70·5	10,94,469	2,43,289	22·2

32,443 cognizable cases were dealt with by the Police against 31,878 similar cases in 1872. There has thus been a slight increase of 565 cases. The total number of Police cases will probably be largely increased next year by the operation of Section 46, Act XI of 1874 (C. C. P. Amendment Act) under which simple *hurt* (Section 323, P. C.) has been made a cognizable offence. The reason for this is unknown. The Police in some places are already complaining of the work thrown on them by trumpery complaints of hurt, many of which prove false on inquiry. More than two-thirds of the cognizable offences shown in the above Table are cases of House-breaking and Theft. Out of 32,443 cases only 1,363 were inquired into by order of a Magistrate, "the Police having received no previous information" (Column 7) and 85 by order of a Magistrate, "the Police having refused to inquire" (Column 8). The great majority of cases in these 2 Columns are under the heads of ordinary Theft and Criminal Trespass. Nuisances of all kinds and all cases under

Special and Local Laws having been shown separately in the above Abstract, it will be seen that of the remaining cognizable offences under the Penal Code, 42·3 per cent have been prosecuted to conviction by the Police, and 53·3 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. Thus nearly one out of every two cases is detected, and more than one out of every 2 persons is convicted. These results are respectable and probably reliable.

They are not so brilliant as those returned in one or more Provinces. But is the same meaning attached to the word "arrested" in all places? It is one thing to establish columns of Statistics with uniform headings, and another thing to get a variety of brains to interpret these headings in the same way. The Procrustean system creates apparent similarity, but is apt to destroy real usefulness. Exclusive of Madras Town, the Neilgherries and Jeypore, which are exceptional places, the total number of cognizable crimes in the Madras Presidency for 1873 amounted to 29,644. If this amount be divided by the number of Districts (19) it will be found that only 4 cognizable offences *per diem*, on an average, occurred in each of the large Districts of the Madras Presidency! Compare this with an English county and Madras is not badly off!

Special and Local Laws, Nuisances, &c.

The percentages of conviction under the heads of Special and Local Laws, Nuisances, &c., were very high as shown in the Table.

Property lost and recovered

The total amount of property lost is stated at Rupees 10,94,469 against Rupees 11,61,899 in the preceding year, and 22·2 per cent. is said to have been recovered. The unreliability of the percentage of property recovered as a test of Police working has often been pointed out. It is obvious that in cases where detection has been most complete and skilful as regards the persons convicted, the amount of property recovered may be very small, for prisoners cannot be forced to tell where their booty is. On the other hand a large haul may be made in cases where no skill has been required, such as when a man is caught red-handed with property in his possession. But as to the registered *value* of property lost it may be useful to compare the English practice of registering losses with that in Madras. In estimating the value of property lost, the London Metropolitan Police make their own estimate, *not taking that of owners*, and they estimate what an article (say a watch) would be likely to fetch second hand, not what it has cost the owner. It is found that owners over-estimate their losses on a general average by about 30 *per cent.* Sometimes they do it to magnify their own importance, or (in the case of tradesmen) to excite sympathy and thus stave off creditors, or obtain a temporary increase of custom, &c. In Madras the value stated by complainants is simply accepted for purposes of registration without question. Much that might be troublesome and mischievous is thereby avoided and probably no other course would be safe. But if the over-estimation in England reaches 30 per cent., it would probably be nearer 50 per cent. in India, so that to arrive at the truth as to value of property lost, a very large deduction must be made from the amount entered in the Statistics

Murders.

269 murders were committed during the year, and 18 cases of previous years were brought to trial during the year, making 287 cases in all. In 44 cases the murderers committed suicide. Deducting these cases (in which conviction was impossible) the general average of cases prosecuted to conviction was 44 per cent. But only 24 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Arrests seem to have been strangely numerous compared with the number of cases committed and brought to trial particularly in the Northern Range. This partly proceeds from the fact that several persons frequently join in committing a murder; but in some districts where the proportion of arrests to cases has been unusually large (as in Ganjam and Krishna) the percentage of persons convicted has been very poor, a result which seems *primâ facie* indicative of hasty arrest. In Ganjam, out of 75 persons arrested only 19 were committed for trial.

Ganjam.

"A murder which took place in the village of "Sidapilly" in Kullicotta Taluq in Ganjam, on 11th August 1873, affords a curious insight into the domestic life of the lower orders. In the same house with the prisoner (a herdsman by caste) and his wife lived the prisoner's younger brother, between whom and the wife an attachment existed with the usual results. The prisoner repeatedly asked them not to anticipate the time when by custom the wife would become the property of the younger brother (*i. e.*, on his own death) but his remonstrances were not attended to; and returning suddenly and unexpectedly one night he was aware that his orders were again being disregarded. Seizing a heavy wood knife he rushed on the guilty pair, inflicted such wounds on his brother that he succumbed from them four days afterwards, and dragging his wife by her long hair to the door, he laid her neck across the lintel and nearly severed her head from her body. He then at once gave himself up, and, confessing on his trial, was sentenced to transportation for life."

Murder in Vizagapatam.

From Vizagapatam is returned a "murder of a peculiar nature which shows what hold strange superstitions still have on some of the wilder people of this District. The parties concerned were low country Khonds. A woman gave birth to a son. The wretched child was said by its father and father's sister to have been born under an "unlucky star," and its immediate despatch by being buried alive was ordered. The mother at once gave up the child to its fate. All three were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life."

Krishna.

Another case of supposed murder from superstition is reported from the Krishna District by Captain Harris, the Superintendent, who writes: "A third undetected case is the murder of a female infant of the "*Golla*" caste in Nuzvid Division, supposed to have been made away with by her parents because she was born on a Wednesday! There is said to be the following extraordinary superstition in that caste; a female child born on a Wednesday is thought to bring bad luck to her parents, unless she is given away, or is married, in which case the parents must support the husband and keep him in their house. In this case neither of these plans was adopted, and as soon the birth of the child the mother had

been very ill, and as also some of their cattle had died, the parents considered the unfortunate infant to be the cause of their misfortunes, and accordingly made away with her."

Grievous hurt, &c.

Under the head of grave hurt, two cases deserve notice. In the Nellore District two Constables patrolling the town of Ongole at night heard a disturbance in the backyard of one Babiah Naidoo's house. They rushed in and found three men endeavouring to punch out Babiah Naidoo's teeth with a knife and a heavy stone. He was taken to the Hospital in a senseless condition, and all his front teeth were found to be smashed in. The defendants suspected him of having bewitched a bullock which died, and the object of smashing his teeth was to render him incapable of pronouncing magic incantations in future. The defendants were convicted and sentenced one to one year's and two to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, reports the following case :—

Causing hurt in a temple.

"This case occurred on the night of the 30th September 1873 in a temple called the Ummencovil in the village of Peroonpanyoor, Nanguinary Taluq, and 3 Shanar boys whose ages varied from 10 to 12 years were the victims. A festival was being celebrated in the temple on the night in question, and in pursuance of vows made by the parents of the boys, the latter were led into the temple and placed before the goddess. Here their sides were pierced with a needle of the size of an ordinary bodkin, and strings were passed under the skin. The operation was in each instance performed by a barber named Lutchmanen. The injuries caused to two of the boys were slight, for they had sufficient strength to dance before the goddess while their parents and some of the temple servants who held the strings and danced with them, encouraged them on with music and songs. The third boy Ponambalum was less fortunate. In his case the needle had undoubtedly been passed too deeply into the flesh, for he fainted under the operation, and was carried out of the temple by his father. He died 3 days afterwards, and the body was immediately burnt by his relatives. Evidence as to the real cause of death was therefore lost, and had not Ponambalum died, it is probable that the case would never have been heard of."

Dacoities.

There were 245 dacoities of all kinds in 1873 against 300 in the previous year. This is a very considerable decrease and the first that has been obtained during the last four years. In 1869 the number was 400, and since then the annual number has remained at 300 until the year under review. The following are the figures for ten years past:

	Dacoities.		Dacoities.		Dacoities.
1863	928	1867	533	1871	304
1864	926	1868	486	1872	300
1865	571	1869	400	1873	245
1866	1,025	1870	300		

Thus the year under review shows by far the lowest number of dacoities ever yet known. At the same time detection has considerably improved. The percentage of [illegible] convicted to reported has risen from 21·4 to 28·5

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested has also improved, and although there were fewer dacoities, yet 390 dacoits have been put into Jail against 317 in the previous year. Thus there has been a marked improvement under all heads save that of property lost, which stands at Rs. 82,147 against Rs. 66,708 in 1872, but the uncertainty of this test has already been remarked upon.

One thing is needed to *stamp out* dacoity and that is *time*. It may be doubted if gang robbery will absolutely cease until the generation of men who were born and bred to it have grown old or died out. Gang robbery will struggle on with gradually diminishing force as the 19th century grows older until at length it becomes an anachronism. But the "*technical*" dacoit must continue to exist until the definition in the Penal Code is altered.

Taking security from suspected persons.

In other Provinces the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter XXXVIII) would appear to be extensively worked. In Madras the practice of putting up suspected persons before the Magistrate is discouraged by the Inspector-General. His reasons are, first, because it leads the Police to adopt an easy method of temporizing with their criminals instead of hunting them down to conviction which is difficult. Secondly, because it seems clear that short terms of imprisonment are *not* deterrent. Thirdly, because the Courts as a rule are not disposed to deal with suspected criminals under these Sections.

Robberies.

Robberies also decreased during the year. Exclusive of old cases there were 539 robberies in 1873 against 564 in the previous year. The ratio of detection of cases has increased from 34·4 per cent. to 40·8 per cent. and of conviction of persons from 40·6 per cent. to 47·7 per cent. 432 robbers were actually convicted against 347 in the previous year. Thus there has been considerable improvement of working under this head of crime.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

6,995 cases of lurking house-trespass, and house-breaking were reported to the Police (either direct or through Magistrates) against 6,554 cases in 1872. The increase is probably chiefly owing to a change in registration by which cases formerly entered under Section 380 (Theft in a building) are now charged and entered as House-trespass. 27·8 per cent. of cases were detected against 30·2 per cent. in the preceding year. 2,826 persons were convicted against 2,819 in 1872. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 59·5 against 63·3 in the previous year.

False cases.

The figures vary little. 6,214 cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry in 1873, of which 3,865 (62 per cent.) were found to be false.

Cases referred by Police to Magistrates as false.

10,899 cases were referred by the Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 117 and 125, C. C. P., of which 10,604 cases (nearly the whole) were ordered to be struck off the file as false. These false cases are much more prevalent in some

Districts than in others, but on the whole, the practice of making false charges appears to be most prevalent amongst the Tamil people. The Godavery District however is an exception to the rule.

Grave cases referred for orders.

The following table shows the number of false complaints of graver crimes (included in the above) referred by the Police for orders.

Ranges.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Lurking House trespass and House-breaking		Total.			Percentage of referred to total cases.
	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred.	Struck off as false	
* Madras Town	1		..	.	6	.	298		305	.	...	
Northern Range	71	19	13	61	66	91	1,852	178	2,002	352	334	15
Central Range.	96	22	113	89	299	239	2,356	532	2,864	882	852	23 5
Southern Range	122	34	131	170	202	290	2,427	822	2,882	1,316	1,291	31·3
Total	290	75	257	320	573	623	6,933	1,532	8,053	2,550	2,477	24
Compare 1872.	263	74	320	380	640	683	6,617	1,387	7,840	2,524	2,445	24·4

Cases prosecuted by the Police and found to be false after trial.

1,496 cases were struck off as false after inquiry and trial by Criminal Courts.

Cognizable cases tried by High and Sessions Courts.

The percentage of conviction in *cognizable* cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts was good. 81·3 per cent. of cases tried by the High Court and 72 per cent. of cases tried by Sessions Court resulted in conviction. 82·9 per cent. of persons tried by the High Court were convicted, but before Sessions Courts the average was not nearly so good, only 51·5 per cent. of persons tried having been convicted.

Practice of passing on destitute travellers from village to village.

It was recently reported that a practice termed "*Chowrunghee*" alluded to in the Police Administration Report, N. W. P., of 1872, as existing in the District of Goruckpore was also prevalent in the Nellore District under the name of "*Anchilla Meeda.*" This is a custom of passing on sick and needy travellers from village to village, in a rude litter or basket carried by the village menials. These unfortunate persons are not always supplied with food and drink and they frequently die *en route*. Inquiry has shown that the practice has long existed in several Districts. Cases are reported from Vizagapatam, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot. The Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, reports that the practice used to prevail but has been stopped of late years. The Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, writes on this subject :—" In 3 cases of sick or destitute travellers being passed on from village to village

* Inapplicable -Vide Act VIII of 1867

the parties have died. Each case has been duly reported to the Magistrate. Inquests were held and verdicts of death from natural causes given. It seems to have been the immemorial custom to so pass on sick or destitute travellers. The parties are generally pilgrims from distant parts of the country whose names and residences are unknown and who have probably been deserted by their friends." Many cases have been reported from Nellore where also several deaths have occurred. The custom perhaps originated in a charitable feeling, but it is frequently abused and persons are sent even in an opposite direction to their own villages, the desire in such cases being obviously to get rid of them and not to help them homewards, and orders have now been issued to prevent the abuse of this practice. Destitute travellers attacked by disease are to be conveyed at the public expense to the nearest hospital..

Moplah outrage in Malabar.

It remains to notice the outrage committed by Moplah fanatics in Malabar in September 1873 which is the first disturbance of the kind that has occurred since the passing of the Moplah Act (XXIII of 1854.) The fanatics were destroyed by a party of H. M. 43rd Foot, and the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, thus describes the occurrence :—

" At the head of this class of terrible crime (murder) stands the Kolatur fanatical murder, and attempts at murder, by a band of 9 Moplahs on the 8th September 1873. This outrage took Malabar by surprise but rumours of intended assassinations have from time to time sprung up and died away, and individual instances of fanaticism have not been wanting. In the present Kolatur case the instigator of the crime and leader of the gang (several of whom were quite illiterate) was the priest of the Tudacal Mosque, a man of fair education, the son and grandson of a priest, and himself a teacher. His father returned from Mecca about 2 years ago and absconded on the night of the murder, after being told by the head of the Amshom that his son was reported to have started with others to kill the Kolatur Warrior.

" The leader was suffering from incipient leprosy which disposed him to be dissatisfied with his present life ; he was acquainted with the reward promised in the Koran to Mahomedans who die in arms for their faith and in common with most Moplahs of Malabar who have no translation of the Koran in their own language, he misread the promise to include murderers of peaceful persons.

" He had moreover in his capacity of priest and teacher at Tudacal unlimited opportunities of arranging his plans with the secrecy necessary to enable him to carry out his design, and though there is a Station 5 miles from Tudacal, no information of the intended outbreak reached the Police. Both the Division Inspector who is an active and intelligent Nair, and the Sub-Magistrate, a Moplah from North Malabar, were without any warning.

" The gang started from Tudacal about 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th. They first visited the oracle of a Nair temple close to Tudacal with whom a bitter dispute had long existed. Asking him to stoop and look at a snake bite alleged to have been received by one of them, a fanatic cut him down and severely wounded him, and probably considering him in a dying state, (he

has since recovered) the gang marched straight over to the Kolatur Warrior's house, nine miles distant.

"The Kolatur Warrior, being unable or unwilling to come to terms for a piece of land for a Mosque at Kolatur, has kept up a sort of hereditary grievance with the Moplahs; and on a former occasion, for a similar alleged reason, a band of fanatics committed a very cruel murder on the head of the family.

"On the present occasion the head of the family was absent, but the gang cut down his nephew, killing him and after wounding another of the family entered the house, and remained in possession until they were disposed of by part of a company of soldiers from Malliapuram in the evening. The Angaddipuram Sub-Magistrate with the Inspector of Police and 12 Constables soon reached the Kolatur house and the Military were at once called out from Malliapuram. In reply to the Sub-Magistrate's demand to surrender themselves, the Moplahs stated that they would not do so, but they undertook to remain quietly in the house till the arrival of the soldiers. Immediately the soldiers reached the house, the fanatics rushed out and were met by a fire which killed the greater portion of them. One soldier received a cut on the hand, depriving him of the use of his thumb, and a second was slightly wounded. Seven of the Moplahs were killed at once; one lingered a short time calling out "kill me" "kill me" The 9th is alive and has recovered.

"The Head Assistant Magistrate reached the Warrior's house before the arrival of the Detachment. Police parties from all sides, the Collector and the Acting Inspector General of Police with Military and Police from Calicut, Coimbatore and Palghaut converged on Kolatur, and arrived in the course of the night, or following morning. So rapid were these movements that had the fanatics escaped from the Kolatur house they would not long have had an uneventful life. This fact would impress itself with advantage on the Moplahs of the Taluq.

"Moplahs of influence certainly failed to convey any intimation of the coming storm, and to them we must look for warning and storm signals, for the Nairs are unconscious of the doom passed on them in the meetings held under cover of the temples. In Malabar, except amongst the most enlightened, the belief of Moplahs is general that acts of fanaticism are highly meritorious, provided (a fortunate check) the martyr is himself slain in carrying out his design. As an instance in point, the sister of the boy taken alive declined to see her wounded brother and stated in a graphic way that she did not wish ever to see him because he had gone out for "that" purpose and had failed in losing his life.

"There are also war songs sung amongst the Moplahs, classing as saints the men who have been slain in similar outbreaks and exaggerating their performances with most poetic license."

One of these songs was sung to the Superintendent of Police some years ago by a Moplah Head Constable, and though the event described is supposed to have happened at least thirty years ago and perhaps the details of more than one such fight have been combined, the song is still current. The deeds of the fanatics are naturally glorified at the expense of their antagonists, but it

is admitted that all were slain by the sepoys. No doubt the bravest troops may sometimes be temporarily shaken by the desperate rush of fanatics determined to sell their lives, but in the numerous instances where they have been steadily met, they have been destroyed with ease.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Changes in the High Court.

The offices of Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor which had hitherto been held by one officer on a consolidated salary of 1,000 Rupees *per mensem* were separated. From 1st June the salary of the Clerk of the Crown was fixed at 400 Rupees *per mensem* and 1,400 Rupees *per annum* allowed for his office. The office of Crown Prosecutor was abolished and the duties of that office assigned to the Advocate General with the assistance of a junior Counsel selected from the Bar, but since the close of the year the two appointments have been re-united, the incumbent receiving a monthly salary of Rupees 800.

Comparison of the Criminal work of each District.

The amount of work coming before the Criminal Courts of each District in the Presidency is shown in the following statement :—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	Number of persons who appealed to the District or Division Magistrate.	Number of persons convicted by the Division and District Magistrate.	Number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons who appealed to the High Court
Arcot (North)	3,690	406	530	74	78	36
Arcot (South) ...	4,576	538	351	53	111	77
Bellary ...	5,478	621	1,988	215	109	82
Canara (South)	1,841	219	196	23	70	22
Chingleput	3,050	233	977	25	71	26
Coimbatore	4,418	326	229	17	69	8
Cuddapah ...	2,723	259	431	53	169	27
Ganjam ...	3,006	240	183	27	7	17
Ganjam (Agency)	357	1	31	2	17	
Godavery	3,551	327	382	85	57	35
Kistna	4,516	304	282	44	51	25
Kurnool	2,606	213	448	28	27	11
Madura	5,852	926	404	56	61	19
Malabar (North)	1,708	272	204	18	92	21
Malabar (South)	4,496	427	173	50	88	24
Nellore	2,791	207	419	32	66	10
Nilgiri Hills (Comr.)	128		847	11		
Salem	4,548	375	238	24	81	19
Tanjore (North)	1,739	232	177	44	74	38
Tanjore (South)	4,451	303	261	79	35	38
Tinnevelly ...	4,843	1,226	506	122	147	78
Trichinopoly	4,051	347	559	46	35	34
Vizagapatam	6,161	262	159	14	81	18
Vizagapatam (Agency)	802		89	1	22	..
Total	81,382	8,261	10,067	1,143	1,618	665

A comparison with the similar statement in the Administration Report of 1872 shows a very slight variation in the ratio of appeals to convictions, viz.,

	Percentage.	
	In 1872.	In 1873.
From Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy	10	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Sessions Courts . .	13	11½
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court	39	41

High Court, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the High Court 739 appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts as compared with 696 in 1872 were on the files for disposal. Of this number, 694 appeals were disposed of with the following result :—

Appeals rejected	..	501
On perusal of records: Sentence confirmed	.	118
,, modified	.	42
,, reversed	..	33
Total.		694

As a Court of reference and revision, the High Court disposed of—

(1) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 91 persons with the following result :—

	No. of Persons.
Sentence confirmed . .	77*
Sentence reversed .	7
Sentence commuted to transportation for life	7
Total .	91

(2) References under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 467 persons with the following result :—

Conviction or order of Lower Court quashed .	270
Sentence or order modified	29
Interference declined . .	168
Total	467

(3) Applications under Sections 294 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from 118 persons. In the case of 7 persons only did the High Court interfere.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 9,407 persons as compared with 9,438 in 1872 Appeals from 9,824 persons

* In 2 of the cases the Government subsequently commuted the sentences to transportation for life

were on the files for disposal. Of these 9,371 were disposed of with the following result :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected		1,842	19·66
On perusal of records	Sentence confirmed	4,118	43·94
	" modified	772	8·24
	" reversed	2,365	25·24
Otherwise disposed of		274	2·92
	Total	9,371	100·00

Use of Jurors and Assessors.

In the High Court 41 persons were tried by Jury and convictions resulted in the case of 31.

North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, North and South Tanjore and Vizagapatam.

In the six Districts where the Jury system has been introduced, for certain classes of offences, 497 persons were brought to trial before Juries. Of these 235 were convicted, 243 were acquitted and 19 were discharged or convicted on a plea of guilty. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is large but is not disproportionate to the numbers obtaining in trials before the Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors where out of 2,138 persons tried, 1,820 were acquitted. The Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 2,073 persons and differed from them in the case of 365 persons. In the case of 73 persons the Judge agreed with one Assessor only.

Statement showing the result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873.

Courts.	Number of Persons.										Pending.	
	Appeals remaining from 1872.	Filed in 1873.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417	After perusal of records.			Otherwise disposed of by transfer, death, &c	Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates.	314	7,235	7,549	1341	3,252	607	1,871	123	7,194	194	114	355
District Magistrates . .	70	1,029	1,099	79	506	58	251	114	1,038	104	36	61
Sessions Courts	33	1,143	1,176	422	360	107	243	7	1,139	17	28	37
Total.	417	9,407	9,824	1842	4,118	772	2,365	274	9,371	315	178	453
High Court (Appellate side).	74	665	739	501	118	12	33		694	3	33	45

Penal Code Offences

105,987 offences under the Penal Code were reported during the year against 107,888 offences in 1872. Of these, 3,122 cases were struck off as false after trial against 5,433 cases struck off as false in 1872. The balance of 102,865 offences under the Penal Code shows a slight increase of 410 cases over the previous year.

Of the 102,865 cases, 43,928 cases were brought to trial. Conviction was obtained in 69·7 per cent. of cases tried, against 61·9 per cent. in 1872. 228,689 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 121,966 were released without trial or in default of prosecution, &c. Of 106,717 persons actually put on trial, 56,939 (53·4 per cent.) were convicted against 45·1 per cent. convicted in 1872.

Special Law Offences.

There were 64,698 true cases under Special Laws against 60,956 cases in 1872. The increase was chiefly under the heads of Municipal Laws and Miscellaneous offences against Act VIII of 1867. 55,965 cases were tried, and in 90·9 per cent. of these cases conviction followed. 103,900 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 88,312 persons were actually tried, and of these 75,185 (85·1 per cent.) were convicted.

Statement showing Total Offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

UNDER	Cases							Persons.							Property.		
				Tried by Magistrates and Courts.													
	Offences reported	Cases struck off as false after trial	Balance of offences actually committed.	Convicted	Not convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to tried	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted, to total compelled to appear minus pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Penal Code	(a) 105,987	3,122	102,865	30,614	13,314	69·7	31,103	228,689	121,966	106,717	56,939	49,778	53·4	39·9	12,29,902	2,62,923	21·3
Special Laws	(b) 65,678	980	64,698	50,875	5,090	90·9	6,721	103,900	15,588	88,312	75,185	13,127	85·1	83·4	2,831	2,641	93·3
Total	171,665	4,102	167,563	81,489	18,404	81·6	37,824	332,589	137,554	195,029	132,124	62,905	67·7	56·7	12,32,733	2,65,564	21·5
Compare 1872																	
Penal Code	(c) 107,883	5,433	102,455	30,828	18,970	61·9	31,847	223,889	92,489	131,400	59,277	72,123	45·1	42·6	12,17,345	3,11,218	25·6
Special Laws	(d) 61,900	944	60,956	45,786	6,213	88·1	7,196	101,919	14,794	87,124	71,264	15,860	81·8	81·5	4,276	3,364	78·7
Total	169,788	6,377	163,411	76,614	25,183	74·3	39,043	325,808	107,283	218,524	130,541	87,983	59·7	57·6	12,21,621	3,14,582	25·8

(a) Includes 1,826 cases of previous years
(b) 244 „
(c) Includes 963 cases of previous years.
(d) 84 „ „

The following Statement shows the Total Number of Offences committed during the year under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, subdivided into Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

	Cases								Persons								Property		
	Offences committed	Tried	Convicted	Otherwise disposed of	Remaining under trial	Struck off as false after trial	Percentage of 3 on 2	Percentage of 2 on 1	Total compelled to appear	Actually tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Otherwise disposed of	Remaining under trial	Percentage of 11 on 10	Percentage of 10 on 9-14	Lost	Recovered	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COGNIZABLE																			
Class I. Offences against the State, etc.	[illegible]	1,067	805	34	42	75	82 [illegible]	64 2	[illegible]	6,708	4,459	2,175	4,031	313	67 [illegible]	62 1	5	5	100
,, II Serious [illegible] the person	2,179	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	38	91	77 [illegible]	61 3	4,784	2,659	1,567	1,092	1,789	136	58 9	59 8	5,383	2,668	49·6
,, III ,, person and property	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	180	84 [illegible]	82 7	10,224	6,197	4,277	1,922	3,556	467	69 [illegible]	63 5	6,39,564	92,801	14 4
,, IV Minor offences against the person	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	6	75	50 [illegible]	43 7	4,200	1,744	706	1,038	2,444	18	40 5	41 0	.	.	.
,, V ,, property	1,702	24 [illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	209	1 2 [illegible]	47	78,210	31,001	18,482	13,118	25,795	815	58 5	55 1	5,57,135	1,59,959	28·7
,, VI. Other offences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	4	42	[illegible]	77 [illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,828	1,230	598	356	27	67 3	85 7	1	1	100
Miscellaneous	1,145	189	150	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	428	270	194	76	152	6	71 9	64	.	.	.
Total Cognizable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,2[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	77 4	44	[illegible]	70,966	30,884	20,022	38,123	1,786	60 7	57 2	12,22,088	2,55,434	21·2
NON-COGNIZABLE																			
Class I Offences against the state, etc.	4,207	3,527	2,657	112	90	154	79	79 1	8,151	6,215	4,516	1,699	1,748	188	72 7	78	171	...	
,, II Serious [illegible] the person	[illegible]	31	17	2	4	54	53 7		122	42	21	21	72	8	50	36·8	..	.	..
,, III ,, person and property	4[illegible]	186	69	17	17	17	38 5	42	1,369	420	118	308	702	41	27 6	37·8	2,162	31	1 1
,, IV Minor offences against the person	37,815	13,227	7,641	21,936	58	797	[illegible]	35 4	90,996	34,847	14,002	20,345	62,556	88	40 5	35 4	..	..	..
,, V. ,, ,, property	5,534	3,[illegible]	1,512	[illegible]	41	382	24 [illegible]	[illegible]	28,055	9,832	5,431	5,802	13,642	90	36 8	40 6	25,231	7,319	299
,, VI Other offences	3,750	2,110	1,595	512	85	87	75 [illegible]	[illegible]	8,265	5,365	3,907	1,458	2,780	90	72·8	65 9	242	131	54
Miscellaneous	73	52	39			1	75	71 2	149	93	60	33	56	..	64 5	62 4	8	8	100
Total Non-Cognizable	53,081	22,247	13,829	26,836	245	1,454	62 2	41 2	137,874	55,811	26,055	25,756	81,558	505	46 7	40 6	27,814	7,489	26 4
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																			
Cognizable	45,759	42,263	39,320	2,190	28	595	93	92 4	72,254	65,192	57,596	7,596	6,982	80	88·3	80 3	2,240	2,166	967
Non-Cognizable	18,939	13,702	11,555	4,531	17	385	84 3	72 3	31,646	23,120	17,589	5,531	8,488	38	76·1	73 1	591	475	804
Total	64,69[illegible]	[illegible]965	[illegible]0,875	[illegible]6,721	45	980	90·9	86 5	103,900	[illegible]8,31[illegible]	75,185	13,127	15,470	118	85·1	85 1	2,831	2,641	93·3

Proceedings in cases summarily determined.

The following Table shows the Proceedings in cases summarily determined under the Penal Code, or Special and Local laws. Under the Penal Code, Magistrates with 1st class powers tried 8,744 cases with 62·2 per cent. of conviction. Magistrates with 2nd class powers tried 16,392 cases with 54·4 per cent. of conviction. Magistrates with 3rd classs powers tried 17,357 cases with 49·9 per cent. of conviction. The general average was 53·4 per cent. of conviction against 44·9 per cent. in 1872. Under Special and Local laws the number of cases tried by the different classes of Magistrates were nearly equal. The highest rates of conviction were by Magistrates of highest powers.

PENAL CODE.

Criminal Proceedings in Cases summarily determined.

Grade of Magistrates.	1873.				1872.				1871.				1870.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted	Percentage
With 1st Class powers	8,744	15,090	9,383	62 2	9,776	18,622	9,585	51·5	10,429	18,787	8,977	47·8	9,617	17,062	9,104	53 4
With 2nd do do.	16,392	39,872	21,698	54 4	15 552	41,089	18,294	44·5	15,186	36,425	15,749	43·2	11,515	27,640	13,550	49
With 3rd do do.	17,357	48,517	24,201	49·9	23,084	68,897	29,830	43 4	24,114	65,741	28,562	43 4	22,069	58,605	29,327	50
Total	42,493	103479	55,282	53·4	48,412	1,28,509	57,709	44·9	49,729	120,953	53,288	44·1	43,201	103,307	51,981	50 3
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																
With 1st Class powers	12,087	16,762	15,624	93 2	10,618	15,669	14,491	92·5	8,660	12,924	11,821	91 5	9,453	13,793	12,554	91
With 2nd do. do	12,293	18,178	15,644	86·1	6,993	12,489	9,837	78·8	4,906	10,025	7,542	75 2	4,600	8,724	7,202	82 6
With 3rd do. do	13,481	24,356	20,635	84 7	15,156	28,050	22,439	80	15,367	28,189	22,845	81	14,543	28,329	23,796	84
Total	37,861	59,296	51,903	87·5	32,767	56,208	46,767	83·2	28,933	51,138	42,208	82·5	28,596	50,846	43,552	85 7
Add— Heads of Villages	18,091	29,000	23,271	80·2	19,224	30,892	24,482	79·3	19,901	31,895	24,559	77	19,883	30,548	24,170	79·1
Grand Total Special laws.	55,952	88,296	75,174	85·1	51,991	87,100	71,249	81·8	48 834	83,033	66,767	80·4	48,479	81,394	67,722	83·2

Comparative details of operations of Higher Courts.

The following Statement gives comparative details of the operations of the Higher Courts.

	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Under Penal Code	8	13	13	100	1,380	3,175	1,604	50·5	47	50	40	80	1,435	3,238	1,657	51·2
Do. Special Laws					13	16	11	68·8		..			13	16	11	68·8
Total	8	13	13	100	1,393	3,191	1,615	50·6	47	50	40	80	1,448	3,254	1,668	51·3
Compare 1872	27	31	24	77·4	1,340	2,851	1,537	53·9	26	33	22	66·7	1,393	2,915	1,583	54·8
Do. 1871	54	92	68	73·9	1,361	2,792	1,428	51·1	46	58	42	72·4	1,461	2,942	1,538	52·3
Do. 1870	53	178	88	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,137	3,058	1,686	55·1

1,448 cases were tried against 1,393 in 1872. The numbers have not varied much during the last 4 years. Of 3,254 persons tried, 1,668, or 51·3 per cent. were convicted. Before the High Court 80 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Before the District Courts only 50·6 per cent. of persons tried were convicted.

Sexes of persons convicted.

The following table shows the sexes of persons convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws.

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, Cognizable offences	28,727	1,530	560	67	30,884
Do. Non-Cognizable do.	24,153	1,791	94	17	26,055
Special Laws, Cognizable do	52,556	4,707	259	74	57,596
Do. Non-Cognizable do	14,831	2,640	80	38	17,589
	120,267	10,668	993	196	132,124

Convictions under Section 75, P. C.

1,398 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, I. P. C., against 1,198 in 1872.

A Statement giving a summary of the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals during the year, will be found in the Appendix (C. Criminal No. III.)

76 persons were sentenced to death; 96 to transportation for life; 27 to transportation for lesser terms; only 75 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement; 2,138 persons were simply whipped and 493 were whipped in addition to other punishment. Only 673 persons were sentenced to imprisonment between 2 and 7 years; 88 persons were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 7 years. 32 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 4,76,066, and the amount actually realised was Rs. 3,20,359.

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code.

13 Europeans were convicted of Cognizable offences under the Penal Code. Of these 2 committed offences against the person, 2 were sentenced for house-breaking, and 9 for theft and criminal breach of trust.

35 East Indians were convicted, one for murder, the others chiefly for minor offences.

Out of 135 murderers 77 were Hindoos and 19 were Pariahs. 5 Mussulmans committed murder.

Out of 390 convicted dacoits, 114 were Hindoos, 87 were Pariahs, 14 were Mussulmans, 130 belonged to criminal castes.

Robbers were chiefly Hindoos and Pariahs. Out of 432 robbers, 118 belonged to criminal castes.

Out of 2,837 house-breakers, 1,389 were Hindoos, 501 were Pariahs, 161 were Mussulmans, 3 were Lubbays and 40 were Moplahs. 97 Hillmen, 56 Wudders and 574 of criminal castes were convicted of house-breaking.

Of cattle thieves 877 were Hindoos, 404 were Pariahs, 273 were Moravers and Kullers, 348 belonged to other criminal castes.

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

Murders were most rife in Malabar and North Arcot. Hurt by dangerous weapons in Malabar and Vizagapatam; Kidnapping in Tanjore; Dacoity of various kinds in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddapah; Robbery in Bellary; House-breaking in Godavery and Tanjore; Cattle theft in Coimbatore and Madura; Forgery in Malabar and Tanjore, and cheating in Madras Town, Vizagapatam and Madura.

PRISONS.

Admission and Disposal of Prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9314·81, being 62 less than during 1872, but the number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1873 was considerably greater, viz., 9,705, the prison population having increased during the latter period of the year. This increase was principally in the class of convicts. The following table shows the particulars:—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Prisoners.	1873.			1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8506·49	354·85	8861·34	8558·72	358·49	8917·21
Security	41·82	·23	42·05	46·04	1·55	47·59
Under-trial	157·05	9·84	166·89	148·65	11·72	160·37
Civil	221·17	9·10	230·27	227·00	8·86	235·86
State	4·41	..	4·41	4·02	...	4·02
Insane	8·52	1·33	9·85	9·97	1·82	11·79
Total ..	8939·46	375·55	9314·81	8994·40	382·44	9376·84

Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation.

Out of 21,480 convicts in jail during the year, about 75 per cent. were Hindus, 8 per cent. Mahomedans, 13½ per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, and 3 per cent. Christians. These proportions do not differ much from those in previous years.

As regards the ages of the convicts generally, there was not much difference, but in the Central Jails the proportion of aged convicts has increased to the extent of 20 per cent. in the class between 40 and 60 years of age, and to that of 5 per cent. in that of prisoners above 60 years of age.

Out of 20,175 male convicts, 13,801 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 68 per cent.—8 per cent. were professionals and 6 per cent. shop-keepers. These rates are much the same as those of last year. The number of Government servants in jail was 913, being at the rate of 4·52 per cent. Out of 1,305 female convicts, 72 per cent. were married, 11 per cent. unmarried, and 16 per cent. prostitutes.

Classes according to length of Sentence.

As has generally been the case, the number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number in jail, viz., 53·41 per cent. Nearly 10 per cent. were sentenced for periods between 6 months and 1 year, 22½ per cent. for periods between 1 and 5 years, 9¾ per cent. for periods between 5 and 10 years, and nearly 4 per cent. for upwards of 10 years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94½ per cent.

Classes.	Classes according to Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	2,761	358	3,119
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months ...	4,075	324	4,399
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do. ...	3,705	250	3,955
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year	2,001	126	2,127
V.	Do. 1 year do. 3 years... ...	2,911	125	3,036
VI.	Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.	1,759	49	1,808
VII.	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do.	2,079	40	2,119
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	813	31	844
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life... ...	...	...	...
	Do do for shorter periods ...	...	...	...
X.	Executed	71	2	73
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment	954	218	1,172
	Hard labor	17,537	998	18,535
	Medium labor	626	53	679
	Light labor	1,052	39	1,094
	Total...	20,175	1,305	21,480

Previous Convictions.

Of the total number of convicts 14·13 per cent. of the males and 11·49 of the females had been previously convicted. The percentages in the Mofussil jails for males and females respectively were 13·35 and 5·91. Those in Madras Penitentiary were 21·40 and 34·24.

Previous Convictions.	1873.			1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before ...	1,859	99	1,958	1,765	79	1,844
Do. twice before ...	627	34	661	482	25	507
Do. oftener than thrice.	366	17	383	308	14	322
Total...	2,852	150	3,002	2,555	118	2,673

Of the 1,958 persons convicted for the second time, 904 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted, and 1,054 for crimes of a different nature. Of the 661 prisoners in jail for the third time 342 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 319 for crimes of a different kind. Of the 383 convicted oftener than three times, 175 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 208 for crimes of a different kind.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was less than it has been for many years, only four prisoners having escaped, viz., 3 from inside the jails and 1 from a working gang.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

The number of offences committed in jail during 1873 was 6,973; of these, 4,732 were committed in Central and 2,241 in District Jails, being at the rates of 67·86 and 32·14 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 88·18 per cent. in the Central and 64·11 per cent. in the District Jails. The rates taken with respect to the total population, that is to say, the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 50·53 per cent. in the Central and 16·40 per cent. in the District Jails. The number of offences was greater in the Central Jails, owing to the fact that in these jails a large number of prisoners were employed in manufactures and other work which is carefully measured and examined at the close of each day for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the out-turn, so that any deficiency in either is generally detected. The number of floggings was 2,684; of which, 1,610 were inflicted in the Central and 1,074 in the District Jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 31·05 in the Central and 32·32 in the District Jails. Taken, with regard to the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 18·30 per cent. in the Central and 8·34 per cent. in the District Jails.

The total number of punishments of males was 7,404, being in excess of the number of offences by 1,431. This is principally accounted for by the fact that, as remission is granted as a reward for continued industry and good conduct, it follows that whenever a convict commits any offence unless of a trifling character, he loses a certain number of marks in addition to any other punishment which may have been awarded.

Education.

Of the total number of convicts in jail during the year, 2,218 had learned to read and write fairly since their admission, and 3,770 had made some progress.

Of the whole number about 10 per cent. could read and write fairly, 17½ per cent. could read and write a little, and 72 per cent. were entirely ignorant. These proportions are much the same as during the preceding year.

Financial.

The cost of maintenance and guarding at the jails in the Mofussil, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 6,13,636-12-11, and that at the Penitentiary Rupees 53,730-7-7, being a decrease of Rupees 32,480-1-1 in the former, and an increase of Rupees 9,378-1-3 in the latter, compared with the expenditure during the year 1872. The increased expenditure at the Penitentiary was principally in the items of Rations and Fixed Establishment; in the former it was owing to a larger number of convicts having been dieted, and in the latter there was an increase of Rupees 7,113, owing to the salaries of the Superintendent and of the Native Warders having been paid for the whole year, whereas in the year 1872 these charges were incurred for a portion of the year only. A Superintendent of Workshops, on a salary of Rupees 120 per mensem, was also appointed during the year.

The average cost per convict in the Mofussil Jails, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 74-9-3, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 98-15-2, being a decrease of Rupees 3-2-3 per head in the former, and an increase of Rupees 7-14-0 per head in the latter, as compared with the rates for the year 1872.

The cost of rations, exclusive of that in the European Prison, was Rupees 3,11,171-8-5, or Rupees 35-7-8 per head, being a total decrease of Rupees 30,848-11-2, or of Rupees 3-6-2 per head, compared with the cost during the year 1872. This large decrease is owing to unusually favourable contracts having been obtained.

The average cost of clothing and bedding, exclusive of that of the European Prison, was Rupees 2-15-3 per head, being an increase of Annas 1-3 per head, compared with the expenditure of the previous year. This is attributable to increased expenditure at the Ootacamund District Jail, very little clothing having been purchased during 1872, owing to there having been a large surplus stock on hand.

The cost of the European Prison, exclusive of the sum expended on buildings, was Rupees 12,452-12-3. The average cost per man per annum was Rupees 592-15-9, being an increase of Rupees 118-10-4 per man, compared

with the rates in 1872. These rates cannot be fairly contrasted, as the daily average number for 1873 was less than that of 1872 by nine prisoners, while the fixed establishment remained the same as it must do, in order that sufficient relief may be afforded to the prison officers on duty.

The total cost, exclusive of guarding, was Rupees 5,61,808-12-11, being a decrease of Rupees 25,504-15-6.

The charge for guarding was Rupees 1,18,011-3-10, being an increase of Rupees 625-8-7.

The total cost, inclusive of maintenance and of guarding, amounted to Rupees 6,79,820-0-9, being a decrease of Rupees 24,879-6-11.

Under the head Fixed Establishment there is an increase of Rs. 8,724-10-3. This is owing to the increased allowances drawn in arrears from 1st April 1872 by the Superintendents of the Central Jails at Vellore and at Coimbatore, to the cost of European Warders at the jail last named, to the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary for the whole year, and to the payment of house-rent to the Superintendents at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and the Penitentiary.

The average cost per head on account of hospital charges was 4 annas and 9 pie, being a decrease of 6 pie per head.

There is a small increase to the extent of Rupees 496-8-6 under the head Clothing and Bedding, the cause of which has been explained above.

A saving of Rupees 1,814-9-11 was effected under the head Contingencies.

The gross cost, inclusive of the sums expended in the construction of new jails and in additions, alterations, and repairs to old jails, as well as for the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, was Rupees 7,27,303-8-4, being a decrease of Rupees 41,871-4-8 compared with the expenditure during the year 1872. The cost per head per average strength was Rupees 77-5-1, being less than that during 1872 by Rupees 2-7-10 per head. The net cost per convict, after deducting the sum of Rupees 2,60,939-8-6 remitted to the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of manufactures, and the hire of convicts, was Rupees 53-0-8, being less by Rupees 16-6-4 per head than during the previous year. Owing to the extension of jail manufactures, the amount paid into the treasury, as stated above, exceeds that paid in 1872 by Rupees 1,04,883-0-7.

Earnings of Convicts.

The actual balance in favor of jail manufactures during the year 1873 was Rupees 73,023 after deducting all charges incurred during that year, and the cash balance on hand at the end of the year 1872, as well as the value of all stock on hand at that date.

The following statement exhibits the cost per head of average strength on account of rations, establishment, guarding, &c., for the last six years, and also the net cost per head after deducting the amount paid into the Treasury, from which it will appear that the charges, with the exception of those on account of establishment, have gradually decreased, while the receipts have increased to a very considerable extent.

Cost per Head of Average Strength.

Years.	Rations.	Establishment.	Guarding.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Contingencies.	Total.	Receipts paid into the Treasury.	Net Cost per Convict.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1868-69.	49 12 0	14 10 2	15 0 7	0 15 0	4 4 10	5 13 5	90 8 6	49,878	142 2 3
1869-70.	45 8 8	15 12 4	13 7 6	1 2 1	3 13 8	4 13 4	84 9 7	62,446	114 0 7
1870	43 3 6	17 1 7	14 1 4	1 7 2	3 4 4	4 14 4	84 0 5	80,980	99 11 6
1871	40 10 9	19 4 5	13 12 9	0 11 7	2 15 4	4 6 3	81 13 2	1,16,406	81 14 6
1872	39 3 3	19 14 5	13 4 8	0 5 3	2 15 2	4 2 0	79 12 11	1,56,056	67 7 0
1873	35 11 5	20 14 9	13 6 9	0 4 9	3 0 4	3 14 11	77 5 1	2,60,939	53 8 0

These figures, with the exception of those denoting the "Net Cost" differ from those shown in the Statement which accompanied previous Reports. This is owing to the circumstance that, although the cost per head of average strength at each jail has been correctly shown, the total was erroneously divided by the number of jails, so that the result exhibits the average cost per jail instead of the average cost per head. This has now been corrected.

Diet Scale.

The revised scale of twelve meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in twenty-four jails; in two jails, viz., that at Russelcondah and the Central Jail at Cannanore, ten meals of dry grain and four of rice were given. At Tellicherry the issue of dry grain was increased to eleven meals and that of rice reduced to three meals. At the District Jail at Calicut eight meals of rice and six of dry grain were given. At the District Jails at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued.

The effect of the introduction of dry grain into the jails on the Western Coast continues to be favorably reported upon. The Sanitary Commissioner, in reply to the reference made to him respecting the revision of the diet scale for Europeans, is of opinion that no change is required, but that the medical officer should have the power of increasing the allowance of animal food in special cases.

Health of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners generally was very good, although the mortality in some jails was unusually high.

The death-rates for the last ten years from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is shown below :—

Years.	Ratio per Cent. of Daily Average Strength.	Years.	Ratio per Cent. of daily Average Strength.
1864-65	12·70	1869-70	4·05
1865-66	11·26	1870	2·74
1866-67	11·56	1871	1·84
1867-68	4·24	1872	2·21
1868-69	3·51	1873	2·83

The following statement exhibits the mortality in each jail as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Daily Average Strength.			Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chingleput	114·08	9·03	123·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellcondah	86·48	1·81	88·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy	62·17	...	62·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	82·05	...	82·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	32·48	4·16	36·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison ...	21·03	...	21·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin...	·76	...	·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	170·60	13·25	183·85	1	...	1	·58	...	·54
Ootacamund	142·01	1·29	143·30	1	...	1	·70	...	·69
Penitentiary	519·25	31·12	550·37	4	...	4	·77	...	·72
Guntoor	91·41	3·61	95·02	1	...	1	1·09	...	1·05
Vellore Central	919·34	31·85	951·19	9	1	10	·97	3·13	1·05
Bellary	320·60	15·07	335·67	2	2	4	·62	13·27	1·19
Rajahmundry District.	72·50	10·01	82·51	1	...	1	1·37	...	1·21
Nellore	148·08	11·55	159·63	2	...	2	1·34	...	1·25
Cuddalore	268·93	9·29	278·22	4	...	4	1·48	...	1·43
Calicut	102·30	6·07	108·37	2	...	2	1·95	...	1·84
Cannanore Central ...	582·59	...	582·59	11	...	11	1·88	...	1·88
Mangalore	95·56	9·97	105·53	2	...	2	2·09	...	1·89
Rajahmundry Central.	802·42	26·91	829·33	15	1	16	1·86	3·71	1·92
Cuddapah	196·07	9·95	206·02	4	...	4	2·04	...	1·94
Tellicherry	40·70	2·46	43·16	1	...	1	2·45	...	2·31
Madura	206·39	5·97	212·36	4	1	5	1·93	16·34	2·35
Salem Central	521·47	23·25	544·72	12	2	14	2·30	8·60	2·57
Tinnevelly	213·78	9·63	223·41	5	1	6	2·33	10·38	2·68
Kurnool	92·71	6·28	98·99	3	1	4	3·23	15·92	4·04
Trichinopoly District.	69·99	...	69·99	3	...	3	4·28	...	4·28
Coimbatore Central ...	950·72	23·26	973·98	42	...	42	4·41	...	4·31
Vizagapatam	233·70	19·55	253·25	14	1	15	5·99	5·11	5·92
Trichinopoly Central ..	888·38	45·39	933·77	56	...	56	6·30	...	5·99
Tranquebar...	84·57	11·07	95·64	6	...	6	7·09	...	6·27
Tanjore	109·24	5·61	114·85	8	...	8	7·32	...	6·96
Berhampore	119·25	7·44	126·69	9	1	10	7·54	13·44	7·89
Coimbatore District ...	144·88	...	144·88	20	...	20	13·80	...	13·80
Total...	8506·49	354·85	8861·34	242	11	253	2·84	3·09	2·85

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital, the daily average number of sick, and the percentage of each to the daily average strength as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Number of Admissions.			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to Daily Average Strength.					
							Of Admissions.			Of Daily Average Sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison.	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	4·75	...	4·75	·14	...	·14
Vellore Central ...	623	33	656	16·02	·70	16·72	67·76	103·61	68·96	1·74	2·19	·74
Ootacamund District	52	...	52	1·75	...	1·75	36·61	...	36·08	1·23	...	1·22
Tinnevelly	54	10	64	2·65	·26	2·91	25·25	103·84	28·64	1·23	2·69	1·30
Salem Central ...	170	9	179	7·00	·38	7·38	32·60	38·70	32·85	1·34	1·63	1·35
Madura	76	3	79	2·70	·26	2·96	36·82	50·25	37·20	1·30	4·35	1·39
Bellary	127	6	133	5·35	·14	5·49	39·61	39·81	39·59	1·66	·92	1·63
Tellicherry ...	25	1	26	·76	·03	·79	61·42	40·65	60·24	1·86	1·21	1·83
Coimbatore Central	281	2	283	18·88	·23	19·11	29·55	8·59	29·05	1·98	·98	1·96
Guindy	60	...	60	1·29	...	1·29	96·50	...	96·50	2·07	...	2·07
Cannanore Central	131	...	131	12·47	...	12·47	22·48	...	22·48	2·14	...	2·14
Vizagapatam ...	67	2	69	5·56	·10	5·66	28·66	10·23	27·24	2·37	·51	2·23
Trichinopoly Central	300	16	316	20·50	·57	21·07	33·76	35·25	33·84	2·30	1·25	2·25
Russellcondah ...	79	1	80	1·92	·10	2·02	91·35	55·24	90·61	2·22	5·52	2·28
Chingleput... ...	113	2	115	2·92	·06	2·98	99·05	22·14	93·41	2·55	·66	2·42
Calicut	112	...	112	2·86	...	2·86	109·48	...	103·34	2·79	...	2·63
Guntoor	83	2	85	2·87	·04	2·91	90·79	55·40	89·45	3·13	1·10	3·06
Nellore	100	7	107	4·63	·28	4·91	67·53	60·60	67·03	3·12	2·42	3·07
Cuddalore... ...	207	17	224	8·28	·35	8·63	76·97	182·99	80·51	3·07	3·76	3·10
Cuddapah... ...	246	4	250	7·29	·08	7·37	125·46	40·20	121·34	3·71	·80	3·57
Berhampore ..	94	15	109	4·03	·66	4·69	78·82	201·61	86·03	3·37	8·87	3·70
Rajahmundry Central... ...	646	16	662	31·02	·58	31·60	80·50	59·45	79·82	3·86	2·15	3·81
Penitentiary ...	378	34	412	19·47	1·55	21·02	72·79	109·25	74·85	3·74	4·98	3·81
Tanjore	57	3	60	4·19	·39	4·58	52·17	53·47	52·24	3·83	6·95	3·98
Mangalore ...	177	4	181	3·91	·30	4·21	185·22	40·12	171·51	4·09	3·00	3·98
Paumben... ...	63	...	63	3·42	...	3·42	76·78	...	76·78	4·16	...	4·16
Kurnool	157	7	164	4·00	·27	4·27	169·34	111·46	165·67	4·31	4·29	4·32
Rajahmundry District	60	9	69	3·38	·31	3·69	82·75	89·91	83·62	4·66	3·09	4·47
Trichinopoly District	52	...	52	3·24	...	3·24	74·29	...	74·29	4·62	...	4·62
Tranquebar ...	112	9	121	4·31	·22	4·53	132·43	81·30	126·51	5·09	1·08	4.73
Chittoor	252	7	259	9·45	·61	10·06	147·71	52·83	140·87	5·53	4·60	5·47
Masulipatam ...	66	8	74	1·68	·70	2·38	203·20	192·30	201·96	5·17	16·82	6·49
Coimbatore District	151	...	151	9·65	...	9·65	104·22	...	104·22	6·66	...	6·66
Total...	5,172	227	5,399	227·48	9·17	236·65	60·80	63·97	60·92	2·67	2·58	2·67

The percentage of admissions, viz., 60·92, is less than that during 1872 by 8·82, and that of daily average sick, viz., 2·67, is less than that during 1872 by ·20 per cent.

The ratios of admissions and deaths as regards those diseases which were the most fatal were as follows :—

Diseases.	1873.				1872.			
	Number of		Percentage to Daily Average Strength of		Number of		Percentage to Daily Average Strength of	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Dysentery ...	472	55	5·32	·62	355	36	3·98	·40
Diarrhœa	457	53	5·15	·59	526	40	5·89	·44
General debility...	172	45	1·94	·50	141	39	1·58	·32
Diseases of respiratory system ...	214	15	2·41	·16	209	18	2·34	·20
Phthisis	19	12	·21	·13	18	9	·20	·10
Total...	1,334	180	15·05	2·03	1,249	142	14·00	1·59

Mortality according to Season.

Taking the whole number of jails in the Presidency, there was little difference in the rates of monthly admissions into hospital, the highest rate, viz., 5·70, having been in August, and the lowest, viz., 4·62, in June, the difference being 1·08 per cent. The highest rate of daily sick, viz., 2·86, was in August, and the lowest, viz., 2·49, in October, the difference being ·37 per cent. There was, however, a very considerable difference in some jails; for example, the lowest rate of daily sick at Masulipatam was in February, viz., 1·49, and the highest in November, viz., 10·27, the difference being 8·78 per cent. At Russellcondah the lowest rate was in June, viz., ·28, and the highest in February, viz., 7·04, the difference being 6·76 per cent.

Mortality according to Age and Sex.

The following table exhibits the ages of the convicts who died in 1872 and 1873. As usual the mortality was the greatest amongst the most aged prisoners, the rate increasing with each decade. Amongst the last class, viz., those above 50 years of age, the rate was more than double that amongst those between 40 and 50 years of age. The several rates were as shown below, viz :—

Under	16 years	1·06 per cent.
Between	16 and 20 years	·88 do.
Do.	20 and 30 do.	1·52 do.
Do.	30 and 40 do.	2·70 do.
Do.	40 and 50 do.	4·11 do.
Above	50 years	8·88 do.

Although only one boy died, the percentage is high, owing to the small number of juveniles.

Ages.	Number of Deaths.					
	1873.			1872.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 years	1	...	1	1	...	1
From 16 to 20 years	5	1	6	1	1	2
Do. 20 to 30 do.	56	2	58	38	1	39
Do. 30 to 40 do.	67	4	71	52	...	52
Do. 40 to 50 do.	48	2	50	48	1	49
Above 50 years	65	2	67	55	1	56
Total...	242	11	253	195	4	199

Mortality according to Length of Imprisonment.

More than half the whole number of deaths took place during the first year of imprisonment, 94 having died within the first six months, and 50 during the last six months.

Length of Imprisonment undergone.	Number of Deaths.	
	1873.	1872.
Under 1 month in jail	10	16
From 1 to 3 months in jail	36	44
Do. 3 to 6 do. do.	48	26
Do. 6 to 9 do. do.	29	14
Do. 9 to 12 do. do.	21	15
Do. 1 to 2 years do.	37	34
Do. 2 to 3 do. do.	20	12
Do. 3 to 5 do. do.	27	16
Do. 5 to 10 do. do.	16	17
Above 10 years	9	5
Total...	253	199

The mortality from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is exhibited in the following statement:—

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each Jail during 1872 *and* 1873 *from all Causes, all Classes of Prisoners included.*

Jails.	1873.			1872.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Chingleput	129·34	...	...	138·30	4	2·88
Russellcondah ...	90·75	...	...	104·12	7	6·72
Guindy	62·17	...	...	68·69	...	...
Paumben	82·05	...	...	101·63	...	...
Masulipatam... ...	37·47	...	...	37·17	...	...
European Prison ...	21·09	...	...	29·64	...	...
Cochin	·76	...	...	3·67	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	95·57	1	1·04
Debtors' Prison ...	33·89	...	...	31·86	...	...
Chittoor	200·06	1	·49	216·44	3	1·38
Penitentiary	590·87	4	·50	505·16	6	1·18
Ootacamund	144·15	1	·69	125·70	...	...
Guntoor	99·33	1	1·00	126·97	...	...
Rajahmundry District...	97·11	1	1·02	90·79	3	3·30
Vellore Central ...	953·19	10	1·04	943·67	7	·74
Nellore	166·81	2	1·19	189·32	1	·52
Bellary	363·89	5	1·37	377·73	7	1·85
Calicut	129·27	2	1·54	95·77	3	3·13
Cuddalore	311·13	5	1·60	254·68	5	1·96
Mangalore	119·94	2	1·66	117·91	4	3·39
Tellicherry	55·13	1	1·81	63·91	...	...
Cannanore Central ...	582·59	11	1·88	561·47	12	2·13
Rajahmundry do. ...	831·48	16	1·92	838·56	11	1·31
Madura	258·47	5	1·93	260·95	6	2·32
Cuddapah	261·06	6	2·29	205·48	3	1·45
Tinnevelly	249·97	6	2·40	251·88	2	·79
Salem Central ...	569·66	15	2·63	540·63	9	1·66
Trichinopoly District ...	79·83	3	3·75	121·06	3	2·47
Coimbatore Central ...	982·59	44	4·47	982·49	18	1·83
Kurnool	105·98	5	4·71	140·13	3	2·14
Trichinopoly Central ...	933·80	56	5·99	875·43	35	3·99
Tanjore	133·48	8	5·99	139·58	2	1·43
Vizagapatam	260·98	16	6·13	296·25	36	12·15
Tranquebar	124·59	8	6·42	129·45	8	6·17
Berhampore	132·61	10	7·54	187·40	7	3·73
Coimbatore District ...	153·15	20	13·05	136·03	2	1·47
Total...	9314·81	264	2·83	9376·84	208	2·21

Comparative Health of Central and of District Jails.

For the first time since the general occupation of the Central Jails the death-rate therein has exceeded that of the District Jails. It is probable that this will continue to be the case owing to the fact that lifers and long-sentenced prisoners are confined in these jails, and that the proportion or aged prisoners, amongst whom the mortality is by far the greatest, has increased, and may be expected to continue to do so up to a certain point. The increase during 1873 in the number above 40 years of age confined in Central Jails was considerable, having been in the ratio of 25 per cent.

——		Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength	Difference in favor of Central Jails.	Difference in favor of District Jails.
1867-68 ...	District Jails..	7123·82	341	4·78	2·12	...
	Central do...	3035·36	81	2·66		
1868-69 ...	District do...	6707·99	276	4·11	1·76	...
	Central do...	3444·65	81	2·35		
1869-70 ...	District do...	6087·17	277	4·55	1·67	...
	Central do...	3846·22	111	2·88		
1870 ...	District do...	5639·48	178	3·15	·99	...
	Central do...	3981·99	86	2·16		
1871 ...	District do...	5034·37	105	2·08	·51	...
	Central do...	4330·10	68	1·57		
1872 ...	District do...	4634·59	116	2·28	·34	...
	Central do...	4742·25	92	1·94		
1873 ...	District do...	4461·50	152	2·51	...	·62
	Central do...	4853·31	112	3·13		

Foreign Convicts.

At the close of 1872 there were 175 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 40 were Chinese, 21 Malays, and 114 Burmese. At the end of 1873 the number of such convicts amounted to 194, of whom 41 were Chinese, 16 Malays, and 137 Burmese. They were imprisoned in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore, and in the Penitentiary at Madras.

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles in confinement on the 31st December 1872 was 70, of whom 59 were boys. The number remaining at the end of 1873 was 72, of whom 64 were boys.

Employment of Women.

The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 354. They were employed in sweeping, grinding, pounding and sifting grains, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, and spinning cotton, &c. Their conduct generally has been good.

State Prisoners.

There were 12 State prisoners during the year, viz., four at the Russellcondah Hill Jail, seven at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and one at the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Of those at the first-named jail, two were released and two remained at the end of the year. Their conduct was good. Of the seven at Rajahmundry, six were in good health and one in indifferent health. Their behaviour was good. The prisoner at the Coimbatore Central Jail was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum in Madras during the year.

Lunatics.

Ninety-six insane prisoners were confined in jails during the year. Of these, 46 were sent to Lunatic Asylums, eight were sent for trial on recovery, 28 were released, and two died. At the close of the year ten males and two females remained under observation. Of these, seven males were criminal lunatics; the other three males and the two females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Health of Prisoners in Sub-Jails.

The health of the prisoners in Sub-Jails during the year was again remarkably good. There were 14 deaths out of a daily average strength of 1465·43, which is less than 1 per cent. viz., ·95.

The daily average number of sick during the year was 31·92, being at the rate of 2·17 per cent. to the daily average strength. This was pretty much the same as that during 1872, viz., 2·46 per cent.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Changes in the Courts.

In the High Court the Chief Justice was absent on furlough from 18th March to 22nd August. Mr. Justice Holloway acted as Chief Justice during his absence. Mr. Justice Innes was absent on privilege leave from 29th August to 30th November. No additional Puisne Judge was appointed.

In consequence of the falling off of litigation in the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, that Court was, on the recommendation of the High Court, abolished on 31st March. On 1st January the Principal Sudr Amin of Cuddapah was re-transferred to that station from Bellary where he had been temporarily employed. On 15th March the Additional Principal Sudr Amin (Subordinate Judge) of Mangalore was transferred to Cuddalore. On 21st February the Additional Munsif of Cuddapah was transferred to Madura.

Practitioners of the High Court.

In the High Court the following practitioners were enrolled:—

Advocates..... ..	6
Vakils.....	6
Attorneys	3

Act III of 1873.

The chief event of the year under review was the introduction of the Madras Civil Courts' Act (III of 1873) which came into force on 1st March. The main object of this Act was to consolidate the law as it existed in several old Regulations and Acts and the only important alterations introduced were the abolition of any pecuniary limit to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges (late Principal Sudr Amins) and the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs from 1,000 Rupees to 2,500 Rupees (Section 12), the provision for an appeal to the High Court from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges when the amount or value exceeds 5,000 Rupees (Section 13) and the mode of valuing suits for immoveable property (Section 14). It is difficult at present to say what will be the permanent effect of these alterations as regards the number of suits that will still be tried by District Munsifs and whether their jurisdiction as regards suits for land has been really extended. Under the old Regulation, the annual produce determined the jurisdiction; whereas under the present Act, ten or five times the revenue payable to Government, according as the land is Zemindary or Ryotwary and fifteen times the net profits in the case of Inam lands, determines the value. Under Section 28 of Act III of 1873 the Local Government invested all Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to

the amount of 500 Rupees and all District Munsifs with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of 50 Rupees within their local jurisdictions as fixed by Section 10. In their order of 18th March 1873, the Government expressed themselves ready to withdraw or withhold Small Cause powers from any individual officer in whose case the High Court might deem it advisable.

By a Notification of Government dated 11th March 1873, the title of Civil and Session Judge which had been in use under Act VII of 1843 was altered to District and Sessions Judge to suit the requirements of Acts X of 1872 and III of 1873 and by a Notification of Government of 1st April the names of the District and Sessions Divisions (formerly called Zillahs) were altered so as to correspond with the names of the Collectorates or Revenue Divisions.

Process-Service Fees.

From the commencement of the official year (1st April), under instructions from the Government of India, fees for the service of processes were collected by stamps. The old system of collecting fees according to the mileage travelled and of paying the process-servers the amount actually earned by them was however continued until 16th August when the new rules under Sections 20 and 22 of Act VII of 1870 came into force. Under these Rules the process-servers of each Court were formed into salaried establishments, the higher class designated Amins receiving a salary of 14 and 12 Rupees a month each and the lower class designated Peons receiving a salary of 7 and 6 Rupees a month each. Fees were also for the first time levied for processes issued by the Criminal Courts in "non-cognizable" cases. Under the Schedules to the Rules there are fixed fees for each process issued but the principle of holding the parties to each suit liable for the actual cost of serving the processes required has been maintained as far as possible. At the close of the year it was too early to form an opinion as to whether the receipts would be sufficient to cover the cost of the establishments and other miscellaneous charges, but experience has since shown that the rates charged were insufficient to meet all the expenses and a slightly enhanced scale of fees has been prepared and sanctioned. The cost of the establishments fixed by the District Judges for the Civil Courts amounted to nearly Rupees 7,00,000. At present all processes issued by Criminal Courts are to be served by the Police and no separate establishments are entertained.

Comparison of the Civil work of the Districts.

The following Statement shows the proportion in which each of the Districts contributed to the Civil work of the Presidency :—

DISTRICT.	Number of Original Appealable Suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the District Courts.	Number of Appeals preferred in the District Courts.	Number of Original Suits instituted in the District Courts.	Number of Regular Appeals preferred in the High Court.	Number of Special Appeals preferred in the High Court.
Arcot (North)	2,807	259	16	1	56
Arcot (South)	2,345	215	.....	3	31
Bellary	3,313	225	40	3	31
Canara (South)	1,994	532	.....	2	87
Chingleput...	2,256	234	16	21	21
Coimbatore	2,299	202	18	8	44
Cuddapah	1,970	208	5	4	10
Ganjam...	1,702	90	13	3	12
Ganjam (Agent)	57	.....	4	.....	.....
Godavery	4,604	553	9	7	35
Kistna	3,315	175	9	6	11
Kurnool...	1,694	45	22	3	6
Madura	3,286	466	6	8	47
Malabar (North)	2,312	436	5	2	70
Malabar (South)	4,565	550	.....	1	41
Nellore	3,203	205	15	8	10
Neilgiri Hills	57	1	7	.....	.....
Salem	3,024	250	21	10	30
Tanjore (North)	2,607	307	5	9	62
Tanjore (South)	3,599	537	21	8	74
Tinnevelly...	3,423	448	9	8	132
Trichinopoly	2,354	108	25	9	34
Vizagapatam	3,138	256	35	7	30
Vizagapatam (Agent)	255	1	9	.....	.....
Total...	60,179	6,303	310	131	874

A comparison with a similar Statement in the Administration Report of 1872 shews an almost inappreciable difference in the ratio of appeals from the Subordinate Courts to the District Courts, *viz.*, 10·75 per cent. as against 11 per cent.

There is an increase from 11½ to 13½ per cent. in the ratio of Special Appeals to the High Court from Appeals to the District Courts.

The ratio of appeals in the High Court from decrees in Original Suits in the District Courts would appear to have risen from 26½ in 1872 to 40 per cent. in 1873.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Civil Courts.

In 1872 the net receipts under the head of Court Fees in all the Civil Courts amounted to £186,800; and the charges during the same period are stated to have been £150,000.

In 1873 the receipts amounted to £193,000.

In the High Court, Original Side, 881 suits were instituted during the year. These figures show an increase of 114 suits on the institutions of 1872 and of 109 on those of 1871. The nature of the suits instituted appears from the following statement:—

High Court, Original Side.

	Number of Suits.	Percentage.
On Contract	495	56·19
Relating to immoveable property	196	22·24
Inheritance	49	5·57
Other Suits	141	16·00
Total...	881	100·00

The total number of suits on the file for disposal was 1,422 as against 1,323 in 1872 and 1,186 in 1871. Of this number 725 suits were disposed of during the year. On the 31st December 1873, 702 suits were pending on the file as compared with 541 on the same date in 1872. These figures indicate that the work on the Original Side of the High Court has been increasing of late years, but nearly one-sixth of the suits instituted in 1873 belonged properly to the Small Cause Court where such suits will no doubt be hereafter brought under the operation of a new scale of fees that, since the close of the year, has been adopted in the High Court with the sanction of the Government.

In the valuation of the suits disposed of, almost the same proportion is observed as last year, *viz.*,

93 suits were valued above Rupees 5,000.

315 between 1,000 and 5,000 Rupees and

199 below 1,000 Rupees, the remainder being suits of which it was not possible to estimate the money value.

In the Courts other than the High Court, 2,34,125 suits were instituted as against 2,23,723 suits in 1872. A reference to the detailed statement shows that this increase is in suits coming before Village Munsifs or in suits cognizable as Small Causes and not in the more important litigation of the country. There is indeed a decided, though perhaps temporary, falling off in 1873 in the number of Ordinary suits filed before the Civil Courts. The litigation instituted before all classes of Courts is analysed in the accompanying statement:—

Subordinate Courts, Original jurisdiction.

Table showing the number of suits instituted in the various Courts during the year 1873.

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Causes.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
1 Village Munsifs... ...	50,815	45·66	...	...	50,815	21·70
2 Revenue Courts... ...	3,073	2·76	...	...	3,073	1·31
3 District Munsifs, &c. ...	56,379	50·65	79,271	64·54	1,35,650	57·94
4 Subordinate Judges ...	502	·45	7,639	6·22	8,141	3·48
5 Mofussil Small Cause Courts...	225	·20	9,684	7·89	9,909	4·23
6 Madras Small Cause Court.	...	...	26,209	21·34	26,209	11·20
7 District Courts, &c. ...	310	·28	18	·01	328	·14
Total...	1,11,304	100·00	1,22,821	100·00	2,34,125	100·00

The nature of the Suits appears in the following Table :—

Table showing the nature of the suits instituted.

Nature of the Claim.		Number.	Percentage.
On contract ...	On written promise...	92,227	39·39
	On unwritten promise	51,896	22·17
	Other suits	36,895	15·76
For rent		10,285	4·39
For recovery of personal property		7,339	3·13
Relating to real property		27,168	11·61
Revenue suits		4,241	1·81
Other suits		4,074	1·74
	Total...	2,34,125	100·00

The total number of suits that came before the Courts for disposal was (excluding suits transferred from the file of one Court to another) 2,90,595. The number of suits actually disposed of was 2,39,608, being an increase of 7,968 on the number disposed of in 1872.

In the accompanying table the proportion is shown between the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts.

Table showing the extent to which the several classes of Courts disposed of the suits.

Courts.	Suits for Disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of suits Disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs	61,340	...	50,439	...	82·22	...
Revenue Courts	3,858	...	2,973	...	77·06	...
District Munsifs, &c. ...	89,267	86,113	61,105	79,263	68·45	92·04
Subordinate Judges ...	1,134	*8,157	815	†8,220	71·86	100·77
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	340	10,641	299	9,952	87·94	93·52
Madras Small Cause Court..	..	29,011	...	26,079	...	89·89
District Courts	714	20	443	20	62·04	100
Total...	1,56,653	1,33,942	1,16,074	1,23,534	74·09	92·23

The distribution of the work among the various classes of Courts is shown in the annexed table :—

* In addition to this number, 2,577 suits were received by transfer.

† This explains how the disposals under this head slightly exceed the institutions.

Table showing the distribution of work among the various classes of Courts.

Courts.	Newly instituted Suits per cent.	Files per cent of the whole.	Suits disposed of per cent.	Arrears per cent.	Percentage of Suits on the Files disposed of.
Village Munsifs	21·62	20·52	20·99	21·03	82·22
Revenue Courts	1·30	1·34	1·24	1·79	73·99
District Munsifs and Assistant Agents	57·72	59·93	58·40	63·45	78·38
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	4·22	3·69	4·27	1·35	93·22
Subordinate Judges	3·46	4·04	3·76	4·92	74·99
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·15	·30	·19	·44	50·32
Madras Small Cause Court	11·15	9·70	10·85	5·67	89·89
High Court	·38	·48	·30	1·35	50·98
Total...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	80·42

The following statement shows the valuation of suits under the Court Fees Act:—

Table showing the valuation of the various Suits under the Court Fees Act.

Value.	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court	Courts combined.
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.		
	Percentage of Suits.			
Below 5 Rupees...	22·89	5·37	32·28	16·78
„ 20 „	26·51	33·26	38·04	30·51
„ 100 „	26·02	51·93	22·92	36·22
Between 100 and 500 Rupees ...	19·17	9·44	6·05	13·78
„ 500 and 1,000 „ ...	3·13	...	·71	1·60
„ 1,000 and 10,000 „ ...	1·72	...	...	·83
Above 10,000 Rupees	·09	...	...	·05
Not capable of valuation	·47	·00	...	·23
Total...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of in all the Courts including the High Court was approximately Rs. 2,84,05,126.

The manner in which the suits were disposed of was as follows:—

Table showing the mode in which the Suits were disposed of.

		Mofussil Courts.				Madras Small Cause Court.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Uncontested.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised ...	94,514	63·75	1,48,252	69·43	20,201	77·46
	Decreed for Plaintiff.	48,153	32·48				
	Decreed for Defendant.	5,585	3·77				
	Total...	148,252	100·00				
Contested ...	Decreed for Plaintiff.	48,262	73·93	65,277	30·57	5,878	22·54
	Decreed for Defendant.	17,015	26·07				
		65,277	100·00				
			Total...	2,13,529	100·00	26,079	100·00

The number of suits pending at the close of the year (omitting suits in the Madras Small Cause Court, suits before Village Munsifs and Revenue suits) was 36,312, as against 40,330 pending at the end of 1872, being a decrease of 4,018. In the matter of the average duration of suits contested and un-contested of both classes (Ordinary and Small Cause Suits) the High Court notice a decided improvement. Taking the returns for District Munsifs it appears that the total of the Ordinary suits for disposal was 89,267, *viz.*, 32,888 remaining from the year 1872 and 56,379 filed in 1873. Of this number 61,105 were disposed of, leaving 28,162 to be carried over to 1874. There being 113 Munsifs, each officer turned out 500 regular suits in the year of forty-six working weeks less occasional holidays. This gives about 11 suits per week, and since these Judges are unable to devote more than four days a week to this kind of work including execution of Decrees, the result is decidedly good. The total of Small Cause suits pending and filed before District Munsifs was 86,113, of which they disposed of no less than 92·05 per cent.

High Court, Appellate Side.

In the High Court 131 Regular Appeals and 874 Special Appeals were filed during the year as compared with 145 Regular Appeals and 811 Special Appeals in 1872.

The total number of Appeals on the file of the Court for disposal was in Regular Appeals 180, in Special Appeals 1,095. Of these 123 Regular

Appeals and 752 Special Appeals were disposed of in the manner indicated in the following table :—

		Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised ...		4	25
Uncontested	Confirmed...	5	139
	Modified, reversed or remanded ...	1	13
Contested ...	Confirmed..	72	499
	Reversed or remanded	41	76
	Total...	123	752

At the close of 1873, 57 Regular Appeals and 343 Special Appeals were pending.* On the 31st December 1872, the number pending was—Regular Appeals 49, Special Appeals 221.

The average duration of a Regular Appeal from the date of filing to the date of disposal was, as in 1872, four months, and of a Special Appeal, three months.

From a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court 43 Appeals were preferred under Section 15 of the Letters Patent. To these must be added 4 Appeals pending at the beginning of the year. Of this number, 40 appeals were disposed of in the following manner :—

Confirmed	22
Reversed	14
Modified	3
Withdrawn	1
Total...	40

In Civil Miscellaneous work, the High Court disposed of

107 Appeals from the orders of the Subordinate Courts,
56 References under Act XI of 1865 and
2 References under Act IV of 1869.

Subordinate Courts, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the Subordinate Courts the number of Appeals preferred was 6,506 as against 7,003 in 1872 and 5,981 in 1871.

The number on the files for disposal (excluding Appeals transferred) was 10,860, as compared with 11,990 in 1872 and the number actually disposed of amounted to 6,893.

The accompanying statement shows the manner in which these 6,893 appeals were disposed of :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised ...		717	10·40
Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	3,804	55·19
	Modified	707	10·26
	Reversed	1,665	24·15
	Total...	6,893	100·00

* Of these only 33 Regular Appeals and 190 Special Appeals were actually ready for hearing on the 31st December 1873.

There is a perceptible increase, *viz.*, nearly 4 per cent. as compared with last year in the proportion of cases in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were upheld.

The proportion in which the several classes of appellate tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals is shown in the following statement:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges...	2,475	35·91
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges ..	522	7·57
District and Sessions Courts	3,896	56·52
Total...	6,893	100·00

The number of Appeals pending at the end of the year was 3,965 as against 4,364 at the end of 1872, being a decrease of 399; of the Appeals pending, only 497 were pending for upwards of a year. These figures contrast favorably with those of 1872 and preceding years and show that the improvement noticed last year is being kept up.

Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications connected with the execution of decrees that came before the Courts in the Mofussil during the year was 1,54,329 as against 1,48,923 in 1872.

Complete execution was obtained in the case of 63,464 decrees and partial execution in the case of 51,714 decrees.

REGISTRATION.

The last two years have been exceptional years in the history of registration. In 1871-72 the ordinary increase of registration was somewhat checked by the abolition of special registration and by other changes consequent on the passing of Act VIII of 1871, and in 1872-73 the introduction of a reduced table of fees gave an extraordinary impulse to registration. The year, 1873-74 was an ordinary year, and shows an increase of nearly 9 per cent. against the average increase of the four previous years which was 10 per cent.

Registrations in Books I and IV.

Years.	Book I. Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV. Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
1866-67.....	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	..
1867-68.....	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69.....	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70.....	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71.....	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72.....	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73.....	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74.....	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9

It will be seen from the above table that registration has on the whole more than doubled in the last seven years, although the increase in the Miscellaneous Register is insignificant.

Registrations in each District.

The following statement shows the number of registrations in Books I. and IV. in each district during the last two years, the total increase or decrease in each, and the percentage of increase or decrease. :—

Districts.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase or Decrease.	
	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
Calicut	38,919	2,129	41,048	43,171	2,411	45,582	4,534	11
Tellicherry	20,707	1,582	22,289	26,072	1,910	27,982	5,693	26
Tanjore	20,820	1,251	28,071	22,258	1,257	23,515	1,444	7
Tinnevelly	19,954	1,553	21,507	20,586	1,282	21,868	361	2
Madura	9,044	544	9,588	9,532	520	10,052	464	5
South Canara	8,157	1,208	9,365	8,609	1,321	9,930	565	6
Godavery	6,756	1,569	8,325	6,672	1,137	7,809	—516	—6
Coimbatore	6,382	208	6,590	6,858	171	7,029	439	7
Trichinopoly	5,716	420	6,136	6,220	389	6,609	473	8
South Arcot	4,852	142	4,994	5,382	143	5,525	531	11
Salem	4,364	181	4,545	4,832	142	4,974	429	9
Madras	3,495	334	3,829	4,577	346	4,923	1,094	29
North Arcot	4,026	191	4,217	4,360	168	4,528	311	7
Kurnool	4,662	115	4,777	3,983	93	4,076	—701	—15
Cuddapah	3,422	148	3,570	3,552	166	3,718	148	4
Bellary	3,118	205	3,323	3,311	227	3,538	215	6
Vizagapatam	2,822	358	3,180	3,076	283	3,359	179	6
Chingleput	2,912	114	3,026	3,207	119	3,326	300	10
Nellore	2,444	214	2,658	2,798	194	2,992	334	13
Kistna	2,447	373	2,820	2,479	270	2,749	—71	—3
Ganjam	1,652	428	2,080	1,830	156	1,986	—94	—5
Neilgherries	298	11	309	425	8	433	124	40
Total	176,969	13,278	190,247	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9

The districts stand in the same order as they did last year, with the

exception that Madras gains two places and Salem one, and that Nellore and Kistna interchange places.

Nature of instruments registered.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease in the different classes of instruments registered :—

Nature of Instruments	1872-73	1873-74	Increase.	Decrease.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	340	401	61	...
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	41,903	44,352	2,449	...
Do. do. under Rupees 100	16,433	16,584	151	...
Mortgages	70,184	77,886	7,702	...
Receipts and Acquittances	1,200	1,277	77	...
Perpetual leases	1,648	1,958	310	...
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered	26,751	29,376	2,625	..
Do. do. do. exempted from registration.	3,723	4,701	978	...
Do. not exceeding one year	5,117	5,382	265	..
Awards of arbitration	26	13	...	13
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	581	277	.	304
Deeds of partition, releases, and miscellaneous instruments	9,063	11,583	2,520	...
BOOK IV				
Bonds	8,776	8,083		693
Other Documents	4,502	4,630	128	..

The registration of deeds of gift fell when the present Stamp Act came into force from 961 to 419, and has been steadily declining ever since until the present year, which shows some increase.

The increase this year under the head of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of Rupees 100 and upwards in value is not remarkable, and under the head of minor sales it is particularly small.

Perpetual leases show an increase of 19 per cent.

There is an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of leases, exceeding one year, compulsorily registered, but out of 29,376 no less than 22,195 belong to Malabar.

There is an increase of 26 per cent. under the head of leases specially exempted from registration. These 4,701 leases form a striking contrast to the insignificant registrations of puttahs and muchilkas, under the former Act, the number never having exceeded 295.

Last year the registration of leases not exceeding one year more than doubled. This year there is scarcely any increase at all.

The awards have fallen from 26 to 13, and of these 11 were registered in Madras.

The increase under the head of miscellaneous instruments amounts to nearly 28 per cent.

Aggregate value of transactions registered

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the transactions registered in Books I. and IV. during the last two years.—

Year	Book I	Book IV.	Total	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	RS. A P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P		
1872-73.....	58,152 660 2 0	19,032,314 11 8	77,184,974 13 8	2,079	808
1873-74.....	60,147,815 11 9	5,995,529 15 1	66,143,345 10 10	2,186	849
Difference	+ 1,995,155 9 9	– 13,036,784 12 7	– 11,041,629 2 10	+ 107	+ 41

The increase of value in Book I. is only a little above 3 per cent., and is therefore not in proportion to the increase of registration. This result may be regarded as indicating that the proportion of small transactions registered is increasing. Of the 601 lakhs in Book I. about two-thirds will be found accounted for in the seven districts noted in the margin. In the Telugu districts the amounts continue low, ranging between 18 lakhs in Godavery and six in Ganjam. It was explained last year that the apparently enormous increase in Book IV. was due to the registration of Abkarry engagements, which are executed once in three years, and it was shown, by comparing the total with that of 1869-70, that there had been really a decrease, if allowance was made for this disturbing element in the figures. The reality of this continued decrease seems now fully established. The total value of the transactions in Book IV. is the lowest on record and may be regarded as showing the effect which the abolition of special registration has had on the Miscellaneous Register.

Districts.	Lakhs.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Tanjore	87	97
Calicut . .	87	91
Tinnevelly . .	69	65
Madras . .	56	51
Madura .	38	36
South Canara .	37	39
Tellicherry . . .	28	31

Average value of transactions registered

In the following statement the average value of the instruments registered during the last two years is compared —

Class of Instruments.	Average Value of Annual Rent.	
	1872-73.	1873-74
Book I.	RS.	RS.
Deeds of gift	512	438
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	466	472
Do. of under Rupees 100	55	55
Total deeds of sale	350	359
Mortgages	382	347
Perpetual leases	53	28
Leases exceeding one year	110	92
Leases not exceeding one year	101	76
Total leases	107	94
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	451	740
Other instruments	612	542
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	383	366
Bonds	803	396
Miscellaneous	3,266	694

With two exceptions the average value of every species of instrument has gone down.

The average value of instruments relating to immoveable property throughout the Presidency fell last year from Rupees 366 to Rupees 329, and has this year fallen to Rupees 310. The new table of fees appears therefore to be continuing to produce the results which were expected from it.

Compulsory and optional Registrations.

The following statement shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations during the last two years, and the ratio of optional to total registration. Although the ground gained has been maintained, no advance has been made this year.

Year.	Registrations in Book I		In Book IV. Optional.	Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registration.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1872-73	131,995	44,974	13,278	58,252	31
1873-74	141,881	51,909	12,713	64,622	31

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

In the following statement the various operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt are compared:—

Operations.		1872-73.	1873-74.
Sealed covers deposited		9	9
Do. withdrawn		4	2
Do. opened		1	5
Do. removed to Courts		1	1
Wills presented open to	Registrars	35	54
	Sub-Registrars	297	388
Authorities to adopt presented open to	Registrars	.	..
	Sub-Registrars	12	7

The figures relating to sealed covers do not call for remark. This form of registration has never been popular, and there is no reason to expect that it ever will be. The importance of those provisions of the present Act, under which open wills can be registered by Sub-Registrars, as well as by Registrars, seems sufficiently attested by the great increase in this class of registrations.

Year.	Open Wills
1870-71	146
1871-72	242
1872-73 .	332
1873-74 .	442

The table in the margin shows that they have more than trebled in three years.

The following table shows the different classes of the community represented in this class of registrations during the year. In the two previous years not a single will was registered by an East Indian. This year the column relating to this class is no longer blank:—

Operations		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Total.
Sealed covers deposited		5	1	1		2	.	9
Do. do. opened		1	1				.	5
Wills presented open to	Registrars	19	1	2	1	1		54
	Sub-Registrars	35[illegible]	26	6	2		1	388
Authorities to adopt presented open to	Registrars						..	.
	Sub-Registrars	7						7

Minor operations.

Some minor operations connected with registration are compared in the following statement :—

Operations	1872-73.	1873-74.
General Powers of Attorney attested	368	368
Special do. do	1,577	1,811
Attendances at private residences and Jails by Registering Officers in person . . .	2,600	2,751
Attendances at private residences and Jails by persons deputed under a commission . . .	205	182
Summonses..	3,142	3,236
Copies of documents or memoranda received from other Offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67 ..	3,087	3,166

There is rather a large increase under the head of special powers of attorney attested, but with this exception, the figures of this year do not present any great fluctuations.

Refusals to Register.

The following statement compares the number of refusals to register during the last two years, the appeals to the Registrars with their results, and the cases in which registration was ordered by the District Courts :—

Refusals and Results of Appeals and Petitions	1872-73.	1873-74
Refusals to register . .	1,245	955
Appeals to Registrars ..	94	100
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	57	27
do. refusing to direct registration	37	73
Registrations ordered by the District Courts	81	77

The absolute decrease in the number of refusals to register is nearly 23 per cent., and the real decrease is somewhat greater, as last year there was one refusal to 153 registrations, while this year there was one refusal to 217 registrations. There has been only one year, viz., 1869-70, in which the refusals have been below the present number.

Documents impounded.

The number of documents impounded has increased from 669 to 726 owing probably to more attention being paid to this duty in certain districts. A good many documents remained undisposed of, but as far as they went in about six cases out of seven the Collector declared the instruments insufficiently stamped.

Prosecutions

Last year 21 prosecutions were instituted by Registering Officers and 9 by private individuals. Of these 4 were pending at the end of the year. This year the number of prosecutions by Registering Officers was 16 and by private persons 9.

Altogether convictions were obtained in thirteen cases and against 36 persons, but in one of the cases the conviction was quashed and the three prisoners released by the High Court. Ten cases broke down and 35 persons were acquitted, while six cases in which 31 persons are concerned

are still pending. No Sub-Registrars or Registration Clerks were brought to trial this year, but in two instances forgeries have been discovered in the registers.

Special Registrars.

There are now five Special Registrars as noted in the margin :—

Tellicherry,
Ganjam,
Nellore,
Tanjore,
Madras.

Financial results

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the last three years :—

—	1871-72			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Collections remitted to Treasury	3,54,686	12	1	3,26,394	2	8	3,31,160	10	2
Total Expenditure	2,54,746	11	3	2,38,481	1	4	2,52,100	8	8
Surplus on the year	99,940	0	10	87,913	1	4	79,060	1	6

The full effect of the new table of fees, which mainly affects the collections under ordinary registration fees and copying fees, was not felt in 1872-73, because the new table did not come into force until the 15th May 1872, and the reduction in the rates was to some extent neutralized by an enormous increase of registration. Still there was some falling off, and the exceptional receipts under Act XX of 1866 having been reduced to Rupees 5,405-6-0, there was altogether a decrease of Rupees 24,812-14-1 in the collections. In the year under review the reduced table was in force throughout the year. The receipts under ordinary registration fees consequently show an increase of only Rupees 3,883-8-0, which is very little more than one per cent. instead of nine per cent., and the copying fees, owing to the same cause, show a small decrease, although there has been really an increase in the amount of copying done. Altogether there has been an increase in the collections of Rupees 5,190-11-10 and in the remittances of Rupees 4,766-7-6.

Average Registration Fee.

The average registration fee has fallen this year from Rupees 1-6-7 to Rupees 1-5-1.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY

The works connected with the water-supply project were continued during the year and now nearly approach completion. The total mileage of the piping laid is nearly 39 miles, and the number of fountains open to the public 133, with 55 house-connections. The water has also been laid on to many of the public buildings. The cost of the works up to the close of the year was Rupees 13,16,741.

The public health was on the whole satisfactory, the death-rate being 37·50 per mille, but it is to be hoped that it may be possible to introduce a

system of drainage and by this and other sanitary measures cause the rate to be assimilated somewhat more nearly to that prevailing in Calcutta and Bombay.

The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rupees 14,28,000; a sum of Rupees 51,142 was paid on account of interest during the year, and Rupees 25,571 transferred to the Sinking Fund. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rupee 1 per head of population.

Provincial Municipalities.

The Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 was in force in forty-seven towns, the new Municipality of Chellumbrum having been established in the course of the year in the town of that name, with a population of 15,519, in the District of South Arcot. On the other hand the Municipality of Palcondah, in Vizagapatam, was abolished from the end of the year, and the Conservancy of the town thrown on the Local Fund Board who retained the tolls from which the bulk of the Municipal revenues had been obtained. The population of the town is only 8,812, and owing to a variety of causes the working of the Municipality had never been satisfactory.

The subjoined Statement shows the population, and incidence of *taxation* per head of the population, in each Municipality:—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.			Municipality	Population.	Income	Incidence of Taxation.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Adoni	22,723	29,657	0	10	8	Coonoor ..	3,058	8,610	1	5	10
Anantapore .	4,918	7,024	1	2	5	Ootacamund	9,982	38,233	1	15	2
Bellary	51,766	72,823	0	15	5	Nellore	29,922	35,122	0	9	2
Ghooty .	6,730	8,523	0	14	8	Vellore	38,022	65,106	0	14	2
Coimbatore ...	35,310	31,736	0	9	11	Wallajapett	12,103	12,692	0	12	3
Erode .	7,817	7,404	0	9	8	Salem	50,012	19,681	0	9	2
Cuddapah	16,275	36,494	1	5	1	Cuddalore	40,290	33,196	0	8	6
Berhampore	21,670	18,708	0	8	5	Chellumbrum	15,519	2,927	0	2	11
Chicacole	15,587	10,231	0	7	10	Mangalore	29,712	30,101	0	8	10
Cocanada	17,839	24,704	0	11	11	Combaconum .	41,444	42,116	0	10	4
Ellore ...	25,487	17,760	0	7	6	Mayaveram ...	21,165	19,431	0	10	7
Rajahmundry...	19,738	19,912	0	8	8	Manargudi	17,703	20,216	0	12	4
Guntoor ...	18,033	31,795	0	15	1	Negapatam	48,525	49,517	0	11	3
Masulipatam .	36,188	27,575	0	9	2	Tanjore ...	52,175	59,099	0	13	7
Cumbum . .	7,295	8,205	0	9	9	Palamcottah ...	17,945	22,972	0	12	4
Kurnool	25,579	24,116	0	10	2	Tinnevelly	21,044	22,342	0	11	11
Conjeveram .	37,327	37,255	0	8	1	Tuticorin	10,565	21,483	1	6	1
Dindigul ...	12,865	15,569	0	10	8	Srivangum .	11,271	20,325	0	13	8
Madura ...	51,987	97,120	0	13	1	Trichinopoly...	76,530	87,665	0	11	5
Calicut .	47,962	39,000	0	8	0	Bimlipatam .	8,744	10,327	1	2	10
Cannanore	9,259	17,332	1	5	5	Palcondah .	8,812	10,831	0	13	1
Cochin ...	13,840	20,853	0	8	11	Vizagapatam	32,191	28,084	0	11	7
Palghaut ...	30,752	27,839	0	9	5	Vizianagram .	20,169	13,255	0	10	2
Tellicherry ...	20,504	18,066	0	11	3						

The variations between the Statement above given and the corresponding Statement in the report for 1872-73 are so slight, as a rule, as to call for no remark, but with reference to the incidence of taxation in the hill-station of Ootacamund having risen from Rupees 1-10-0 to 1-15-2, it may be explained that there was no increase in the rate or number of the taxes, so that the rise in the incidence may be fairly attributed to the improved condition of that sanitarium.

The total Municipal expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,75,399 against an income of Rs. 11,20,442, the balance with which the year commenced having thus been drawn on to the extent of Rs. 54,957. The outlay on permanent improvements was Rs. 2,63,202, or 19·45 *per cent.* of the total sum available for expenditure. Among the more important works may be mentioned the Market at Bellary which was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 14,250. Considerable sums were also spent on Markets at Cuddapah, Tanjore, Mangalore and elsewhere, and in most cases portions of the buildings were brought into use as completed. At Trichinopoly, Rs. 11,353 were expended on the Moat Reclamation scheme and Rs. 12,825 on a Dispensary building, while in the neighbouring town of Srirungum a Dispensary was built at a cost of Rs. 9,381, to which additional wards are being attached in the current year. At Tuticorin an outlay of Rs. 9,381 sufficed for the construction of a Water-supply Channel by which water is brought within easy reach of the doors of half the houses in the town which has hitherto been unusually badly off in that respect. At Nellore a commencement was made to a Water-supply Project with an outlay of Rs. 3,231. The minor new works were chiefly roads and streets, latrines and drains. No large drainage works were in progress during the year, but the Commissioners of the larger Municipalities, such as Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vellore, have lately given the subject their serious consideration, and in some cases establishments have been employed on preliminary survey operations. Great difficulties exist however in the way both of the planning and the execution of works of such magnitude, and even though recourse be had to loans it will be impossible to carry out satisfactory drainage schemes without a severe strain on the financial resources of the Municipalities concerned.

The expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 45,024 to Rs. 61,390, but it is only in the case of a few Municipalities that the operations under this head can be said to have approached full development. The expenditure on education exceeded 10 *per cent.* of the Municipal funds in four* Municipalities only, and in twenty-nine it was less than 5 *per cent.* As a rule, aid from Municipal funds is, under the instructions of Government, confined to lower education only.

* Anantapur, Cumbum, Cochin, Tellicherry.

The marginal statement shows the attendance at a few of the most popular Municipal Dispensaries. As regards Madura, however, the figures include the attendance at an institution belonging to the American Mission which is merely aided from Municipal funds, and it should be mentioned that the Srirungum Dispensary only completed the first year of its existence in the year under report. The total expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,13,722 to Rs. 1,28,192, and in three Municipalities, only, no expenditure was incurred on this object of the Act, one of these being the newly established Municipality of Chellumbrum. At Vizianagram, Municipal expenditure is rendered unnecessary by the existence of an institution maintained by the Rajah, and in the case of Cannanore the necessary provision of funds was made, but no expenditure was incurred, owing to arrangements for the transfer of the old Garrison Hospital building not having been completed within the year.

Town.	Population.	Admissions.	
		In-patients	Out-patients.
Conjeveram...	37,327	266	14,226
Madura	51,987	371	31,294
Nellore... . .	29,922	328	10,653
Cuddalore .	40,290	466	13,571
Manargudi	17,703	328	13,101
Srirungum.	31,271		10,088

Vaccination cost Rs. 10,103, or Rs. 1,557 more than in the previous year, and in many localities a very fair amount of work was done for the money. The town of Palghaut may be instanced, where, out of a population of 30,752 persons, 4,292 were vaccinated at an average cost of about 1 anna and 10 pies per operation. In some places, however, the opposition experienced by the vaccinators was very great, as for example at Chicacole, a town with a population of 15,587, where only 137 operations were performed in the course of the year. In a few Municipalities, irrespective of the difficulties to be overcome, the arrangements appear to have been unnecessarily costly, as at Bellary for instance where three vaccinators were entertained and a reward of 2 annas given to every person successfully vaccinated with the meagre result of 1,369 operations at an average cost of 7 annas and 3 pies.

The expenditure on the Registration of Births and Deaths was a little in excess of that of the previous year The results seem to be improving, but it cannot yet be said that the returns are thoroughly reliable, and the Municipal Commissioners, as a rule, shrink from a rigorous enforcement of the penal clauses of the Act.

As usual, the expenditure on Conservancy (*exclusive* of Public Works) was much higher than on any other single object of the Act and amounted to Rs. 2,79,075, or nearly 24 *per cent.* of the total Municipal expenditure.

The towns in which the outlay on Conservancy exceeded Rs. 10,000 are shown in the marginal note from which it will be seen that in these Municipalities the expenditure on Conservancy per head of population varied from Rs. 0-3-9 in Trichinopoly, to Rs. 0-7-5 in Madura. In addition to this outlay on Conservancy proper, it may be mentioned that Rs. 5,725 were spent in Bellary in improving the Water-supply, and (as abovementioned) Rs. 11,353 on the important sanitary work of reclaiming the Trichinopoly Moat, besides numerous minor sanitary works in all the towns. Taking Sanitation and Medical Services together, the total expenditure for the year, exclusive of Public Works, was Rs. 4,27,510, or rather more than 36 per cent. of the total Municipal expenditure. In the case of Madura it is reported that Sanitation and Medical Services absorbed as much as 73 per cent. of the actual Municipal collection of the year.

Town.	Population.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Incidence per head of population.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	51,766	19,700	0	6	1
Madura	51,987	24,009	0	7	5
Salem	50,012	13,626	0	4	4
Combaconum	44,444	11,049	0	3	11
Negapatam ...	48,525	13,170	0	4	4
Tanjore	52,175	13,370	0	4	1
Trichinopoly.	76,530	17,848	0	3	9

In the year under report, lighting was introduced into four more Municipalities and the total outlay under that head rose from Rs. 49,130 to Rs. 58,933. It is one of the most popular objects of Municipal expenditure, but being more of a convenience than a necessity, the Commissioners of most Municipalities feel themselves at liberty to devote to it only a small portion of the funds entrusted to their care.

The cost of Management and Collection fell from Rupees 1,08,120 to Rupees 1,05,487 or 9·4 *per cent.* of the total income of the year.

As abovementioned, the closing balance was Rupees 54,957 less than the amount with which the year opened, but it was still as high as Rupees 1,77,623, or rather more than 13 per cent. of the total amount available for expenditure. It is to be borne in mind, however, that this amount is distributed among 47 separate Municipalities, each of which requires to keep some funds in hand to meet charges incurred before any considerable portion of the revenues of the ensuing year have been realized, and in the case of Madura, where the balance was as high as Rupees 37,837, the amount has been saved for the express purpose of carrying out a projected drainage scheme.

MILITARY.

Army strength.

The following table shows the Strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1873 and 1874.

—	European.					Native.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1873 ...	2,750	956	8,164	25	11,895	422	1,233	28,149	1,305	31,109
1st April 1874 ...	2,755	934	8,145	31	11,868	415	1,150	27,977	1,297	30,839

Camp of Exercise

A Camp of Exercise was assembled near Bangalore in January 1874, and was manœuvred in Brigades and Divisions for four weeks. The force numbered in all 7,857 men, and consisted of—

Artillery { 1 Battery of Horse Artillery.
4 Batteries of Field Artillery.

Cavalry { 1 Regiment of British Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Mysore Horse.

Infantry. { 1 Regiments of British Infantry.
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Sappers and Miners, 1 Companies.

These troops were collected from Bangalore, Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Vellore, and the French Rocks. Some of the corps were moving in relief, and were detained, *en route*, for the Camp. Others moved to the Camp, returning to their stations when it was broken up.

The force was at first formed into six Brigades, one Artillery, one Cavalry, and four Infantry, which were exercised under their respective Commanders. It was afterwards collected into two divisions, each consisting of all arms.

The manœuvres were of varied descriptions, and of a nature to impart instruction to all ranks, showing the special use of each separate arm, and the best method of employing each, so as to derive the greatest advantage from their combination.

The ground selected for the manœuvres was very suitable, and the climate all that could be desired. The troops were under arms sometimes till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not suffer at all in consequence. The health of the troops throughout was excellent.

The divisions were under the command of Major-General Borton, C.B., and Major-General Blake. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, superintended the whole. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited the Camp; was present, with several of his staff, for seven days, and minutely inspected the working of the troops of all arms.

The general result was very satisfactory. Officers and men exerted themselves to make the best use of the opportunities afforded them, and there is no doubt much was learnt by all ranks.

Military signalling.

Military signalling was practised with success. Several officers and men who had been instructed in the school at Bangalore and a detachment of the 16th Lancers from Secunderabad were employed as signallers during the operations. Some interesting experiments were made, which it is hoped will lead to improvements in the systems employed and to the introduction of instruments that will be of great value.

Reliefs.

The relief of troops in 1873-74 put in movement—

6 Batteries of Artillery.
2 Regiments of British Infantry.
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.

The health of the troops during the relief was excellent.

The large extent of country occupied by the troops in this Presidency will be apparent by the distances passed over by some of the troops.

One Battery of Artillery marched from Kamptee to Bangalore, *viâ* Nándair and Secunderabad, 775 miles.

One Battery of Artillery marched from Bangalore to Kamptee, *viâ* Secunderabad and Nirmul, 687 miles.

Two Batteries of Artillery between Secunderabad and Thyetmyo.

	Miles.
Marching	140
By rail	439
By sea	1,190
By river	327
Total...	2,096

One Regiment of Native Infantry from Banda to Palaveram.

	Miles.
Marching	263
By rail	1,329
Total...	1,592

Communications.

The value of the rail in moving troops over such great distances, particularly when time is an object, is very great. It is hoped that the Nizam's Railway, which will connect Hyderabad with the Great Indian Peninsula Line, will be completed before next relieving season. When it is finished all Madras Military Stations on the continent of India, where there are European Troops, will be connected by rail, except Cannanore.

Barracks

The advantage of building good barracks for British Troops has been remarkably proved in the case of the 16th Lancers. This regiment suffered much in health in the old and badly

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situated barracks at Secunderabad. Two of the new blocks of barracks at Trimulgherry, together with one block of family quarters and one for four Subalterns, were completed during the past year and occupied by a portion of the regiment. The improvement in the health of the men since removal into the new barracks has been great. The work of building these new barracks is being pushed on. The following buildings will probably be completed in 1874-75:—

1 Mess House.
1 Field Officer's quarters.
6 Captains' quarters.
1 Block of quarters for four Subalterns.
1 Canteen.
1 Apothecary's quarters.

Two more blocks of barracks are also under construction, and will, it is hoped, be finished in 1875-76, together with another block of family quarters, a Staff Serjeant's quarters, stables for the regiment, &c.

New barracks for a Battery of Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount are nearly completed. They should be ready for occupation by October 1874.

Two new barracks have been commenced at Bellary to augment the too limited accommodation for the British Infantry there, and at Cannanore certain improvements in the Infantry Barracks have been sanctioned, and will be carried out as funds are available.

The completion of an unfinished barrack block at Wellington has been under consideration. The climate of that station is well suited, not only for invalids but for young soldiers on first arrival in India, and it is of importance that the depôt there should be capable of meeting all the requirements of the Presidency as a Military Hill Sanitarium.

It is also contemplated to build new barracks and a hospital at Poonamallee. This long-established depôt is an healthy locality, and has a climate favorable for certain forms of disease. It is also conveniently situated for drafts arriving at, or to be despatched from, Madras, and for invalids for home, &c.

Presidency Military Hospital.

It having been considered desirable that the European Military Hospital at the Presidency should be separated from the General Hospital, the whole of the existing buildings being required for the latter, the building now used as a workshop by the Public Works Department and favorably situated on the beach, south of the Fort, has been selected for the purpose, and is to be enlarged and adapted for a Military Hospital.

Sepoy Lines.

New sepoy lines for a Native Infantry Regiment at Bangalore and for one at Mercara are being erected with the aid of Government as the enhanced value of building material and the sanitary requirements of the day render it difficult for the sepoy, unaided, to build for himself the kind of hut that it is considered advisable he should live in. Gradually, at the most important stations, substantial lines are being substituted for the thatched huts formerly in use.

The water-supply of the large cantonments is being carried out. At Bangalore several new wells have been sunk at the locality known as the Dhobies' Wells, near the Ulsoor Tank. Water from these wells is pumped up to a certain height, from which it is circulated through a system of pipes to the barracks of the British Troops. Filtered water from the Ulsoor Tank can also be supplied to supplement the supply from the Dhobies' Wells.

Water supply.

At Secunderabad, also, water is being laid on for use at the European barracks.

Judge Advocate-General's Department.

The designation of Judge Advocate-General has been revived.

The circles of the department have been re-arranged in view to the absorption of two Deputy Judge Advocates.

Command of the European Veterans.

The offices of Commandant and of Adjutant of European Veterans have been amalgamated.

Army Schools.

Under orders from the Secretary of State for India, the War Office Regulations of 1871, with some modification for the supervision, management, and discipline of Army Schools, has been introduced into this Presidency, and two Sub-Inspectors of Schools have thus been added to the establishment.

Garrison Instruction.

The centre of Garrison Instruction at St. Thomas' Mount has been transferred to Bangalore.

An additional Garrison Instructor has been appointed for the new centre of instruction established at Trichinopoly.

Station Staff Officer, Masulipatam.

The appointment of Station Staff Officer at Masulipatam has been abolished.

Riding Schools.

Riding Schools, for the instruction of Staff and Infantry Officers desirous of attending, have been established at Secunderabad and Bangalore.

Health of the British Troops.

Cholera.

Cholera appeared among the British Troops in the Burmah Circle only. The disease raged in an epidemic form in the towns on the banks of the Irrawaddy and at Tonghoo on the Sittang.

From the following table it will be observed that the troops stationed at Thyetmyo, as usual, suffered the most severely.

Two fatal cases occurred during the voyage between Rangoon and Tonghoo.

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died
Thyetmyo	...	...	20	12	2	2	10	6
Tonghoo	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
On the march	...	...	1	2*	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1	1	24	14	2	2	10	6

* One out of hospital.

Small-pox.

The extent to which this disease prevailed among the British Troops and their families is shown in the following table.

When it is considered that small-pox was very extensively prevalent among the native population of the several cantonments and the neighbouring towns and villages, the fact that only two deaths occurred among the British Troops and their families cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory. The majority of the cases treated were of the mildest description.

Vaccination and re-vaccination have been most carefully attended to by the medical officers in charge of corps.

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Trichinopoly	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...
Total...	...	...	7	1	3	1	7	...

Dengue.

Dengue prevailed at Kamptee and Seetabuldee among the troops and native population.

At Rangoon the newly arrived 67th Regiment suffered a good deal.

It is noteworthy that the troops at the large stations of Secunderabad and Bangalore escaped almost entirely.

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which the Disease was prevalent.
St. Thomas' Mount...	347	1	...	
Bangalore	1,719	9	...	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1873.
Secunderabad	2,457	1	...	
Kamptee	1,013	61	...	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1873.
Seetabuldee	47	22	...	July, Aug. and Sept.
Rangoon	892	106	...	July, Aug. and Sept.
Total...	6,475	200	...	

Enteric Fever.

There has been a marked fall in the number of admissions and deaths from this disease—33 and 8, respectively, against 82 and 27 in 1872-73.

The improvement is more marked at Secunderabad and Cannanore than at Bangalore.

As the diagnosis in fatal cases has been carefully checked by *post-mortem* examination, the diminution in the mortality from enteric fever during the year is a gratifying fact.

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which the Disease was prevalent.
Trichinopoly	267	1	...	
Bangalore	1,719	14	2	May, Aug. and Sept. 1873, and Feb. and March 1874.
Cannanore	558	10	2	April, May and Sept. 1873.
Wellington	439	2	1	May 1873.
Secunderabad	2,457	1	...	August 1873.
Rangoon	892	2	1	July and August 1873.
Thyetmyo	579	2	2	
Tonghoo	448	1	...	
Total ...	7,359	33	8	

Diseases of the Digestive System.

These continue to be the bane of the British Soldier serving in the Madras command, more particularly at Secunderabad and the Burmah Stations.

Out of a total of 80 deaths from dysentery and abscess of the liver, 21 were due to the Burmah climate and 35 occurred at Secunderabad; the distribution of the latter cases is shown in the following table.

Corps.	Strength.	Deaths from Dysentery and Abscess of the Liver.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength
16th Lancers	379	4	10·55
Royal Artillery	507	10	19·72
76th Regiment	746	11	14·74
107th Regiment	807	10	12·39
Total...	2,439	35	14·35

Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding.

From the following table it will be seen that the health statistics of the past official year compare favorably with those of 1872-73.

There has been a fall in the numbers constantly sick and treated.

The deaths numbered 200, being 26 less than in 1872-73, in which year the average strength was somewhat lower.

The death-rate per mille of strength was 17·5 against 19·9. As a set-off against this favorable reduction of mortality, it must be observed that there

has been an increase in the number of men sent to England, but of these men, a large proportion will, it is hoped, become effective for home service.

Circles.		EUROPEANS.								
		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
							Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency	1872-73.	2,554	198	3,811	42	...	77·5	1492·1	16·5	...
	1873-74.	2,477	194	3,044	43	...	78·3	1228·9	17·3	...
	Increase	...	...	...	1	..	0·8	...	0·8	...
	Decrease	77	4	767	...	...	..	263·2	...	...
Mysore ...	1872-73.	3,104	167	3,782	50	...	53·8	1218·4	16·1	...
	1873-74.	3,227	189	4,068	39	...	58·5	1260·6	12·1	...
	Increase	123	22	286	...	...	4·7	42·2	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4·0	...
Hyderabad	1872-73.	3,583	235	5,808	107	..	65·6	1621·0	29·8	...
	1873-74.	3,602	197	5,459	64	...	54·7	1515·5	17·7	...
	Increase	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	38	349	43	...	10·9	105·5	12·1	...
Burmah ...	1872-73.	2,118	76	2,085	27	...	35·9	984·4	12·7	...
	1873-74.	2,098	85	2,010	54	...	40·5	958·0	25·7	...
	Increase	...	9	...	27	...	4·6	..	13·0	...
	Decrease	20	..	75	...	...	..	26·4	...	...
Total ...	1872-73.	11,359	676	15,486	226	417	59·5	1363·3	19·9	36·7
	1873-74.	11,404	665	14,581	200	606	58·3	1278·6	17·5	53·1
	Increase	45	...	..	...	189	...	...	...	16·4
	Decrease	...	11	905	26	...	1·2	84·7	2·4	...

Health of Native Troops.

Health of the Troops.

On the whole the health of the Native Army was good, and the amount of sickness considerably less than in 1872-73, as the following figures for the two years will show :—

Years.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Died to Strength.
1872-73 ...	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100·23	0·82
1873-74 ...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74

The reduction during the latter year in average daily sick and in the death-rate is very considerable. In the Mysore and Ceded Districts and in the Nagpore Circle the chief diseases were fever and dengue ; in Hyderabad, fever and diseases of the respiratory organs ; in the Presidency and Northern Circle, fever, rheumatism, dengue, and bowel-complaints ; and in British Burmah, fever, rheumatism, and bowel-complaints.

The following table gives the sickness and mortality amongst the troops in each division of the army :—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	3,872	3,202	44	121	82·69	1·13	1·37
Northern	2,712	2,394	17	111	88·27	0·62	0·71
Southern	5,420	3,272	30	97	60·36	0·55	0·91
Mysore	3,465	2,978	31	84	85·94	0·89	1·04
Ceded Districts ...	1,814	675	5	40	37·21	0·27	0·74
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,386	3,970	22	141	117·24	0·64	0·55
Nagpore Force ...	3,791	4,119	27	161	108·65	0·71	0·65
British Burmah ...	2,538	2,490	25	80	98·10	0·98	1·004
Total...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74	0·87

Cholera.

There has been a complete immunity from cholera amongst the Native Force throughout the entire Peninsula ; and although the disease was rather prevalent in Rangoon and other parts of Burmah, only two Native Soldiers were attacked in the Burmah Division.

Small-pox.

As already stated, small-pox was generally prevalent amongst the civil population, and the small number of cases that occurred amongst Native Troops and followers is therefore remarkable. At Seetabuldee, in Nagpore, 15 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. In Secunderabad only two sepoys were attacked, but there were 11 cases amongst the families of the 40th Regiment and five amongst the families of other Native Corps in the station. The returns from the Mysore and Ceded Districts show 27 admissions and 1 death. In the Presidency Circle there were 10 cases amongst the men of the 37th Regiment and a few amongst the families of the 17th Regiment. In the Northern Division the only cases that occurred were a few amongst the families of the 7th Regiment at Vizagapatam. In Burmah there were no cases amongst the troops, although the disease was common amongst the civil population.

Malarious Fever.

The troops in the Presidency and Southern Districts were almost completely free from fever. In the Nagpore Circle generally there were fewer cases than usual, but at the stations of Seetabuldee and Raipore there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions from this form of disease. In Secunderabad fevers of the intermittent and remittent types prevailed during the monsoon months, and in a lesser degree till the close of 1873. The corps which suffered most were the 3rd Regiment L. I., the 40th Regiment N. I., and the Detachment of Sappers and Miners. The special prevalence of fever in the 3rd Regiment is attributed by the Deputy Surgeon-General partly to the previous prolonged residence of the men in moist and relaxing climates, and partly to the

unhealthiness of the lines they occupied, which are shortly to be abandoned, and new ground taken up. The men of the 40th Regiment were believed to have acquired a malarious taint at Saugor. In the Mysore and Ceded Districts there were, during the year, 718 cases of malarious fever and 8 deaths. In British Burmah a few cases occurred in the 1st Regiment at Thyetmyo, and there were a good many amongst the men of the 27th Regiment at Moulmein. At the Andamans and Nicobars, there were 166 admissions from the several detachments on the islands.

Diseases most prevalent.

The diseases most prevalent amongst Native Troops were rheumatic affections, stomach and bowel complaints, fevers, dengue, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Camp of Exercise.

The Native Troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise were—

4th	Regiment	Light Cavalry.	28th	Regiment	Native Infantry.
4th	do.	Native Infantry.	30th	do.	do.
17th	do.	do.	36th	do.	do.
19th	do.	do.	38th	do.	do.
23rd	do.	do.			

Movement of Corps during the year.

The following movements of troops were carried out during 1873-74, and, fortunately, without any outbreak of epidemic disease amongst the men :—

Regiment.	From	To	Date.
8th Regiment N. I.	Mercara.	Seetabuldee.	6th December 1873.
14th do. ...	Rangoon.	Vellore.	28th January 1874.
15th do. ...	Banda and Nowgong.	Palaveram.	1st March 1874.
16th do. ...	Bellary.	Jubbulpore.	20th November 1873.
20th do. ..	Seetabuldee.	Banda and Nowgong.	15th January 1874.
21st do. ...	Jubbulpore.	Bellary.	21st December 1873.
28th do. ...	Vellore.	Mercara.	17th February 1874.
39th Head-Quarters and Right Wing.	Palaveram.	Rangoon.	15th January 1874.

Lock Hospitals.

Eleven Military, and one Civil, Lock Hospitals were in operation during 1873-74 at the undermentioned stations.

Bangalore.	Secunderabad.
Bellary.	Seetabuldee.
Cannanore.	Thayetmyo.
Kamptee.	Trichinopoly.
Rangoon.	Wellington.
St. Thos.' Mount.	Madras, (Civil.)

Number of women treated.

The numbers treated in these institutions during the past four years were as follows :—

Years.	No.
1870-71	1,902
1871-72	2,228
1872-73	2,692
1873-74	2,828

There was thus an increase of 136 in admissions during 1873-74, as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives in detail the treated and deaths in each Lock Hospital during 1873-74 :—

Stations.	Bangalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kamptee.		St. Thomas' Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		Wellington.		Black Town, Madras.		Rangoon.		Thayetmyo.		Seetabuldee.		Total.		Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
—	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
1873-74	465	12	107	1	36	1	197	..	115	1	124	..	99	2	76	..	902	3	468	..	83	..	129	..	2,828	20	0·70

Character of Disease in Admissions.

The type of disease continued mild, and there was an almost total absence of secondary affections.

Registration of Prostitutes.

There appear to be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of effectual registration, and all the reports of Administrative Officers of Circles speak of clandestine prostitution as being rife and the chief source of venereal disease amongst British Troops. This evil is one for which as yet no efficient remedy has been devised, and one which goes far to render the beneficial effects of the Lock Hospital system nugatory. Apart from inefficient registration, the general working of the Lock Hospitals has been satisfactory.

Venereal Affections amongst European Soldiers.

The following table shows the admissions amongst European Troops from venereal disease during the past six calendar years :—

Years.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.
1868... ...	1,453	21·44
1869... ...	1,433	18·72
1870... ...	1,268	15·81
1871... ...	1,560	17·38
1872... ...	1,700	16·28
1873... ...	1,514	14·98

The decline on the rate of admissions during 1873 is satisfactory, and it will be seen that it is lower than in any other year since the opening of Lock Hospitals.

Cost of Lock Hospitals.

The total charge for Military Lock Hospitals during the year 1873 was Rupees 29,846, whereas in 1872 it amounted to Rupees 28,603. The cost per patient was also somewhat greater, the average in 1873 having been Rupees 15-6-1, against Rupees 14-4-5 in the previous year.

Military Account Department.

Pay Department.

The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1874 amounted to Rupees 13,461, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,33,12,953. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 1,32,451.

Commissariat Department.

The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1874 amounted to Rupees 5,334, the expenditure being Rupees 51,26,542.

The supplementary charges of the year amounted to Rupees 2,33,620-0-0, but a permanent saving of Rupees 34,120-8-0 was effected.

Budget estimate and actual expenditure.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1873-74, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to .. .. Rupees 2,86,82,000

The Regular Estimate of 1873-74 estimated at... „ 2,88,38,821

The actual expenditure of 1872-73 was ... ... „ 2,92,96,544

Ordnance Department.

Gun Powder Factory.

The out-turn of the Gunpowder Factory was as follows :—

	lbs.
R. F. G.	Nil.
R. L. G.	10,000
L. G.	242,600
E. G.	22,700
Blasting	7,500
Mealed	800
Sporting and Pistol	2,863
Expended in proofs	887
Unfinished	10,888
Total...	298,238
Deduct unfinished remains of previous year ...	21,412
Total out-turn of the year...	276,826

The various operations have been safely conducted, and no accident of any kind has occurred, either to the people employed or to the machinery.

Stoppages of Work.

There have, however, been considerable stoppages of work to admit of repairs to the chimneys of the Factory, and owing to this and various other causes, the mill engines ran altogether for only 175½ days.

Establishment.

The cost of the establishment for the year amounted to Rupees 69,503-12-8, inclusive of that of the Proving Establishment, now for the first time debited to the Factory, against Rupees 69,748-8-8 the previous year; and deducting the proportion due to 77½ days, during which work entirely ceased, Rupees 49,916-5-9 represent the cost of establish-

ment actually employed in manufacturing gunpowder, or Rupees 18-0-6 per 100 lbs. Owing however to stoppages of work, the actual cost to the State is much more.

Sporting Powder.

The quantity of sporting powder sold at Madras during the year has been lbs. 956 and the supply to out-stations lbs. 500.

Gun Carriage Factory.

Ordnance works of the value of Rupess 18,206-14-2¼, sundry articles of the value of Rupees 10,330-6-4½ manufactured in compliance with indents from the Arsenal, Fort St. George, and other departments, as also miscellaneous work of the value of Rupees 2,911-11-9½ have been turned out during the year. All the above values are for *labor only*, and are exclusive of the cost of materials; they make a total amount of Rs. 31,449-0-4½. By converting this amount into sets of Light Field Carriages, at Rupees 151-14-10 per set, the out-turn of work in the year is equal to about 207 sets.

The year has been principally remarkable for the very numerous alterations, repairs, patchings, and strengthenings ordered to be made to the but recently introduced 9 Pdr. R. M. L. carriages. This equipment has been issued to 11 Horse and Light Field Batteries in the Madras Presidency.

Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George.

Two hundred and ninety-one various kinds of articles were made up in the Grand Arsenal during the year, such as harness and saddlery, accoutrements, tarpaulins, cartridge bags, sponge coatings, rope, twine, the new valise equipments, flags of sorts, colors, color cases, bags gunny ammunition, canvas shoes, brushes painting hair, and gun hard round, cartouches canvas, &c.

Sepoy Armourers.

Fourteen Sepoy Armourers have been instructed in the Grand Arsenal during the past year in repairing, browning, and marking small arms.

Bullet Factory.

In this section of the Ordnance Department attached to the Grand Arsenal 31 various descriptions of articles have been manufactured, altered, and repaired during the past year, such as bullets, powder and ammunition barrels, friction tubes copper empty, and fuzes wooden empty, brass studs, metal and wooden plugs, wooden buckets, &c.

Ordnance Depôt, St. Thos.' Mount.

Besides factory work, the Heavy and Light Field carriages comprising the Field Train are stored and cared for at this depôt, as also the second line of wagons for the Light Field Batteries at the Mount.

All Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, on their first appointment to the department, join this depôt and go through a course of instruction before being posted to Arsenals and Magazines.

Commissariat Department.

Beef and Mutton.

Beef and mutton were supplied in India by contract as hertofore, and contracts for mutton, hitherto supplied departmentally at Rangoon, and for the supply of beef at Tonghoo, also hitherto a departmental supply, have been obtained both on favorable terms.

Bread.

The Government Mills and Bakeries at Madras and Secunderabad continue to work satisfactorily. There has been a saving of Rupees 15,087-10-2 as compared with market prices.

Vegetables.

The want of variety in this article, hitherto felt at Secunderabad and Tonghoo, has in great measure ceased this year. The advance of the rail towards Secunderabad has helped so far to the regular issue of the potato at that station that the substitute, the preserved potato, is no longer required there. At Tonghoo the issue of potatoes has been for some time pretty regular.

Tea.

The same descriptions and the same proportions have been issued in this as in the last year, viz., China two-thirds to one-third Cachar. The consumption for 1873-74 was lbs. 131,419; the wastage was lbs. 2,227; and the average consumption was lbs. 12¼ per man, while in 1872-73 it was 12 lbs. per man.

The contract rates for this year are—

	Quantities contracted for.
	lbs.
For China at Annas 11-9	105,623
,, Cachar at Annas 10-5	52,812

The last year's rates being—

China at	Annas 11-6 per lb.
Cachar at	Annas 12-6 per lb.

Provisions for Natives.

This issue is confined to Burmah. Each Executive Officer now makes his own contracts for direct supplies of the above, which saves Government from all risk of damage and loss during transit.

Malt Liquor.

Some shipments of Malt Liquor have recently been received per steamers *viâ* Suez Canal. The wastage on some of these consignments proved much less than by long sea route. The consumption and cost as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
Consumption	14,967 hhds.			14,245 hhds.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost	32	6	6	31	8	0

The consumption of Rum amounted to 50,564 Imperial Gallons at Rupees 1-2-11 per Imperial Gallon.

Commissariat Services.

The following animals were purchased this year:—

5 elephants,
217 camels,
25 mules, and
631 bullocks transferred from the Amrut Mahal to the Training Depôt.

The allotment of elephants is the same as last year. There are at present 38 wanting.* The casualties during the year equal 6·42 per cent.

Allotment for Burmah	106
Present 31st March 1874	87
Wanting to complete	19

These will be replenished by local purchases. There were 16 casualties.

The allotment of camels likewise remains unaltered. Eighty-nine are wanting; these will be purchased, as usual, at Secunderabad and Kamptee. The casualties during the year average 17·81 per cent.

The allotment of bullocks has been increased from 1,605 to 2,205. Consequent upon this increase there are now 508 wanting. This number the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal states will be supplied; 300 in October 1874 and the remainder by October 1875.

At the Breeding Establishment of Cows the mortality was light this year, being 6·88 per cent. against 11·47 per cent. in 1872-73, but there has been a falling off in births attributable to the effects of murrain during the previous year, the average to cows being 44·86 against 51·55 in 1872.

The condition of the herds is reported to be generally good. There remained on the 31st March 1873 10,324 head: the births from 4,050 cows were 2,083, the casualties, including 413 sold by auction, amounted to 1,183, and 631 were transferred to the Training Depôt, leaving on the 31st March 1874 10,635† cattle, valued at Rupees 2,38,710-1-4.

† Inclusive of 43 bullocks attached to the herds.

At the Training Depôt for Young Bullocks there remained on the 31st March 1873 1,378 young bullocks; during this year 631 were received from the Breeding Establishment, making a total of 2,009. There were 49 casualties among these, 52 were sold by auction, and 300 were drafted into the Public Cattle Establishment, leaving 1,608 bullocks on the 31st March 1874, valued at Rupees 1,00,641-7-11.

Reduction in Expenditure.

By the substitution of public for hired cattle, and by using bearers for pulling punkahs, a saving has been effected to the extent of Rupees 38,451-7-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
Public cattle	36,908	9	2
Dooly-bearers	1,542	14	9

By the substitution of cooltee for chenna to Artillery bullocks at Secunderabad, and by paddy for chenna and rice to bullocks and elephants, respectively, at Thayetmyo, the cost of feeding has been reduced to the value of Rupees 9,071-6-10, as shown in the margin, in this year.

	RS.	A.	P.
Secunderabad...	1,547	1	0
Thayetmyo ...	7,524	5	10
Total...	9,071	6	10

* These will probably be supplied from those captured since the close of the year at the successful Keddah operations in Mysore and Coimbatore.

Army Clothing Department.

The amount value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year was about Rupees 6,58,593, and of that received during the year Rupees 4,65,059. The expenditure during the year, was Rupees 4,48,455, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 6,75,197. The stores indented for on England amounted to Rupees 4,20,823, and the cost of establishment was Rupees 63,576.

Remount Depôt.

The transactions of the Remount Depôt were as follows :—

Purchase of Horses.

	Horses.
There remained at the Depôt on the 1st April 1873	620
Purchased from that date up to 31st March 1874..	600
Returned as not being required for Bengal... ...	47
Returned to the Stud	1
Total...	1,268
Sent for the Service in Aug. 1873 and March 1874...	564
Died	10
Sold	9
Total...	583
Remaining on the 1st April 1874—	
For the Service	679
For the Farm	6
Total...	685

Breed and Price.

The 600 horses, which were selected from about 1,400 brought for sale, consisted of—

	Persians.			Australians.			Northerns.			Total.		
	32			323			245			600		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bought at an average of...	550	0	0	568	10	5	493	14	0	537	2	0

Comparison of Price with former years.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1870-71 average price	547	0	0
In 1871-72 ,, ...	544	0	0
In 1872-73 ,, ...	517	10	11
In 1873-74 ,, ...	537	2	0

Quality of Horses purchased.

The 323 Australian horses were selected from about 820. A few of these horses are coarse bred, and a few are still in low condition, but there are many very good horses; and taking them all together, they promise to turn out above the average.

Out of 106 Persians which were brought for sale this year, the Agent was only able to select 32. Some of these it is expected will make officers' chargers, but they are generally small horses, and it is feared that none of them will be considered fit for Horse Artillery or British Cavalry.

The 245 Northern horses, selected from about 490, are, with some exceptions, good of their class, especially the mares, of which there is a fair proportion.

Classification and Report of Committees on the 4th August 1873 *and 17th March* 1874.

Class.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery.		Dragoon.		Body Guard.		Light Cavalry.		Total.
	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	
Australians ...	24	69	33	154	...	1	...	...	...	...	281
Persians	...	...	1	11	5	45	...	11	5	32	110
Northerns ...	...	...	1	71	20	115	...	8	4	38	257
Total...	24	69	35	236	25	161	...	19	9	70	648

The Annual Committee which assembled on the 4th August 1873 passed 600 horses for the service, with the following remarks:—"The heavy demand for Artillery chargers, some 57, reduced the number of Australians available for the ranks very considerably, and it appears the Agent was restricted to the purchase of but 200 of this description of horse, the requirement being 320, including chargers. The horses submitted for the British Cavalry were chiefly Northerns, with Persians, but no Arabs, the smaller horses being told off to the Body Guard and Light Cavalry. The large proportion of 14—3 Northerns was doubtless purchased on the suggestion of last year's Committee, who recommended this class of horse for that branch of the service. Some of the Australians would be the better for more breeding, especially for the Horse Artillery."

"The Committee had pointed out to them 48 Australians that had been considered unfit to be sent to Bengal, but which they deem to be certainly good, and from among whom 11 chargers and 24 for the Horse Artillery were selected. The whole of the horses, with few exceptions, were in very good order."

The second (Special) Committee which assembled on the 17th March 1874 examined and passed into the service 40 Australian horses, with the following remarks:—

"The horses shown for Horse Artillery and Field Batteries were all Australian horses, and in quality and appearance admirably adapted for the purpose. On the whole the horses were an excellent batch, and generally in good condition."

Castration and Health of the Depôt.

Of the 620 horses purchased, 266 have been castrated at the depôt without a single casualty.

The remarkable success which has attended the castration at the depôt

is shown in the following statement of the result of the operations during the last four years :—

					Deaths.
In 1871 of	298	horses castrated...		...	4
In 1872 of	292	do.	...	...	4
In 1873 of	317	do.	...	...	1
In 1874 of	266	do.	...	...	...
Total in four years...	1,173	do.	...	...	9

giving an average under one per cent. in four years.

Deaths from other causes 10, or 2 per cent. on the average number of the horses at the depôt throughout the year.

The Riding School Establishment is complete and efficient, the schools are in good order, and every horse at the depot has been exercised in turn either under saddle or in harness.

Depôt Farm.

The farm attached to the depot has been making steady progress during the year, although, in consequence of want of rain, the produce has been less by about Rupees 750 than last year. The entire hay crop only gave 120 tons against 180 tons the previous year; but the expenses were also less in proportion.

Financial Results.

				RS.	A.	P.
Produce (hay and lucern)	...	...		16,174	10	0
Actual expenditure ...	10,092	2	6			
Nominal charges	687	3	0			
				10,779	5	6
Actual profit in the year	...	...		5,395	4	6

MARINE.

Marine Acts.

No completely new Acts affecting the Marine Department were passed during the year by the Indian Legislature, but Act IV. of 1842, known as the Boat Act, was amended by Madras Act II. of 1873. In August the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1873 (36 & 37 Vic., Cap. 85) came into force. This Act is one of the most important measures affecting British shipping and the interests of British ship-owners that has been passed since 1854, inasmuch as it gives the Board of Trade the power of stopping any ship on receiving any complaint, or having reason to believe that she is unseaworthy, whether by reason of the defective condition of her hull, machinery or equipments, or from overloading or improper loading, and subjecting such ship to survey by Board of Trade officials. It further provides for a scale of feet, denoting the draught of water, being marked on each side of the stern and stern post in addition to the ship's name on her bows and stern, and the official number on her main beam; and generally tends to the prevention of accidents and loss of life at sea.

The Government of India have published a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the four Indian Passenger Acts, and also one for the further amendment of the Indian Shipping Act No. I. of 1859, and for other purposes.

Two Bills were introduced into the Local Legislative Council; No. 3 of 1873, to provide Trustees for the port of Madras, and one to consolidate the laws as to ports and harbours, &c., in this Presidency. The Indian Ports Bill recently published by the Supreme Government will probably render this last measure unnecessary, but the former, which promises to be a measure of the greatest importance to the port of Madras, is still under consideration. One of the principal objects contemplated is the creation of a corporate body of persons versed in mercantile and nautical matters, and capable of carrying out the project of a harbour. They are to have powers to decide upon a suitable scheme, enter into the necessary contracts, raise the necessary funds by levying tolls and rates, effect loans when required, superintend the project to its completion, and supervise its maintenance.

Act X of 1841.

Ninety-nine vessels were registered in this Presidency during the past year, aggregating 10,617¾ tons, and paying Rupees 1,418-5-3 as fees under the Act. During the year 1872-73 a serious defect in this Act was brought to the notice of Government, who have recommended to the Government of India that a clause be introduced into the Bill for the amendment of Act I. of 1859 and for other purposes, empowering all Magistrates to take cognizance of offences under Act X of 1841 without the intervention of the Advocate-General of the Presidency.

Other Marine Acts

The number of Masulah boats licensed at Madras under these Acts is 148, lighters 9, jolly boats 1; and the registered number of their crews is, in the aggregate, 1,586 men and 148 boys.

On the 18th August last the Masulah boatmen at this port struck work, alleging, as a grievance, that the dubashes refused to employ the Masulah boats for landing and shipping goods from steamers, preferring to give all their work to the lighters plying in the roads; but that on the approach of bad weather, or during a heavy monsoon, they were compelled, under the provisions of the Act, to float their boats and ply to the shipping, while the law was not similarly enforced on the part of the lighters. Ten of the Masulah boat-owners having been summoned to appear before a Magistrate and warned, the men returned to their work on the morning of the 19th idem. The number of European seamen relieved in the Presidency was 39 and the cost incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,027-7-0.

Act XII. of 1870.

Under the provisions of this Act, the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Mahratta* was detained at the port of Negapatam for bringing 604 passengers from Rangoon with a license granted by the Master Attendant of Penang, and confirmed by the Master Attendant of Rangoon under Act XXI. of 1858, which had been *repealed* by the present Act. The *Mahratta* was re-surveyed and re-licensed in accordance with the law, and permitted to leave, and the British India Steam Navigation Company having brought to the notice of the Government of India, through the Commissioner, British Burmah, the inconvenience experienced by them in being called upon to furnish passengers' list at each port of call under this Act, an order was issued cancelling the rules in force to that effect in this Presidency.

Weather.

The weather was generally fine and seasonable, but a cyclone of small magnitude passed over the coast adjacent to Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam on the 6th of December 1873.

Reliefs.

The reliefs of the season were carried out by the Government Transport *Czarewitch* in tow of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Abyssinia*, which was engaged at the rate of Rupees 20 per gross registered ton per mensem. The troops moved were the G Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., with its gun carriages, wagons, and remounts, and the head-quarters and wing of the 39th M. N. I. to Rangoon; the 14th M. N. I. from Rangoon to Madras.

The F Battery, 20th Brigade, returned to Madras from Rangoon by the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract steamer. The cost of these reliefs was Rs. 41,767-4-8.

Eighty-seven male and seventeen female convicts were transported to Port Blair per steamer *Baghdad* in January 1874 at a cost of Rupees 4,680.

Navigation.

The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 2,466 of 1,464,557 tons burden, or an average of 594 tons. 1,517 vessels paid port and other dues at the rate of 1 anna per ton. 949 vessels of 140,824 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected; of these 861 called at ports in Madura mostly for passengers to Ceylon, and 50 at Epurpolliem in the Kistna District (which is now occasionally made a port of call by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers) for oil seeds and other country produce. 428 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District; 305 of these at Madras, 166 at Cochin, and 131 at Cocanada. The foreign vessels were as usual chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c., which enter at ports on the West Coast. 1,043 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 392 paid dues at Mangalore, and 651 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels is 121 tons, and they paid 16 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 36 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 5 pies per ton, but nearly two-thirds of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder is 10 pies per ton. The dues collected were ·07 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·08 per cent. on Rupees

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			RS.
British ...	1,517	1,323,733	88,620
	949	140,824	...
	2,466	1,464,557	
Foreign ...	609	133,301	13,251
	670	21,492	...
	1,279	154,793	
Native ...	13,388	555,897	30,907
	17,032	535,054	...
	30,420	1,090,951	
Total...	34,165	2,710,301	1,32,778

15,95,56,227, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 90 per cent. of the whole.

Madras.

The subject calling most prominently for notice is the scheme for the formation of a close harbour for Madras as proposed by Mr. Parkes, C. E. This gentleman arrived here on the 29th September and was engaged for five weeks in making the necessary inquiries, and obtaining the requisite information, to enable him to decide upon the most suitable plan for a harbour or break-water. In a long and elaborate report, dated 4th November 1873, Mr. Parkes, after entering fully into the *pros* and *cons* of the question, recommended the formation of a close harbour, with an entrance due east 150 yards wide, at a cost estimated at 565,000£. The harbour to be formed of piers running out from the shore 500 yards north and south respectively of the present screw pile pier. These piers to enclose a space 1,000 yards long by 830 yards wide at a maximum depth of 7 fathoms of water. The area thus available Mr. Parkes calculates will afford shelter to 13 ships of various sizes, from 4,000 to 700 tons, and three ships to lie alongside of the present pier. The piers of the harbour to be constructed of rubble stone, loosely thrown down from the bottom to the height of 22½ feet below low water. Above this foundation the work will be finished by two solid walls of concrete blocks laid close together, so as to form one wall 24 feet wide to a height of 3½ feet above high-water mark, the whole construction of the harbour being very much similar to the plan being carried out in the harbour works at the port of Kurrachee. Mr. Parkes' estimate and plans, &c., have been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, the Revenue Board, and the Collector of Sea Customs for report as to the probable income to be derived from charges upon the shipping and trade of the port, and upon the financial aspect of the project generally; and the Public Works Department has been ordered to report upon the materials to be used in the construction of the harbour and the rates allowed for the work in Mr. Parkes' estimate.

In the last Administration Report it was noted that a committee had been appointed by Government to report upon the nature and extent of the damage sustained by the Madras Pier in May 1872, and that this committee suggested that experimental borings should be made in the way of the gap. This work having proved favorable, the repairs of the pier were sanctioned by Government, and were duly carried out to a successful termination by the Public Works Department and the Marine Department jointly. The cost of repairs amounted to about Rupees 1,31,145 and the pier was formally re-opened for traffic on the 1st of August 1873.

Shortly after the re-opening of the pier for traffic, the Government sanctioned the levy of double rates of tolls on Sundays, as there was a marked tendency on the part of the mercantile community to use the pier on that day. The double rates came into force on the 1st of November 1873.

Gopaulpore.

The old southern boundary pillar of the port has been demolished, and a new one built about 300 yards further to the southward at a cost of 160 rupees.

The flagstaff has been thoroughly refitted during the past year, and the port light has been favorably reported on.

The Conservator of this port was recently appointed a Shipping Master under Act I. of 1859.

Vizagapatam.

A survey was recently made by the Public Works Department, of the mouth of the river and roadstead adjacent to it, but nothing has yet been decided regarding the improvement of the port.

The erection of a platform upon the Dolphin's Nose, with a view to exhibit thereon a red port light, has been sanctioned.

Cocanada.

The harbour buoys have been recently shifted from their former position and moored in deeper water and sailing directions corresponding with the change of their position have been duly notified. The channel leading to the Coringa river, from abreast of the mouth of the Cocanada river, is now being marked off with stakes the whole length, and the work, when completed, will facilitate the passage of vessels bound to and from Coringa.

The erection of a light-house on screw piles off the north-east end of Hope Island to exhibit a second-class dioptric light, has been decided upon, and both light-house and apparatus have been indented for from England.

The proposition to establish pilots at this port is still under the consideration of Government.

Masulipatam.

The reference made in last year's report as to the necessity of clearing out the creek leading up to the canal in connection with the river has led to a dredge being employed by the Public Works Department. A quantity of mud has been removed, but the water is still not deep enough to permit of laden cargo boats floating until ¾ flood. The spit of sand forming the eastern side of the river's mouth has steadily extended itself to the northward, and is now nearly one mile north of the beacon, thereby increasing the length of river to be navigated by the cargo boats.

No complaints have been received regarding the port light, which is still exhibited as a *white* light. A watch-house has been constructed in connection with this light for the use of the light-keepers.

The buoy to indicate the anchorage in Masulipatam roads has been laid down again in 3½ fathoms low water, the flagstaff bearing west from it.

Consequent on the dissatisfaction expressed by the merchants of the place, the rates of boat-hire at Masulipatam were revised during the year, the old rates laying down certain rates for certain depths of water having been apparently based upon the supposition that the Masulipatam roadstead had a regular shelving bottom, which is not the case.

Point Divi Light-house.

The wooden platform on the top of the column on which the lantern rests was found to have decayed, and has been accordingly renewed at considerable expense. The light was extinguished from the 10th to the 28th of January 1874.

Porto Novo.

The exhibition of a light to warn vessels off the Coleroon Shoal has been suggested and the project is under consideration.

Negapatam.

Notwithstanding the improvements effected and the large sums of money spent on what is commonly called Negapatam Harbour, the river continues to be in a most deplorable state, and only recently a further serious obstruction has occurred to traffic abreast of the Custom-house. A bed of sand has formed right across the river, leaving only a very narrow channel for boats close to the jetty; the water on the bar is moreover so shallow that boats can only cross it at high water. To remedy the defective state of the river, the Government have directed that the proposals made by Mr. Robertson in his report should be carried out. The jetty is to be lengthened in a line at right angles with the coast in the form of a groyne; measures are to be taken for fixing the south end of the outlet; and dredging operations are to be carried on.

Point Calimere.

Plans have been prepared for converting the beacon into a light column for the reception of a fourth order revolving dioptric light, building Superintendent's and light-keepers' quarters, and raising the submerged ground around the base of the column and protecting it with a sea wall.

Paumben.

The number of vessels passing through the Pass during the year was 2,788, aggregating 265,436 tons. The amount recovered as the Government share of pilotage was Rupees 23,869-12-3, showing an increase of Rupees 1,635-8-0 over the previous year's collections, which increase is probably attributable to the better description and size of vessels using the channel. Seven hundred and sixteen vessels passed through the Keelacarry Channel, realizing Rupees 750-15-0 as the Government share of pilotage, being an increase of Rupees 12-7-6 over that of the previous year's revenue. The tolls levied on the use of warps, &c., amounted to Rupees 2,817-8-0, which sum exhibits an increase of Rupees 979-8-0 over that of the previous year.

For the improvement of the navigation of the channels leading from the Gulf of Manaar to Palks Bay, a stone beacon was erected on Valmeekum Point and an iron one on the reef off Yervaddy Point.

A sum of Rupees 9,000 was expended during the year in deepening the Paumben Channel. The sand bank channel is now navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet, going over at neap tides; 107,590 cubic feet of sand were raised from the channel by means of the hand dredge. Blasting operations were carried on for 56 days and dredging for 56 days during the year in the main channel, which is now navigable at neaps by vessels drawing 11 feet. The results of the blasting and dredging were respectively 5,238 cubic feet of stone and 21,045 cubic feet of debris.

Several projects have been proposed for constructing a deep water channel for large ships at or near Paumben, but nothing has been decided on yet.

Tuticorin.

The new light-house on Hare Island was completed at the end of the official year, and the fourth order dioptric fixed white light has since been exhibited upon it. It has been proposed to transfer the old light to Cadiapatam Point off the Crocodile Rock, and there exhibit it as a temporary light. The new jetty, in course of construction,

has been run out to a distance of 245 feet, and the laying down of the sea wall has been progressing as opportunities offered for obtaining stone ballast. It is now almost complete.

Cape Comorin Light-house.

The collection of materials for the erection of this light column is being proceeded with.

Cochin.

In the year under review the pilotage tonnage was very small, amounting only to Rupees 20,083, yielding to both the pilots the sum of Rupees 1,116, or Rupees 804 less than the amount guaranteed them by Government.

There has been a slight revival of the ship building trade owing, in some measure, to the want of tonnage for the rice trade. A large ship of 600 tons and two other smaller vessels are now on the stocks.

In connection with the Cochin Harbour, it is worthy of notice that the water on the bar has increased one foot since the closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap. The system of groynes which has been carried out at this port has, without doubt, done immense good in preserving the coast line and preventing any encroachment of the sea during the south-west monsoon. The further deepening of the bar has been decided upon, and the Government have applied for one of Messrs. Simson and Company's screw dredgers and tugs combined to be sent out from England.

Mangalore.

No works of any importance were constructed in connection with this harbour except the laying down of the pipes, which were obtained some time ago from England, for supplying water to the shipping, but it is proposed to buoy the channel leading into the river over the bar for the safety of shipping proceeding into the inner harbour.

The attention of Government has been directed towards improving the inner harbour by adopting suitable measures to bring about the union of the mouths of the Gurpur and Netrovaty rivers. Should this be effected, as it is expected to be, during the next monsoon, the Government will then be in a position to consider further the nature of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of this important harbour, which at present none but small craft can enter, while cargo boats cannot cross the bar in rough weather, nor approach the quay at low water.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Farms.

The work having far outgrown the capabilities of any one man, two Assistants have been appointed to aid the Superintendent; one of these is an Englishman, and the other is a German. The former, Mr. Charles Benson, M.R.A.C., is a graduate of the Royal Agricultural College; the other, Mr. Kaspar Schiffmayer, received his agricultural training at the Bavarian High School of Agriculture and at the University of Munich.

Owing to the very unseasonable weather, only a small number of field experiments were attempted and but few of these brought to light anything of special interest. Very good results were obtained by top-dressing growing paddy, when about six inches high, with oil-cake. It was ascertained that, under the system of irrigation usually practised in Southern India, much larger crops of paddy could be produced by applying a portion of the manure before sowing, or planting the crop, and the remainder afterwards in 2 or 3 light top-dressings, than by applying the whole to the soil at one time before the land is put under crop, as is the usual practice. A large quantity of Castor-oil cake was also used for top-dressing dry crops, such as Cotton, Indigo, Maize, etc., and good returns were always obtained when these top-dressings were applied during showery weather. Lime applied as a manure at the rate of about one cart load per acre was found greatly to increase the yield of land cropped with Indigo and Cotton, and the quality of the produce was also improved. A compost manure, made with ashes and blood and other refuse of the Commissariat Slaughter house, was ascertained to be capital manure for plantains. The soils of these Farms are now very different to what they were when Government first took up the land. Indigo, Maize, Cotton, etc., can be grown successfully where four or five years ago it was scarcely possible to produce a crop of Horse-gram, or Varagoo. The sub-soil drainage experiment promises to yield most important results, but it is evident that stones are not in this country so well suited for draining land as pipes. As these are not procurable at a sufficiently low price to admit of them being used in field drainage, it is intended to manufacture them on the Experimental Farm. During the last dry season when the crops on the undrained land were withering and dying from want of moisture, those on the pipe-drained land were luxuriant and healthy. A small supply of Chinese pigs and Chinese sheep was imported from Shanghai; they promise to be valuable introductions, the sheep especially. A quantity of Maize was obtained from the Mauritius; 125 lbs. of this was

sown on the experimental Farm, and produced upwards of 5,000 lbs. of clean seed. Burmah paddy was also introduced, and grew very satisfactorily; it commands a higher price than ordinary Madras paddy. A few bales of New Orleans Cotton grown on the Experimental Farm, on a soil containing nearly ninety per cent. of sand, were sent to England to be sold. Unfortunately the Cotton arrived in London during the panic in the Cotton market, and the price at which it was sold, $6\frac{5}{8}d.$, per pound, was lower than would otherwise have been obtained. The following were the quotations for Indian Cotton at the time the Farm Cotton was sold—Dhollera $6\frac{1}{16}d.$, Tinnevelly $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, Western $6d.$, Cocanada $5\frac{7}{8}d.$, Bengal $3\frac{7}{8}d.$, Rangoon $4d.$, and for American Cotton, New Orleans, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ The Implement Workshops supplied during the year three improved carts, nine iron and combined ploughs, one iron cultivator, two sets of iron harrows, forty-two improved grass knives, several working models of ploughs, water-lifts, etc., a number of tools, and did a large amount of work for the Sydapet Farms.

Agricultural Exhibition.

An Agricultural Exhibition, the first of a series, was held on the Government Farms' Estate at Sydapet in February. Exhibits were sent to it from all parts of the Presidency. There was a remarkably good show of cattle, most of which came all the way from Nellore, a fact which goes far to prove that the annual cattle shows which are held in that district are doing good.

Statement showing Receipts and Charges on account of the Government Farm in 1873-74.

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Charges.	RS.	A.	P.
Sydapet Experimental Farm	3,558	5	6	General Supervision	10,295	8	3
Sydapet Model Farm ...	2,350	3	3	Sydapet Experimental Farm.	7,729	14	7
Implement Workshops	2,363	1	8	Sydapet Model Farm	3,873	0	11
				Implement Workshops	2,149	7	3
				Educational ...	4,399	10	1
				Estate Improvements of a Permanent Character on the Government Farm Estate, Sydapet	6,177	15	0
				Agricultural Exhibition, Net Expenditure	8,890	3	1
Total...	8,271	10	5	Total...	43,515	11	2

NOTE.—Rupees 75,000 were credited to the Government Farm from the Surplus Pound Fund.

Addanki and Nellore Cattle shows.

Cattle shows were held both at Addanki and Nellore, as usual, but were more successful than they have been for some years. The number of cattle shown was larger than usual, and their quality was highly spoken of. The expenditure incurred for the purpose was Rupees 5,619-3-9, and of this Rupees 5,470-8-0 was the amount of prizes awarded.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

There was a great contrast between the Northern and Southern Districts. In the Northern Districts the seasons were fairly propitious, in the south they were decidedly unpropitious. The south-west monsoon was good though late, but the north-east monsoon failed after beginning with more than the usual quantity of rain in October. Towards the close of the year, scarcity and want of water gave great cause for anxiety in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, and was only a little less felt in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. Fortunately remissions of land revenue where crops in unirrigated land had been lost, and a few relief works in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, were sufficient to stave off calamity until a burst of rain at the beginning of 1874-75 removed all fear of danger. The delay in the south-west monsoon caused anxiety in Bellary and Kurnool in June, July, and August, but timely rain fell in September. On the Nilgiris, there was great want of rain, and Tea and Coffee suffered. In South Canara the seasons were on the whole favorable, but in Malabar they were not so propitious.

Districts.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Ganjam...	29·79	59·54	39·69
2. Vizagapatam	25·52	52·14	41·43
3. Godavery	30·45	46·04	38·63
4. Kistna	25·71	36·32	27·28
5. Nellore ...	35·80	47·86	33·85
6. Cuddapah	24·37	41·00	25·47
7. Bellary ...	20·69	27·69	19·64
8. Kurnool	23·64	28·45	24·39
9. Madras ...	53·23	78·74	45·14
10. Chingleput ...	47·69	78·14	28·75
11. North Arcot ...	39·43	52·64	29·70
12. South Arcot...	44·11	63·78	33·42
13. Tanjore...	41·38	56·41	42·54
14. Trichinopoly	32·98	47·66	31·28
15. Madura ...	25·94	28·39	25·76
16. Tinnevelly ...	21·02	27·82	19·98
17. Coimbatore	26·29	27·72	23·18
18. Nilgiris	55·65	58·15	46·19
19. Salem ...	28·46	38·43	25·48
20. South Canara	144·62	173·40	116·10
21. Malabar...	125·12	115·64	108·03

The value of crops reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts is Rupees 22,581, but it is believed to have been much greater.

Cattle disease was not severe. The number reported to have been lost in this way was 507,303 against 650,258 in 1872-73, and the returns were more accurate. Thus in Nellore, where 51,850 more deaths are reported, the difference is ascribed to greater accuracy in the returns. Insufficient rain and want of pasturage caused great mortality in Coimbatore. The number reported as killed by wild animals was 19,215, but there can be no doubt that many are killed for every death reported.

Prices.

The prices of rice and paddy remained about the same, but the prices of other grains rose, as might be expected from the character of the seasons. In the Southern Districts, prices rose considerably.

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.
Price of Rice, second sort, per Rupee	15·0	15·1
„ Paddy do do	27·2	27·3
„ Cholum do do	26·9	24·6
„ Cumboo do do	27·5	24·7
„ Raggy do do	30·1	26·7
„ Veragoo do do	40·1	38·9
„ Wheat do do	8·8	8·8
„ Salt do do	14·9	15·1
„ Cotton per Candy	Rs. 127	Rs. 124

NOTE.—According to recent orders prices are given in seers per Rupee, instead of Rupees per garce, and information in the shape is available for two years only.

Cultivation.

It will be observed from the Table in the Appendix showing the extent of cultivation in each District, that excluding Malabar and South Canara where the areas are unknown, the area of land belonging to Government cultivated was :—

Unirrigated, Acres 13,895,331, assessed at Rs. 1,50,09,850
Irrigated „ 3,105,622, „ „ 1,68,73,137

The year shows a decrease in acres cultivated of 232,675, and in assessment charged of Rupees 33,235. It will be observed that cultivation decreased in all the Districts which have been noticed as suffering from the seasons, except Coimbatore, where it was not apprehended until the cultivation of the year was over, and in Trichinopoly where speculation in land seems to supersede the motives depending on natural causes which prevail elsewhere. In Nellore, there was a decrease in area of acres 13,531 accompanied by an increase in assessment of Rupees 1,29,475, and in Tinnevelly a decrease in area of acres 35,516 accompanied by an increase in assessment of Rupees 40,567. The explanation of the anomaly is this. A new settlement was introduced into part of Nellore which makes the nominal charge higher than it was, but the real charge for the year is less because of certain deduction which Government have ordered to be made in Fasli 1283 (July 1st, 1873, to 30th June 1874). In Tinnevelly, a large area of Dry lands (42,000 Acres) bearing an assessment of Rupees 19,575, was given up and a smaller area of irrigated lands (6,544 Acres) bearing a much larger assessment (Rupees 60,142) was taken up. This is evidently due to the unfavorable character of the season for dry crops.

Cotton.

The area cultivated with cotton was acres 1,691,921, or acres 2,963 more than in 1872-73.

Districts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganjam	5,246	6,905	+ 1,659
Vizagapatam	17,582	14,125	— 3,457
Godavery	20,900	16,399	— 4,501
Kistna	263,303	235,239	— 28,064
Nellore	29,638	22,733	— 6,905
Cuddapah	86,485	86,403	— 82
Bellary	387,454	410,956	+ 23,502
Kurnool	232,432	242,510	+ 10,078
Chingleput...	20	4	— 16
North Arcot	845	355	— 490
South Arcot	45,438	25,583	— 19,855
Tanjore	3,767	3,879	+ 112
Trichinopoly	13,005	14,190	+ 1,185
Madura	107,907	91,947	— 15,960
Tinnevelly	287,813	302,507	+ 14,694
Coimbatore	178,660	195,270	+ 16,610
Nilgiris	.....	.....	.....
Salem	8,463	22,884	+ 14,421
South Canara	.....	32	+ 32
Malabar	.....	.....	.....
Total...	1,688,958	1,691,921	+ 2,963

Indigo.

The area under Indigo was acres 284,885, or acres 92,390 less than in 1872-73. The decrease is due to the dulness of the market and the unfavorable character of the season.

Districts.	Area under Indigo.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Ganjam	900	1,080	+ 180
Vizagapatam	6,946	6,201	— 745
Godavery	2,096	2,599	+ 503
Kistna	40,592	27,151	— 13,441
Nellore	65,283	41,978	— 23,305
Cuddapah	47,577	40,751	— 6,826
Bellary	5,632	2,341	— 3,291
Kurnool	52,336	34,915	— 17,421
Chingleput	14,618	12,741	— 1,877
North Arcot	36,974	31,033	— 5,941
South Arcot	96,923	78,872	— 18,051
Tanjore	1,613	1,446	— 167
Trichinopoly	2,085	1,413	— 672
Madura	176	19	— 157
Tinnevelly	803	568	— 235
Coimbatore	45	22	— 23
Nilgiris	.....	.....	.....
Salem	2,676	1,755	— 921
South Canara	.....	.....	.....
Malabar	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	377,275	284,885	— 92,390

HORTICULTURE.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The past season was an exceptional one with severe and long-continued drought. The heaviest frost observed during the last twenty-five years occurred on the night of the 13th January. This frost did great damage to private Cinchona plantations; fortunately, however, the Government plantations escaped with comparative immunity. On the Dodabetta plantation about 175 trees were killed down to the ground. On the plantations at Neddivuttum no plants were destroyed, but the cold caused the leaves to fall off from such trees as were planted in low or land-locked situations. In such places the growth of the plants was retarded for the time, but they soon recovered from the effects of the cold. The long dry weather which succeeded this severe cold was very trying, especially to young plants. The season, therefore, was altogether an unfavorable one.

Propagation was confined to the new species and varieties of Pitayo bark and *C. angustifolia*. The average monthly increase of these varieties was 578. The total number of plants of *C. Pitayensis* propagated during the year was 2,293 and of *C. officinalis* var. angustifolia 4,639, making a total of 6,932.

The extension of permanent plantations during the year was confined to *C. Pitayensis* and *C. angustifolia*. Of the former 4,686 plants, and of the latter 15,743 plants, were permanently planted out on the Hooker Estate at Pykarra.

The total number of plants planted out in permanent plantations up to 31st March last was as follows:—

C. officinalis or crown barks	508,878
Do. var. angustifolia	22,404
C. succirubra or red barks	579,938
C. Calisaya or yellow barks	34,250
C. micrantha or Peruviana or grey barks ..	28,759
C. Pitayensis (Pitayo bark)	13,380
Other species	2,849
Total..	1,190,458

The average height of the oldest and finest plants of *C. succirubra* was 32 feet, with a circumference of stem of 28 inches, and the average height of the finest plants of *C. officinalis* 25 feet, with a circumference of 18 inches. The number of plants issued to the public during the year was 964, together with 83½ oz. seeds, or seeds sufficient to raise 2,087,250 seedlings. The quantity of green bark supplied to the Government Quinologist was 91,773 lbs., *viz.*, 45,206 lbs. of stem and 46,567 lbs. of branch bark.

With the exception of 1,748 lbs. of trunk and 464 lbs. of branch bark obtained by coppicing, the bark harvested this season was taken by the mossing process only.

In consequence of the long-continued drought, it was found impossible to collect the usual quantity of bark this spring, as the sap had not risen in the plants at the time of the spring barkings. From the 1,000 experimental mossed trees were collected during the year 1,546 lbs. of renewed bark, and 770 lbs. of natural bark were taken from the upper strips of the trees. This gives the total yield of these 1,000 trees, 6,068 lbs. of dry trunk bark. In addition to this trunk or stem bark, over 10,000 lbs. of green *branch bark*, equal to 3,000 lbs. dry bark, were also collected from the 1,000 11-year old mossed trees, making the total yield of dry bark upwards of 9 lbs. per tree in three years.

	lbs.	
In 1871-72 ...	2,988	mossed, original.
„ 1872-73 ...	764	renewed.
„ 1873-74 ...	1,546	do.
„ ...	770	upper strips.
	6,068	

From the 3,000 experimental trees, which were barked at six years old and are now in their ninth year of growth, 6,392 lbs. of dry stem bark, or 2·13 lbs. per tree have been collected. The branch bark from these trees has been supplied to the Government Quinologist for manufacture on the spot, and the stem bark sold in the London market.

	lbs.
In 1871-72 ...	1,174
„ 1872-73 ...	2,365
„ 1873-74 ...	2,227
Upper strips...	626
	6,392

The 23,646 lbs. of Cinchona bark, forwarded from the plantations in July 1873 realised in the London market £3,490.

The manure supplied by Messrs. Mcmeikan & Co., of Melbourne, was applied to 355 plants of *C. officinalis* on the Dodabetta plantation, each alternate row being manured with farm-yard manure in order that the difference might be recorded. As yet there is no indication of any difference in the condition of the plants, and it is probably too early to expect any.

Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund

During the past year 2,588 timber-trees, 471 fruit-trees, 6,877 flowering plants and shrubs, and 4,475 packets of flower and vegetable seeds, were distributed from the gardens. These figures show a considerable increase on previous years, and prove that the garden is becoming more useful to the public by the introduction, propagation, and distribution, of valuable plants and seeds.

The re-modelling of the lower portion of the garden, which has been in progress for the past three years, is now nearly finished.

Many new and valuable trees were planted in different parts of the garden during the year, and old and decaying trees and shrubs re-placed by healthy ones. This work will of necessity continue for many years, as many of the jungle trees, especially those in the upper garden, show signs of decay, and require to be removed.

Pinetum.—The garden not being large enough to permit of collections of large-growing trees being arranged according to their natural affinities, a portion of Stonehouse grounds has been attached to the gardens for the purpose of forming a Pinetum. During last season upwards of 400 young trees were planted in the Pinetum. The principal varieties are *Araucaria*

Bidwilli (Bunya-Bunya Pine), *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine), *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, *Cedrus Deodara*, *Cedrus Libanni*, *Pinus longifolia*, *Pinus excelsa*, *Pinus Webbiana*, *Pinus maritima*, *Cupressus torulosa* *Cupressus Cashmeriana*, *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, *Cupressus macrocarpa* and others, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Juniperus Bermudiana*, *Fitz-roya Patagonica* (a very handsome new Conifer, very similar to the larch), several species of Thujas, Retinosporus, Casuarina, and Thujopsis. These are all thoroughly established and growing well. A good number will be planted this year, amongst them several new varieties recently imported from Europe and Australia. Within the fence around the Pinetum upwards of 100 English Oak and Spanish Chesnuts have been planted alternately.

The following are a few of the principal varieties of Australian trees that were raised this season, and are now growing in the gardens :—

Eucalyptus resinifera, a very durable timber for all purposes in which hard woods are used.

Eucalyptus rostrata, used in ship-building ; a valuable timber for fences.

Eucalyptus goniocalyx, very durable ; a good wood for felloes in wheels.

Eucalyptus sederoploin, (broad-leaved Iron bark), the strongest of all Australian timbers ; valuable foı railway sleepers, piles, shingles, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required.

Eucalyptus paniculata, a durable timber, easily split into shingles and palings.

Eucalyptus pilularis, useful for flooring boards and rafters.

Eucalyptus amygdalina, a first class timber for house-carpentry.

Eucalyptus longifolia, a very durable timber, and said to be less liable to the attacks of white ants than almost any other timber.

Syncarpia laurifolia (Turpentine), one of the largest timber-trees of Australia. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire. The growing tree forms an admirable shelter, and affords a dense shade. Its dark green foliage and imposing form makes this one of the most handsome trees known when planted singly.

Melaluca styphiloides, an easily-worked timber, imperishable in wet soils or in water.

Trestania conferta, a very close-grained, strong, elastic wood, useful in boat-building or for cogs in Mill-work. *Casuarina torulosa*, extensively used for shingles ; an excellent fuel for domestic use.

Camellias.—Eight new varieties of these popular flowering shrubs were imported from England, including two plants of the beautiful double white variety.

Oaks.—A number of species that have been found to thrive well in Australia were introduced during the year, and are now growing in the gardens.

Cyclamen persicum.—Upwards of 50 of these showy flowering-bulbs were added to the collection.

Dhalias.—Two dozen new varieties of these favorite English flowers were introduced this season, and have been propagated.

Irisis.—Many beautiful Cape species were introduced.

Richardia Æthiopica albo-maculata.—A new variety of the Nile Lily, with variegated foliage, was added.

Potatoes.—A large number of seedling potatoes were raised this season from seeds received from America. It is to be hoped that some of them will prove to be good kinds, worth cultivating on the Hills. The varieties noticed in last year's report have done well, especially Breezes' "King of the Earlies," and "Prince of Wales' Kidney."

Strawberries.—The success which has attended the introduction of the Australian varieties has been very satisfactory. Several hundred plants were distributed during the year, and have been spoken of in the most favorable terms as being superior, both in size and flavor, to any of the kinds previously grown on the Hills.

Upwards of three hundred plants of Spanish Chesnut, Oak, and Beech, were supplied gratis to the new park at Coonoor. They are all growing well.

Rhea.—A quantity of plants and cuttings of this valuable fibre-yielding plant was supplied gratis to several planters in Wynaad and other parts of the country. There is still a large stock of plants in the garden nurseries.

Vegetable Seeds.—The vegetable seeds distributed from the gardens during the year have given general satisfaction. A small collection of seeds was received from Messrs. Landreth and Son, Philadelphia, for experiment. These seeds germinated very well, and some kinds grew more rapidly than the English seeds. A small quantity of acclimatised Cauliflower seed was sent to Bangalore, and several other low-country stations, and in each instance was found superior to seed imported from England.

Buildings.—A new Orchard-house was commenced. Its dimensions are: length 82 feet, breadth 15 feet, height to centre of span 10 feet 7 inches, side walls from basement to gutter 6½ feet. The walls are brick and chunam, and the roof, teakwood and glass of the best quality. The house is built in the style commonly known as span-roofed, and can be ventilated from both roof and sides. The house is glazed with Pilkington's patent rolled plate glass, which has important practical advantages over ordinary crown or sheet glass. Under this glass, plants are scarcely drawn at all; in fact, not more than if planted in the open ground, and the plants being protected from the injurious evaporation caused by the direct rays of a scorching sun require much less watering. For plants whose leaves are liable to burn, it is invaluable. It also possesses the advantage of diffusing the light equally all over the house. This house will be devoted to the special culture of the various kinds of fruits, such as the finer varieties of Peach, Pear, Vine, Plum, and Cherry.

Seed-house and Herbarium.—These buildings were completed and handed over early in the year.

Donations to Herbarium.—An interesting collection of specimens of Himalayan ferns and a large collection of Indian and Ceylon ferns were received.

Kalhatty Garden.

During the year several interesting experiments were more or less successfully carried on in the nurseries at Kalhatty with flower and vegetable seeds. These were chiefly grown to meet the increasing demands from residents on the plains for acclimatised seeds.

Cotton.—Several kinds of cotton seeds were tried during the year, but the only one found to succeed was the Sea Island variety.

Fruit-trees.—Many of the finer varieties of Pear, Apple, Orange, Loquot, Peach, and other fruit-trees, were propagated and sent out from this garden. The principal additions to the garden were as follows:—

Smooth Cayenne Pine.—A plant of this valuable variety was received. It is a free grower, with long leaves, without spines, and produces a dark, orange-colored fruit of excellent flavor, which, when well grown, averages from 6 to 7 lbs. weight.

Musa Vittata.—One of the most ornamental-leaved plantains, producing leaves variegated green and white.

Cochineal.—Several Cactus plants (*Opuntia coccinilefera*), upon which the Cochineal insect feeds, were received from the Mysore Agri-Horticultural Society. These plants were sent to the Nilgiris with the view of introducing and naturalizing the Cochineal insect on the Hills, as the experiment had been tried in Bangalore and failed. On arrival, the plants were planted in the Kalhatty garden, and are now established and growing vigorously, the climate of Kalhatty being apparently well suited to them. Some insects sent on the plants either died or were rubbed off in transit, but endeavours to procure another supply will be made.

Burliar Garden.

Young plants of nearly all the valuable fruit and spice trees have been propagated, and orders for these plants have been complied with as far as possible. The principal additions to the garden this year have been—

Ipecacuanha.—Eighty plants of this valuable herb were received from Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. They were immediately planted in a bed of rich leaf-mould under the shade of Palm trees. The older plants continue to make very satisfactory growth; a few of them flowered during the year, but did not produce seed.

Moreton Bay Chesnut.—Four plants of this interesting and handsome flowered tree were planted along the roadside between the bridge and village of Burliar. These trees when covered with the large masses of their brilliant orange-colored blossoms are very attractive and pleasing objects; the fruit, or bean, is said to be nutritious, and is eaten by the aborigines in Australia.

Carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*).—Last year a quantity of the seed of this tree was received, some of which was sown at Burliar, and the remainder distributed to planters. The seeds sown at Burliar germinated freely, and a

number of young plants have been put out. The climate of Burliar seems adapted to the growth of the plant, and it may some day be found as useful in this country for cattle-food as it now is in Spain.

Camphor tree (Camphora officinarum).—A large plant of this tree has been planted.

Durian (Durio Zebanthus).—A tree from the Malay Peninsula, producing an edible fruit, about the size of a Cocoanut. The fruit when ripe has a very offensive odour, but is highly esteemed by those who have overcome the smell. Four plants were presented to the gardens.

Amherstia nobilis.—Four plants of this magnificent flowering-tree were also presented. They were planted by the roadside in the village of Burliar, and are growing well.

Leeches (Nephelium Litchi).—A tree cultivated in China and the West Indian Islands. It produces large clusters of fruit about the size of Walnuts. The fruit is very rich flavored and highly esteemed for dessert.

Mangosteen.—Upwards of a dozen trees of this well-known fruit were planted in the garden during the year.

FORESTS.

Reserved Forests.

The superficial area of the forests in which timber is felled by departmental agency, has not yet been accurately determined. Forests are not strictly reserved in all the districts for departmental felling, the same tract being in several cases worked as regards some trees by departmental agency, and as regards other trees by the license and voucher system, but even where tracts are set apart for one system or the other, it is difficult to estimate their area with any accuracy. The subjoined is an abstract statement showing the timber, etc., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year in comparison with the results of the preceding year :—

—	Timber, &c., felled				Timber, &c., sold.			
	Quantity		Value.		Quantity.		Amount realized.	
	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			RS	RS			RS	RS
Teak in .... C. ft.	19,466	49,994	11,842	36,159	42,,421	83,345	78,788	1,13,321
Ebony or blackwoods..... C. ft.	3,745	708	2,819	554	598	371	607	408
Rosewood.. do.	6,462	10,853	3,776	16,915	Not given	8,651	386	24,393
Sandalwood in Mds	15,329	14,321	29,491	26,254	17,228	12,758	57,627	44,660
Red Sander roots, or posts. C. ft.	4,082	19,872	13,252	12,220	593	2,183		
Red Sander roots, or posts. Mds.	82,447	77,410			24,071	306	23,947	1,870
Other Junglewood used as timber in ..... C. ft.	34,634	54,106	19,662	24,111	38,871	29,719	26,242	24,095
Bamboos .. ...No	16,000	No 400 Bd lds 1,443	480	7,648	54,366	28,915	3,188	9,395
Railway fuel & firewood Tons	120	1,783	360	2,653	586 Bandy loads 126	1,006 Bandy loads 204	3,765	6,465
Saplings.. ..Logs	531	44,750	398	20,818	11,229	14,495	7,379	11,294
Forest produce, Mds	365	297	794	357	160	301	690	4,502
Total..			82,874	1,47,689			2,02,619	2,40,401

From the above it will be observed that there has been an increase both in timber felled and in timber sold.

Fuel Reserves.

The following abstract statement shows the area of each fuel reserve, the amount expended on it, and the receipts obtained therefrom up to date. :—

No.	Ranges.	Area in Acres	Charges. During the year	Charges. Up to the year.	Receipts. During the year.	Receipts. Up to the year.
			RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Cuddapah ..	9,230	444	3,319	...	.
2	North Arcot .	6,400	200	2,546	...	..
3	South Arcot.	34,750	2,674	6,526	341	349
4	Trichinopoly	258	829	2,330	1,067	1,067
5	Madura	*15,080	428	1,502		.
6	Tinnevelly	4,596	1,204	3,192	104	104
7	Anamallay ...	Particulars not given				
8	Mettapolicm	12,160	302	2,060	..	...
9	Bolumputty	1,010	753	10,976	20	20
10	Salem	13,764	1,867	14,576	89	109
11	Palghaut . ..	1,712	532	532		...
	Total	98,960	9,233	47,559	1,621	1,649

Plantations

The extent of plantations in each range, their number, the description of trees contained in them, and the cost and receipts during the year and up to date is shown in the following abstract :—

Ranges.	Description of Trees.	Number of plantations.	Area in Acres.	Cost. During the year.	Cost. Up to the year.	Receipts. During the year.	Receipts. Up to the year.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	Teak . .	1	3½	36	165		..
Cuddapah .	Babool Albizzia Sebbeck	5	1,728	2,671	37,105	..	..
Bellary ..	Babool Melia Azaderacta	1	405	563	9,115	.	...
Kurnool .	Teak and Mango .	2	15½	479	1,464	..	...
North Arcot.	Casuarina, Babool, etc	9	1,345	5,568	35,947	369	369
South Arcot .	Do. Satin, etc	3	17	146	460	...	.
Trichinopoly	Do Babool, etc	5	422	5,333	12,288	952	1,352
Madura	Eucalyptus, Teak, etc	4	Coolies 50	975	3,946	...	.
Anamallay	Teak	2	16	1,655	2,598	...	...
Sathiamunga-lum ...	Sandalwood and Anuthi	1	65	1,633	10,797	...	...
Collegal	Sandalwood ...	1	56	2,975	11,509	...	..
Bhowany	Firewood . .	1	Sq.yds. 64	234	608	.	. .
Salem .	Sandalwood and Teak	5	18	553	3,985	...	...
Mudumallai ..	Teak	2	70	2,405	17,729	..	...
Seigur	Sandalwood	1	14	1,386	3,468	...	..
South Canara	Teak	1	75	699	6,421	...	...
Nelambur	Teak and blackwoods .	1	2,990	21,054	2,00,118	11,280	94,250
Palghaut	Teak, Tamarind..	2	181	486	3,847	...	...
	Acres	.	747	.	..	..	...
	Square Yards	...	64	49,731	3,51,873	12,601	95,971

* This does not include the area of the Sirumallai Reserve.

The above statement is compiled from the figures given by the Collectors, but it appears that, with one exception, they have not taken into account the proportioned general establishment charges debitable to Plantations.

Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.

The following is an abstract of the statement showing the collections in each forest under this head in comparison with the results of the preceding year :—

Description of Timber, etc.	Measurement	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74
				RS.	RS.
Teak	Cubic feet.	56,209	5,080	5,183	1,270
Ebony or blackwood.	Cubic feet.	261	200	85	50
Rosewood	Cubic feet.	240	80	60	20
Junglewood	Cubic feet	472,876	602,681	58,541	59,518
Firewood	Tons	35,990 c. l. 4,673	38,139	79,510	74,698
Charcoal	Tons.	935 c. l. 27,664	4,938	5,091	9,202
Bamboos	C loads.	45,080 No. 205,100	40,228 No. 193,700	27,848	28,863
Palmyras	No	74	14	147	28
Forest produce .. .	Maunds	59,383	25,751	2,535	9,261
	Total .	.		1,79,000	1,82,910

Yield of Forests

The total yield of the forests, *i. e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., sold or removed free of payment, is shown below :—

Description of Timber, etc	Quantity removed by Departmental Working.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74
Timber ..... Cubic feet Maunds ..	68,588 97,776	115,661 111,633	529,586	608,041	93,446	413,547 Logs 2,385
Firewood ... Tons ...	120	1,783	35 990 c. l 4,673	38,139	970	86,422
Bamboos.... Cart loads	No. 16,000	1,443 No. 400	45,080 No. 205,100	40,228 No 193,700	2,302	5,150
Charcoal .... Tons.....	..	..	935 c. l. 27,664	4,938	..	..
Forest produce Maunds ..	365	297	59,383 c. l 84	25,751	..	..
Palmyras ..... No.	..		74	14	..	..

The large increase in the aggregate taken is believed to be chiefly due to the greater accuracy of the present returns with regard to the timber, &c., removed free of payment.

Financial results.

The receipts and charges during the year, are shown in the following abstract:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Government agency ...	2,27,679	I.	Timber expenses for felling, etc	83,113
II.	Proceeds from do removed on license	1,82,780	II.	Purchase of tools.....	1,572
III.	Duty on foreign timber.... .	..	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc..	13,825
IV.	Permit fees	11,446	IV.	Rent of leased forests	7,550
V.	Grazing dues	38	V.	Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, etc.....	890
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pods, etc.	19,444	VI	Plantations	47,002
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber ..	4,340	VI(A)	Railway fuel.....	4,623
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures	32	VII.	Forest work, cutting of creepers, etc	3,209
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,782	VIII	Forest Survey.....	1,436
			IX	Experiments to test the value of timber, etc	57
			X	Communications	12,093
					1,75,370
				Establishment and Office contingencies	1,77,814
	Total..	4,49,541		Total..	3,53,184

Excluding the receipts (14,222) and the cost (69,915) of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to pay, the transactions of the year show a working profit of Rupees 1,52,050.

The total income and cost in each forest is shown below:—

Ranges.	Working charges	Establishment and contingencies.	Total cost.	Receipts.	Difference	Add or deduct the increase or decrease of stock.	Net results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	464	2,574	3,038	2,876	— 162	— 27	— 189
Golcondah .	.	488	488	325	— 163	...	— 163
Cuddapah	11,912	8,675	20,587	52,657	+ 32,070	+ 7,753	+ 39,823
Bellary	303	336	639	..	— 639	.	— 639
Kurnool	2,660	8,406	11,066	31,854	+ 20,789	— 360	+ 20,429
North Arcot	7,962	10,218	18,180	16,899	— 1,281	+ 1,452	+ 171
South Arcot	3,623	6,351	9,974	5,609	— 4,365	— 337	— 4,702
Trichinopoly .	6,769	3,268	10,037	1,227	- 8,810	+ 625	— 8,185
Madura	11,020	9,658	20,678	18,977	— 1,701	+ 657	— 1,044
Tinnevelly .	2,803	10,250	13,053	18,978	+ 5,925	— 1,171	+ 4,754
Anamallay	23,599	12,282	35,881	67,825	+ 31,944	— 19,332	+ 12,612
Bhowany	15,400	3,426	18,826	18,609	— 217	+ 584	+ 367
Collegal .. .	7,100	2,384	9,484	17,581	+ 8,097	— 417	+ 7,680
Sathiamungalum	5,000	1,928	6,928	15,904	+ 8,976	+ 1,996	+ 10,972
Mettapoliem .	724	5,951	6,675	2,409	— 4,266	+ 100	— 4,166
Bolumputty .	1,717	992	2,709	4,598	+ 1,889	— 2,076	— 187
Mudumallai ..	22,300	17,129	39,429	41,823	+ 2,394	— 29,181	— 26,787
Seigur . . .	2,500	300	2,800	2,194	— 606	+ 1,142	+ 536
Salem	17,578	13,158	30,736	65,220	+ 34,484	— 561	+ 33,923
South Canara	6,740	10,631	17,371	20,914	+ 3,542	— 5,020	— 1,478
Wynaad	3,700	7,292	10,992	17,067	+ 6,075	— 812	+ 5,263
Nelambur .. .	20,000	11,931	31,931	24,392	— 7,539	+ 20,662	+ 13,123
Chennat Nair	1,496	1,361	2,857	832	— 2,025	+ 219	— 1,806
Central Office ..	.	28,825	28,825	771	— 28,054	...	— 28,054
Total	1,75,370	1,77,814	3,53,184	4,49,541	+ 96,357	— 24,104	+ 72,253

The stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is given below :—

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	DIFFERENCE.	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	811	784	...	27
Golcondah	..	...	...	...
Cuddapah	4,265	12,018	7,753	...
Bellary...	.	...	...	..
Kurnool	486	126	..	360
North Arcot...	1,385	2,837	1,452	..
South Arcot	1,228	891	...	337
Trichinopoly	.	625	625	..
Madura	15,859	16,516	657	...
Tinnevelly	12,676	11,505	.	1,171
Anamallay...	1,62,261	1,42,929	...	19,332
Bhowany	6,405	6,989	584	...
Collegal	3,081	2,664	...	417
Sathiamungalum	482	2,478	1,996	...
Mettapoliem	300	400	100	...
Bolumputty	4,599	2,523	..	2,076
Mudumallai	1,05,694	76,513	...	29,181
Seigur	3,536	4,678	1,142	..
Salem	7,277	6,716	..	561
South Canara	32,131	27,111	...	5,020
Wynaad	19,514	18,702	..	812
Nelambur	15,027	35,689	20,662	.
Chennat Nair	1,351	1,570	219	...
Total assets	3,98,368	3,74,264	35,190	59,294
Add increase in the valuation of timber.	26,367	...	...	..
Add valuation of timber felled . .	1,47,689	..	..	..
Total stock .	5,72,424	..	..	...
Deduct total valuation of timber, etc., sold during the year.	1,87,522	.		..
Wastage	10,638		..	...
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1873-74.	3,74,264	.	...	..

From the above it will be observed that the stock on hand is but slightly less than at the commencement of the year.

TRADE.

The value of Imports including Treasure was Rupees 3,79,81,395 less than that of Exports. Imported merchandise increased by 3·3 per cent. and exported merchandise by 4·2 per cent.

Imports and Exports.

Value of Merchandise Imported and Exported for a Series.

Years.	Value of Imports.				Value of Exports.				Value of Re-exports.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1862-63	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	206	17,71,078
1863-64	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65	4,18,02.487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	3,10,04,38	88	17,85,427
1865-66	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,953	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71	5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	17,92,481	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,368
1871-72	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	16,28,068	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	12,83,329	21,72,662	3,294	29,14,691
1872-73	5,29,04,662	1,19,42,830	6,48,47,492	16,76,243	7,92,95,348	69,92,958	8,62,88,306	10,90,191	20,81,746	...	27,66,434
1873-74	5,46,45,249	84,69,288	6,31,14,537	17,77,535	8,26,86,748	1,84,09,184	10,10,95,932	13,68,595	25,58,661	..	31,46,130

The following table shows the value of Imports and Exports of the chief articles of trade during 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The market for piece goods, which continued dull in 1872-73 though that for Twist recovered, became more active. The seasons and the Bengal Famine disturbed the market for paddy and rice. The imports of paddy and grain increased enormously, whilst those of rice decreased by 53 per cent. There was a large increase in the importation of metals and Railway Stores following on the decrease in 1872-73.

The value of exported coffee, indigo and seeds increased largely, but that of cotton-wool and oils again decreased, and that of Saccharine matter fell considerably. The Bengal famine caused an unusually large exportation of rice.

Imports	1872-73	1873-74.	Exports.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.		RS	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	16,23,705	16,28,656	Cocoanuts	29,86,231	27,18,550
Books	1,20,080	1,42,789	Coffee	112,76,512	151,54,980
Twist	107,30,337	104,08,275	Cotton Wool	158,76,737	128,73,426
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey ..	93,74,924	98,94,376	Cotton Goods	25,88,325	28,20,357
Do. not otherwise described	46,83,926	58,15,064	Coir Yarn and Rope	18,08,643	18,84,384
Coral, unwrought	1,55,513	1,79,199	Drugs	2,22,744	2,57,905
Drugs and Medicines.	6,29,294	5,85,132	Indigo	69,78,726	88,28,959
Dyeing and Coloring materials	1,35,499	1,36,849	Dyes of sorts	8,60,027	4,55,138
Earthen and Porcelain ware	1,27,038	1,41,920	Feathers	47,145	33,491
Glass and Manufactures of	1,43 609	1,76,910	Fruits and Vegetables	2,30,936	2,21,520
Paddy .	7,41,961	12,67,068	Paddy .	5,93,634	7,17,568
Rice . .	31,11,409	20,38,152	Rice	80,59,319	124,74,595
Wheat	2,33,206	2,55,617	Wheat	41,092	89,723
Grain of sorts	4,88,530	13,20,600	Grain of sorts .	3,95,163	2,22,786
Jewellery . . .	1,04,093	64,555	Hemp & Manufactures of	52 311	46,772
Machine & Machinery.	2,44,196	2,28,816	Hides and Skins	66,61,323	61,97,039
Malt Liquor	7,77,813	6,11,041	Horns	3,10,302	2,01,158
Metals	27,16,815	31,36,058	Ivory and Ivoryware	18,133	11,100
Paper	2,85,175	3,11,096	Jewellery	24,160	28,056
Provisions and Oilmanstores .	4,67,093	4,77,143	Mats	28,866	29,090
Railway Stores ..	3,60,267	12,85,673	Oils	54,75,569	32,36,786
Seeds	2,14,785	3,54,167	Precious Stones	43,106	40,333
Silk, Raw	12,13,711	9,75,469	Provisions and Oilmanstores	7,57,346	5,80,951
Silk, Manufactures of.	2,51,549	2,06,398	Salt	43,676	42,967
Spices, including Betel-nut	7,55,498	7,92,011	Saltpetre .	96,408	6,926
Spirits .	8,07,853	6,30,735	Seeds	39,98,400	50,08,760
Stationery except paper . . .	97,807	1,05,810	Silk and Manufactures of . .	91,475	1,30,596
Tea	2,20,738	1,49,681	Spices	29,61,159	26,51,172
Timber and Wood	11,93,965	13,52,500	Spirits	3,835	2,671
Wines ..	10,52,353	10,23,212	Sugar and other Saccharine matter	30,24,485	11,72,886
Wool, Manufactures of	3,72,450	4,87,019	Timber and Wood	10,14,176	10,28 803
Other Articles*	94,69,640	84,59,298	Tobacco	6,35,252	7,90,811
			Wax	1,06,720	1,09,016
			Other Articles	19,89,079	26,14,473
Total	529,04,962	546,45,249	Total	792,95,348	826,86,748
£	52,90,496	54,64,524	£	79,29,534	82,68,674
*Government Stores..	36,42,135	22,31,573			
*Government Salt on the West Coast	4,72,353	3,11,403	Government Stores Rupees	7,105	830

The following statement shows the progress of trade in staple articles of export. It shows, amongst other things, that though the value of coffee exported increased, the quantity diminished:—

Articles.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee . lbs.	37,353,359	88,21,118	35,464,229	82,84,862	56,889,888	1,38,34,164	41,548,950	1,12,76,512	41,479,712	1,51,54,980
Cotton Wool „	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,903,380	1,58,76,737	61,522,169	1,28,73,426
Cotton Piece-goods		22,18,150		21,62,096		25,13,978		25,69,696		28,08,060
Indigo lbs	3,075,856	75,47,745	3,883,600	85,30,756	4,702,764	1,20,82,388	3,868,648	69,78,726	4,248,496	88,28,959
Rice ...Cwt	1,475,529	59,20,387	2,072,584	74,76,920	2,387,037	85,46,649	2,110,384	80,59,319	3,490,663	1,24,74,595
Hides and Skins ...No	6,476,633	36,49,250	7,120,053	40,93,200	8,360,550	47,25,679	10,841,124	66,67,323	9,524,822	61,97,039
Oils ... Gals	2,813,856	40,20,483	1,931,127	27,58,226	4,103,712	55,84,816	4,016,896	54,75,569	2,328,772	32,36,786
Oils ... lbs			24,123		23,497		28,657¼		30,521	
Coir Yarn & Rope, Cwt	255,929	17,90,919	188,106	13,36,161	196,991	14,36,184	244,698	18,08,643	238,833	18,84,384
Oil, etc., Seed ...	865,261	50,38,978	934,977	49,39,300	630,580	57,88,709	448,008	39,98,400	606,134	50,08,760
Spices .. . „	201,106	25,03,111	218,744	26,08,492	303,950	35,12,369	291,426¼	29,64,159	224,417	26,51,172
Spices .. . No.	7,756,250		10,081,100		11,546,550		20,956,450		16,501,950	
Sugar and other Saccharine matter, cwt.	241,224	16,73,319	199,943	13,74,525	333,977	20,10,428	472,512	30,24,485	223,375	11,72,886

Cotton.

The quantity and value of cotton exports for the last fourteen years have been as shown in the following Statement.

Years	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs	RS.
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211
1861-62	86,544,471	1,70,40,215
1862 63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789
1867-68	47,026,932	1,23,86,380
1868-69	89,181,858	2,13,99,827
1869-70	68,474,448	1,91,25,050
1870-71	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
1871-72	75,329,127	1,72,05,095
1872-73	67,905,380	1,58,76,737
1873-74	61,522,169	1,28,73,426

The proportion of exported cotton which went to Ceylon, France and Hongkong greatly increased.

Exports of Cotton	1871-72.		1872-73		1873-74.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs	RS.	lbs	RS	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	68,117,883	1,51,67,357	62,671,490	1,46,81,595	55,797,110	1,16,42,539
Laccadive Islands ..	28	8			....	...
Ceylon..	737,479	1,69,338	245,688	56,436	775,631	1,97,384
France..	4,594,297	11,18,268	2,823,733	6,27,450	1,049,990	2,21,998
Hong Kong	218,700	43,740	42,600	13,312	683,576	1,43,167
Italy	13,200	2,691			675,000	1,47,617
Maldive Islands ..	56	15	56	6	..	..
Mediterranean Ports	90,000	18,000			330,000	72,066
Bombay Presidency	682,779	1,64,921	615,371	1,65,618	122,248	26,892
Bengal do. ..	662,105	1,40,755	956,696	1,99,712	1,963,214	3,95,231
Indian French Ports	212,600	50,000	549,836	1,32,576	125,100	26,502
Total..	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,905,380	1,58,76,737	61,522,169	1,28,73,426

Food grains.

The imports of food-grains decreased slightly, but the exports were greater than they have ever been before.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt	RS.	Cwt.	RS.
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	1,834,446	65,58,917
1864-65 .	1,109,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66 .. .	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67 ..	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68 .	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69 ..	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71 .	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	2,704,660	91,67,768
1872-73	1,237,445	40,87,231	2,411,501	86,87,137
1873-74 ..	1,170,799	3[illegible],92,953	3,860,044	1,32,85,409

The Bengal Famine disturbed the course of the trade in food grains. The largest quantity still went to Ceylon, and it was cwt. 826,235 more than in 1872-73, but it was only 70 per cent. instead of 77 per cent. of the whole, and Bengal became an important market for the first time taking 15 per cent.

—	Detail of Exports of Food Grains.			
	1872-73		1873-74.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom.. ..	1,59,976	4,28,431	3,05,699	8,49,066
Arabia	13,888	56,505	9,955	42,637
Bengal	. .	..	5,64,854	18,19,657
Bourbon... .. .	4,048	13,275	.. ...	.. ...
Bombay . .	1,43,097	5,49,124	1,00,419	3,68,234
Ceylon. . .	18,58,177	68,08,378	26,84,412	95,31,280
Cutch... .	18,861	85,770	16,133	71,468
France... . .	8,346	21,375	28,843	66,252
Laccadive Islands..	10,029	37,346	3,468	13,269
Maldive do .	3,254	8,945	3,395	9,873
Mauritius .	12,119	49,468	26,833	79,770
Penang . .	1,145	4,565	1,949	7,934
Persian Gulf . .	16,403	72,153	11,340	51,409
British Burmah.	2,125	6,455	3,043	11,951
Goa.. ..	1,08,535	3,63,256	58,861	2,10,017
Turkey... ..	5,621	24,447	6,447	29,928
Travancore .	25,778	85,524	5,877	17,724
Indian French Ports ..	16,199	55,150	15,496	59,140
Other Ports . ..	3,900	16,970	13,020	45,800
Total .	2,411,501	86,87,137	38 60,044	1,32,85,409

Bullion.

The imports of Bullion decreased and the exports increased. The latter exceeded the former by £993,999. Government imported £20,000 and exported £873,949.

Years.	Imports			Exports		
	By Government.	By Individuals	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1857-58	. .	1,86,23,162	1,86,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	1,17,00,866
1858-59	3,03,310	1,39,92,297	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 .	.....	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 . . .	.....	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65	.....	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66	.....	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67(11mths.)	.....	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68 . ..... ,	.....	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,631	1,01,55,634
1868-69	.....	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 . ..	.....	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72 ...	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824
1872-73	3,59,500	1,15,83,330	1,19,42,830	35,26,093	34,66,865	69,92,958
1873-74 . . .	2,00,000	82,69,288	84,69,288	87,39,492	96,69,692	1,84,09,184

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 39,03,000 and Rupees 26,57,553, respectively, distributed as follows :—

			RS.
	Imperial.		
Military...			5,17,000
Civil Buildings			19,800
Agricultural	Ordinary		17,13,600
	Extraordinary		6,80,374
Establishment	Ordinary		6,66,000
	Extraordinary		2,01,500
Tools and Plant	Ordinary		66,600
	Extraordinary		38,126
		Total...	39,03,000
	Provincial		
Civil Buildings			8,76,175
Communications			2,27,898
Miscellaneous Public Improvements			1,17,330
Establishment			2,04,000
Tools and Plant			32,150
	Grant-in-aid to Local Funds.		
New Works			6,50,000
Repairs			2,50,000
Establishment			3,00,000
		Total...	26,57,553

The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial and Provincial Funds in 1872-73 and 1873-74 The

allotments in each case are as they stood at the close of the years referred to :—

Head of Service.	1872-73		1873-74.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works.				
Military	2,53,564	2,84,121	2,66,700	2,69,461
Civil Buildings	1,02,394	47,760	15,049	21,046
Agricultural { Ordinary	3,68,267	2,91,296	3,54,600	3,20,046
Agricultural { Extraordinary ...	8,17,000	5,96,853	6,80,374	5,00,692
Repairs.				
Military	2,42,436	2,43,069	2,50,300	2,59,703
Civil Buildings	5,606	3,396	4,751	3,996
Agricultural	13,88,595	12,61,303	13,59,000	14,00,194
Tools and Plant { Ordinary	36,828	2,20,440	66,600	53,347
Tools and Plant { Extraordinary	51,200	6,099	38,126	6,680
Profit and Loss	.	15,254		1,518
	32,65,890	29,69,591	30,35,500	28,36,683
Establishments { Ordinary	6,78,800	6,09,441	6,66,000	6,56,185
Establishments { Extraordinary	2,01,800	1,79,877	2,01,500	1,03,505
	8,80,600	7,89,318	8,67,500	7,59,690
Total..	41,46,490	37,58,909	39,03,000	35,96,373
PROVINCIAL.				
New Works.				
Civil Buildings	7,16,722	5,47,483	7,13,498	6,75,138
Communications	1,44,139	109,828	1,88,708	1,96,143
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	67,573	63,479	99,622	94,043
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	1,40,397	1,14,183	1,62,677	1,46,711
Communications	31,061	45,994	39,190	29,679
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	11,785	6,821	17,708	18,463
Tools and Plant ...	40,743	70,637	32,150	4,973
Profit and Loss	...	..	. ..	770
	11,52,420	9,58,425	12,53,553	11,65,920
Establishments	2,12,200	2,26,696	2,04,000	2,51,577
Total	13,64,620	11,85,121	14,57,553	14,17,497
Grant-in-aid to Local Funds.				
New Works		.	6,50,000	.. ..
Repairs	..		2,50,000	. ...
Establishment		.	3,00,000	.....
Total	11,26,000		12,00,000	... ..
Grand Total	24,90,620	..	26,57,553	.....

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

—	1873-74.	
	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
New Works	24,44,802	18,54,008
Repairs	22,11,389	20,76,338
Establishments	9,76,691	10,32,031
Tools and Plant	41,397	54,463
Total	56,74,279	50,16,840

IMPERIAL.

Military.

VIZAGAPATAM. Native Infantry Hospital.

The Native Infantry Hospital at Vizagapatam, which was in progress on an estimate of Rupees 24,410, was completed.

BELLARY. Water-supply.

In the Bellary District the project for improving the supply of water to the Cantonment was advanced with an outlay of Rupees 20,758.

The following additional works were carried out during the year :—

(1.) Constructing Rifle ranges for Native Infantry Regiments—

	RS
Estimate . ..	3,944
Allotment for 1873-74	3,944
Expenditure for do.	3,858

(2.) Sick Horse Lines for Royal Artillery—

Royal Artillery Horse Lines.	RS.
Estimate	12,470
Allotment for 1873 74 ...	2,950
Expenditure for do. ..	2,949

(3.) Additional block of barracks for the European Infantry—

European Infantry Barracks	RS.
Estimate .	58,000
Allotment for 1873-74	4,853
Expenditure for do. . .	4,853

(4.) Band Barracks for the European Infantry—

Band Barracks	RS.
Estimate	37,600
Allotment for 1873 74 . .	647
Expenditure for do.	645

(5.) Lightning Conductors to Barracks, Hospitals, and Family Quarters on the Ramandroog—

Estimate	4,550 1,085 1,000
Previous year's expenditure	5,601
Allotment for 1873-74	1,000
Expenditure for do.	770

(6.) Quarters for the Rest-house Serjeant at Ghooty—

Rest-house, Ghooty.	
Estimate	3,670
Allotment for 1873-74	3,670
Expenditure for do	1,844

PRESIDENCY. Gas Works.

The additions and improvements to the Government Gas Works in Fort St. George, as well as the laying down of the distribution pipes, were all satisfactorily completed.

Magazines.

The Magazines at Royapooram and Perambore were completed and handed over to the Military Authorities.

Body Guard Lines Water-supply.

A sum of Rupees 3,915 was sanctioned for laying down pipes for supplying water to the Body Guard Lines. The amount was paid over to the Municipality who executed the work.

Other Works.

The following further works were completed :—

	RS.
Armourers' Shops for the Native Infantry Regiments at Perambore and at Royapooram.	
Expenditure	1,745
Lightning Conductors for Caldwell's Magazine in the Fort ...	385
Additional Sheds for Sick Carts at the Camp Equipage Depôt..	1,395
Erection of earthen mounds and turfing traverses, also erecting masonry traverses and splinter proof sheds at the Gunpowder Factory	1,740
Improvements to the Army Clothing Board Office	4,400

CHINGLEPUT. Artillery Barracks.

The Artillery Barracks at the Mount made better progress than they did last year, but the supply of teak-wood, particularly beams, and of granite for flooring was limited, and work consequently did not advance so well as could have been wished.

BANGALORE. Water-supply.

In connection with the Drinking Water Scheme from the Dhobies' Wells and Ulsoor Tank at Bangalore, the system of supply to the Parade Barracks was completed early in the year. The four new Dhobies' Wells commenced in December 1872, which were nearly completed at the close of last official year, were entirely finished about the middle of April. Five others were commenced in April and finished in June 1873. A second set of five wells was commenced in December and completed before the close of April. Thus fourteen new wells have been added to the Dhobies' wells system.

New Wells.

Other Works.

The following works have been completed :—

	RS.
Constructing new privies for the Ulsoor Barracks.	
Expenditure	437
Altering and improving privies at the east end of Parade Barracks.	1,460
Do. do. do. west end of Barracks ...	1,133
Constructing side drains for carrying the sewage of Parade Barracks into main sewer	3,651
Converting Canteen in the old Infantry Barracks into a Lecture-room for the Garrison Instructor	4,309
Reconstruction of Harness-room for Royal Artillery, Agram Barracks	2,805
Constructing Armourers' Shop for two Native Infantry Regiments.	2,579
Converting Medical Stores into quarters for Commissariat Conductor and Staff Serjeants	994
Erecting a Store-shed for Army Signalling School	815
Erecting a Bread-van Shed in Bakery Square	936

Civil Buildings.

KISTNA. Juggiapett Post Office.

During the year quarters for the Deputy Postmaster at Juggiapett were completed and handed over to the Postal Department.

PRESIDENCY. Mylapoor Post Office.

In this district, a Tannah at Mylapore was converted into a Post Office, provision being also made for a residence for the Deputy Postmaster. Outlay Rupees 1,539.

GODAVERY. Telegraph Office.

In the Godavery District, a Telegraph Office at Cocanada was under construction on an estimate of Rupees 20,450. The expenditure was Rupees 17,833 in the completion of the building and out-houses according to the sanctioned plan. The accommodation afforded is, however, considered inadequate, and a supplemental estimate, amounting to Rupees 4,637, has been sanctioned.

BELLARY. Telegraph Office

The new Telegraph Office at Bellary, for which an estimate of Rupees 18,240 was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rupees 7,171 incurred in 1873-74, was completed and handed over to the Telegraph Department on the 14th July 1873. To complete the requirements, accommodation for Signallers has to be provided.

PRESIDENCY. Telegraph Office. Estimate Rupees 1,47,200

The Telegraph Office in Madras was carried on with great rapidity and the foundations brought up to ground level, but the work is now in abeyance as the allotment was withdrawn by the Government of India.

TANJORE. Negapatam Telegraph Office.

The construction of a Telegraph Office at Negapatam on an estimate of Rupees 12,520 was completed during the year.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Collectors' Cutcherries.

The following Collectors' Cutcherries were either in progress or completed during the year :—

—	Estimate	Past Expenditure.	Expenditure in 1873-74.
	RS.	RS	RS.
1. Vizagapatam . . .	24 350	18,125	6,225 (completed)
2. Ghooty (for Sub-Collector) .	12,000	6,384	5,596 (completed)
3. Nellore (for Sub-Collector) .. .	10,700	4,862	4,707
4. Alterations to Collector's Cutcherry at Salem	15,340	2,628	5,637

Taluq Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails.

Ganjam.

In the Ganjam District, Cutcherries at the following stations were in progress :—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Berhampore	5,000	5,000
Sompetta	2,170	2,143
Ragoonadpoor	2,430	2,381
Poorshotapoor	1,902	1,850
Aska	1,664	963
Soorada	2,000	1,605

Vizagapatam. Godavery.

In the Vizagapatam District, a Taluq Cutcherry was built at Yellamunchelly and a Sub-Magistrate's at Bimlipatam; and in the Godavery, Taluq Cutcherries were completed at Peddapoor and Rajahmundry.

The following Taluq Cutcherries and Sub-Jails were in progress :—

District.	Work.	Grant.	Outlay	Progress.
		RS.	RS.	
Kistna	Sub-Jail at Masulipatam	6,000	6,095	Almost completed.
	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Bezwada	9,000	9,000	Woodwork and other materials [prepared.
	Sub-Jail at Repally	2,330	2,317	Materials collected.
	Do. at Bapatla	3,000	2,554	Do.
	Do. at Mangalagherry	2,268	1,310	Approaching completion.
	Do. at Guntoor	4,810	3,605	Do.
Bellary	Cutcherry at Raidroog.	7,500	6,722	Do.
	Do. at Pennacondah	11,500	9,351	Do
Cuddapah	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Jummalamadoogoo	8,000	5,829	Masonry work progressing
	Do. do. at Sidhout	8,000	6,463	Approaching completion.
	Do. do. at Kadri	8,000	5,583	Masonry work almost completed
	Do. do. at Madanapilly	5,000	3,948	Do. progressing, wood-work for roof ready
Nellore	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Kanighiri	3,800	3,942	Progress unsatisfactory
	Do. do. at Atmakur	4,000	3,999	
	Do. do. at Rapoor	3,000	2,234	
	Do. do at Udiaghiri	3,000	2,974	
	Do. do. at Goodoor	1,000	493	
	Do. do. at Venkatagherry	2,000	894	
	Do. do. at Sooloorpett	2,000	345	
Kurnool	Cutcherry at Koilkuntla		13,599	Foundation laid. Stone collected.
N. Arcot	Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Poottoor	5,000	5,023	
	Do. do. at Calastry	5,000	4,682	
	Do do. at Theroopatty	2,430	2,000	(Completed)
	Taluq do. at Goodiattum	9,500	9,921	
	Dy. Tahsildar's do at Venkatagherry Cotah	2,579	2,417	
	Do. do. at Coopum	7,500	7,500	
	Taluq at Chittoor	1,150	1,126	(Completed)
	Do. at Old Arcot	7,500	7,500	
	Tahr's. do. at Wandewash	5,300	4,980	(Completed, wall excepted)
	Taluq do. at Poloor	8,000	8,000	
S. Arcot	Sub-Jail at Villapuram	4,600	3,802	Nearly completed. [collected
	Do. at Trikalore	1,419	1,369	Materials to full extent of outlay
	Do. at Trivady	570	570	Do do.
	Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Oolundoorpett	4,000	2,220	Do do.
	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Kullakoorchy.	2,500	2,497	Sub-Jail works in progress.
	Alterations and improvements to Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Chellumbrum and construction of Sub-Jail	2,440	2,208	Nearly completed
	Do. do. do. at Porto Novo and do. do.	910	720	Do.
	Do. do. to Sub-Jail at Virdachellum	878	878	(Completed)
	Do. do. to Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Tittagudi	1,240	1,239	(Do.)
	Constructing Sub-Jail & out-offices at Ginjee	2,500	2,505	(Do.)
	Do. do. at Chengum	2,500	1,734	Flooring and plastering still required to be done

Salem.

In the Salem District, Taluq Cutcherries and Sub-Jails at the following stations were completed and handed over to the Revenue Department :—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Ahtoor	4,870	4,717
Namkul	5,587	5,587

The Pennagram Cutcherry is in progress. The outlay was Rs. 6,706 during the year.

Tanjore.

Of the new Cutcherries sanctioned for the Tanjore District, the undermentioned were completed during the year. They were commenced in 1869, stopped under the restrictive order of that year, and resumed in 1872-73 :—

	RS.	RS.
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Tanjore, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar..	5,519	5,432
Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Terurdamaroodoor, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar	Nil.	370
Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Porayaur, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar	4,450	4,857
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Shcally...	5,058	4,837

The following works are in progress .—

(1.) Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Putucottah	8,000	7,495
(2) Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Vedaniem	3,000	2,101

Civil and District Moonsiffs' Court Houses.

District	Work	Estimate	Outlay.	Progress.
		RS.	Rs.	
Ganjam	Moonsiff's Court Ragoonadpoor	1,930	629	Improvements almost [completed.
Vizagapatam	Do. Vizianagram	...	.	Approaching completion
	Do. Yellamunchelly .		...	Materials collected.
Kistna	Do. Bezwarah			Completed.
Bellary	Civil Court Bellary	51,020	1,816	Do.
Nellore	Conversion of old Taluq Cutcherry at Ongole into District Moonsiff's Court.		2,531	Do.

Custom-houses, Lunatic Asylums, Dispensaries.

Ganjam

A Sea Custom-house was completed during the year in the Ganjam District—

	RS.
Estimate	2,040
Outlay	2,036

In the Vizagapatam District, additional works in connection with the new Lunatic Asylum at Waltair were suggested by the Superintendent of the Asylum and the Visiting Committee when the new buildings were occupied by the lunatics in June 1871. The estimated cost of the works is Rupees 6,100, of which Rupees 5,848 have been expended, and a shower and douche baths, now in progress, are all that remain to be completed.

Vizagapatam.

A Dispensary at Conjeveram was built and handed over to the Municipal Department on an estimate of Rupees 14,500, of which Rupees 9,374 were expended from Provincial Funds, the remainder of the funds spent on the building having been provided by private contributions.

Chingleput.

Miscellaneous Buildings.

The whole of the Revenue Board buildings were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In addition to these, the Civil Engineering College was renovated and a new facade erected towards the sea Although the work on the east wing is exceedingly light and is raised on a basement of brick-in-mud, it has stood admirably. The Record Tower groups the whole series of buildings in a pleasing manner. Stables were also built at a total cost of Rupees 6,598.

PRESIDENCY Revenue Board Buildings. Total cost Rupees 1,90,213.

A row of eating-rooms at the Presidency College, about half finished last official year, was since completed and handed over to the Principal on the 15th of September 1873, the outlay having been Rupees 2,985. A compound wall round the building was completed with an outlay of Rupees 3,524. It consists of a low wall surmounted by an ornamental iron railing with entrance gates and piers.

Presidency College Eating-rooms.

Presidency College Compound wall.

Prince Azim Jah's residence, (Estimate Rupees 82,950) was in active progress.

The old Cornwallis' Memorial was removed from its former site on the Mount Road, and the materials of which it was constructed conveyed to a site opposite the High Court, where they are being converted into a public drinking fountain. The walls are finished and the dome is now being turned; this is being done without a centre, although the dome is a flat one, and the size of the octagon from which it springs upwards of 30 feet across; outlay Rupees 2,810.

Cornwallis' Fountain.

The Madras Senate-house progressed on the whole satisfactorily; but the stone-cutting, which is very heavy, will somewhat retard its completion. During the year the whole

Senate house, Madras, Estimate Rs. 2,55,896.

of the masonry was raised from the level of the lower storey, and the piers were arched over and are almost in a condition to receive the trusses. A large stock of materials is on the ground, and the building will, it is hoped, be completed before the close of 1874-75.

New College Hall, Estimate Rupees 5,293.

At the suggestion of the Consulting Architect, the old College Hall was re-roofed as a single span, and the work of renovating the interior still progresses.

New Library and College Hall. Central Museum, Estimate Rupees 41,200.

A new Library and College Hall at the Central Museum was commenced on the 9th of December 1873. The foundations were unusually deep, owing to the badness of the soil. The walls are raised about 12 feet above the ground, and the work progresses rapidly and satisfactorily.

General Hospital.

Quarters for Matrons and Nurses on the third storey of the General Hospital are in progress on an estimate of Rupees 29,500. The work is now in rapid advancement.

The following further works have been completed during the year at the Presidency :—

	RS
Alterations and additions to Marine Store Godown and Pier Master's yard, Madras. Expenditure	5,440
Reservoir at the General Hospital	1,405
Tunnels in the compound of the Central Museum. Expenditure	931
Adapting the old Record-room adjoining the Office of the Inspecting Engineer as an Office for the Examiner of Railway Accounts	935
Additional Stable accommodation at Government House Line Gear boxes to be put up	4,994
Fixing two Boilers in the General Hospital at Madras, and utilizing Mr. Orr's Punkah-pulling machinery ...	2,473
Constructing Zinc shed for the Urinary carts, and two sky-lights in the Accountant General's Office, Fort...	850

CHINGLEPUT. Government House Buildings.

Arrangements were made for supplying Government House at Guindy with water from the Adyar on estimates of Rupees 9,138 on which the actual expenditure has been Rupees 9,523.

Communications.

VIZAGAPATAM. Potinghy Ghaut.

New Potinghy Ghaut works—

	RS.
Estimate	1,84,500
Expenditure	12,986

The months of April and May 1873 were spent in making trial traces to determine the best line for the new ghaut into Jeypore, and the result of the preliminary examination of the ground and trial traces having been reported, it was ordered that the Rodavalasa and Sunkeypentah line, having its ghaut head near Hadmar hill, should be adopted as the line for the future ghaut. Work was resumed at the end of October 1873 and the result of the five months' work, November 1873 to March 1874, was that out of eighteen miles of trace, sixteen miles of bridle-path were cut, of which three miles were widened to two yards out of the solid. The work done includes many heavy revetments and some blasting, but the two miles of bridle-path still incomplete contain the heaviest rock-cuttings. The Executive Engineer expected to have the bridle-path completed along the whole line by the end of April.

Present state of the work.

The average number of coolies employed was 300, and there was a good deal of fever and other sickness, but probably not more than the average amount to be expected on a work of the kind.

NELLORE.

Extension of the East Coast Canal—

	RS.
Estimate...	2,87,000
Grant	67,000
Outlay	67,000

Rapid progress was made with the extension of the East Coast Canal. Active operations were commenced on the 4th of June 1873 at 81¾ miles from Madras, and on the 31st March 1874 the canal was open for navigation to 85⅞ miles from the Presidency. A further distance of one mile will be available for navigation at an early date.

East Coast Canal.

MADURA.
Goodaloor Ghaut, 9¼ Miles.
Estimate of Rupees 63,450

The revised allotment for 1873-74 was Rupees 35,000, of which Rupees 34,786 were utilized during the year under report.

COIMBATORE.
Bridle-path to the Poonachy Saddle on the Annamalay Hills.

The tracing of the line was commenced in August 1873, and the cutting of the path a month later.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Deepening the Paumbem Channel from 12 to 14 feet at low water.

The estimate for this work was Rs. 22,810 sanctioned in 1866. The amount expended up to the end of 1872-73 was Rupees 8,885, and in 1873-74 Rs. 3,184.

MADURA.

Light-houses at Cape Comorin and Muttam.

TINNEVELLY.

These works were stopped to admit of the designs being altered in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State. The total sum spent was Rupees 2,260-8-6, principally on the collection of materials at Cape Comorin.

ROADS.

A statement showing the number of miles constructed and maintained during the year is given below :—

DISTRICTS.	NEW WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
	Number of miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		RS.		RS.
1. Ganjam	Not shown	19,130	540	61,054
2. Vizagapatam	50	82,565	466	76,379
3. Godavery	189	2,06,018	504	42,972
4. Kistna	55	1,40,968	528	65,614
5. Nellore	16	89,040	699	75,625
6. Cuddapah	37	15,357	786	91,270
7. Bellary	.		1,376	1,00,046
8. Kurnool	18	31,445	410	57,054
9. Chingleput	37	64,627	573	1,27,087
10. North Arcot	153	42,216	1,181	1,29,558
11. South Arcot	21	1,02,770	1,017	1,37,511
12. Tanjore	163	79,915	1,182	1,09,951
13. Trichinopoly	10	45,588	491	78,142
14. Madura	66	1,39,218	701	1,08,218
15. Tinnevelly	100	96,955	608	92,886
16. Coimbatore	44	60,798	1,009	1,21,925
17. Nilgiris	.	...	233	37,575
18. Salem	43	22,463	1,386	1,19,993
19. South Canara	22	8,478	767	50,083
20. Malabar	..	..	952	1,87,081

RAILWAYS.

Madras Railway.

Miles open.

The number of miles open for traffic is 857, of which 3½ miles are double line, the increase over last year being due to the opening of the Neilgherry branch up to the terminus of Mettapolliem. This line was opened as far as Coimbatore on the 1st February 1873, but the completion of the remainder was delayed by the girders for some of the large bridges having been overcarried to Calcutta. These were brought back to Madras on the 11th July 1873, and the line opened throughout on the 1st September 1873.

Through Communication with Bombay.

On the 9th October 1873 the Kistna bridge on the North-West line was opened for traffic, and through communication between Madras and Bombay permanently established. On the 23rd of the same month was introduced the present time-

table, according to which the through journey of 792½ miles to Bombay is performed in 41¼ hours, and the return journey in 40 hours, including the extra time allowed for ascending and descending the Bhore Ghaut.

Interruption to traffic on the open line.

On the Bellary branch the want of a bridge over the Huggry is still much felt, and a large amount of goods traffic is every year lost to the railway, as merchants, during the monsoon season, can never depend on goods reaching their destination at the time agreed upon. The cylinders for the bridge have, however, now been received, and as its construction will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, it is hoped that it may be completed by the end of 1875, or early in 1876.

Accidents.

No serious accidents occurred during the year. Several attempts, all fortunately unsuccessful, were made to throw a train off the line by means of obstructions placed on the rails, and crimes of this class, which appear generally to be committed with the object of bringing watchmen into trouble, appear to be on the increase. Cases of cattle-trespass continue to be numerous, and a trial is now being made with a cow-catcher of improved construction, which, if found to answer, will be generally introduced.

Condition of Line and Stock.

The line throughout was maintained in good working order, and the rolling-stock efficiently kept up. During the year, waiting-rooms for third-class passengers were provided at the principal stations, and lights were added to third-class carriages at night; good filtered drinking water is provided at all stations, and refreshments for natives are generally procurable; and altogether the comforts of third-class passengers have been considerably increased. The want of sleeping accommodation in the second-class carriages having been complained of, nine carriages of this class of a superior description, each containing twelve berths, are now being constructed, and will be run on the night trains. Bath-room accommodation has been provided in the new first-class carriages.

Mileage of Trains, &c.

The following table shows in comparison for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 some particulars of the working of the traffic :—

—		1872-73.	1873-74.
Mean mileage worked	Miles.	832	849
Number of trains run . ..	No.	13,903	19,789
Traffic train mileage per year .	Miles.	1,860,149	1,988,416
Do. per mile of line worked over .	,,	2,236	2,342
Average number of trains per day in each direction over the whole line ...	No.	3·063	3·208
Receipts per train mile	Rs.	3·517	3·284
Expenses do.	,,	1·784	2·003
Profits do.	,,	1·733	1·281

Rates and Fares.

Up to 31st August 1873 cooly-class tickets were issued between Madras and Coimbatore only, but on that date they were introduced on the Bangalore branch, so that at present this class of traffic extends over 391 miles of the Madras Railway system.

On 1st July 1873 third-class carriages were attached to the local trains between Pothanore and Beypore; and the fare for second class, which had before been four pies, was raised to the ordinary rate of five pies. The result during the first six months was a falling off of 6,428 in the number of passengers carried, and of Rupees 4,309 in receipts. This decrease occurred during the months of November and December, and is attributed by the Collector of Malabar to the excessive prevalence of small-pox throughout the district, which deterred a large number of people from attending the two large festivals which are held during those months Particulars of this traffic are being recorded, and the experiment will be carefully watched. It seems unlikely that the effect of making the lower fare available should be to lessen the total number of passengers, and it will probably be found that the unfavorable results during the period referred to were due entirely to exceptional causes.

Acceleration in the Speed of Trains.

On the 31st August 1873, concurrently with the opening of the Neilgherry branch, the speed of the mail trains between Madras and Beypore and Bangalore was increased to a little over 20 miles per hour; and the following reductions were made in the first and second class passenger fares, viz., first class, from 18 pies per mile by day and 22 pies by night to a uniform rate of 15 pies per mile for day and night; second class from 12 pies to 8 pies per mile for night, with 60 lbs. of free baggage instead of 25 lbs. At the same time the 7 A. M. train from Madras, which formerly ran as far as Coimbatore, commenced to run to Erode only, as it did not pay between those stations; and, from the greater facilities now offered for travelling by the night trains, it was thought that this train might fairly be dispensed with over that section of the line. This necessitates passengers from stations east of Trichinopoly for the west halting a night at Erode, which could only be obviated by the running of night trains on the Great Southern of India Railway. Passengers from Trichinopoly, however, can go on to Coimbatore by the afternoon goods train, to which a composite carriage is attached. The following table shows the effect which the increase of speed has had on the duration of the principal through journeys:—

Distance.	—	Time-table.		—	Time-table.	
		Old.	New.		Old.	New.
406¼	Madras to Beypore	25	19½	Beypore to Madras .	24	19¾
216½	Do. to Bangalore	14	11½	Bangalore to do. ...	11⅚	9¾
411	Do. to Negapatam	25¼	20½	Negapatam to do. ..	24	21¼
327	Do. to Mettapolliem..		15½	Mettapolliem to do. .	..	16
350½	Do. to Raichore	20¼	17½	Raichore to do. . .	20	17

The improved service, notwithstanding the difficulties appertaining to such great lengths of single line with numerous heavy gradients, has been worked with fair regularity.

Traffic and Earnings.

The number of passengers and tons of goods carried, as well as the receipts from the several descriptions of traffic, are shown in the following table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison:—

—	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.	Nos.			RS.			Nos.	RS.
Passengers—								
First Class .	13,302	15 67	0·49	1,31,079	154·39	6·02	9,649	1,34,103
Second do.	64,778	76 30	2 37	1,27,872	150 61	5 87	108,212	1,52,350
Third do.	2,132,998	2512 36	78·10	17,09,907	2014·03	78 50	2,087,475	17,22,898
Fourth or Cooly Class..	520,070	612·57	19·04	2,09,422	246·67	9·61	392,923	1,56,725
Total...	2,731,148	3216·90	100 00	21,78,280	2565·70	100 00	2,598,259	21,66,076
Miscellaneous .	.		.	3,16,129	372 36		.	3,09,798
Coaching Total	...	.	.	24,94,409	2938·06	...	. .	24,75,874
Goods.	Tons.						Tons.	
Merchandize	389,144	458·35	99·52	37,80,986	4453·46	99·20	381,730	38,02,286
Live Stock .		.		22,210	26 16	0·58	...	17,949
Railway Materials . .	1,845	2·18	0 48	8,520	10 04	0 22	4,274	18,240
Total..	390,989	460·53	100·00	38,11,716	4489 66	100 00	386,004	38,38,475
Miscellaneous..	.	.		5,598	6·59		...	8,153
Goods Total .	.		.	38,17,311	4496·25	.		38,46,628
Electric Telegraph .		.		18,177	21·41		...	21,347
Sundries ...	.	...	.	2,00,148	235·74		...	1,98,950
Grand Total...	..	...	.	65,30,048	7691·46	...	...	65,42,799

Passenger Traffic

The general results of the passenger traffic show an increase of 5·1 per cent. in numbers and of 0·6 per cent. in receipts. In the first class there was a considerable increase (37·8 per cent.) in numbers, but a small decrease in receipts, which may be attributed to the reduction in fare not having yet had time to develop itself. In the second class the falling off in numbers was 40·1 per cent., and in receipts 16·1 per cent.; and this occurred in the traffic between Pothanore and Beypore, where the constitution of the local train was altered on 1st July 1873.

The third class shows a small increase in numbers, but a slight falling off in receipts. During 1872-73 exceptional receipts to the amount of Rupees 19,997 were realised from the sale of through tickets for the Combaconum festival, which occurs every twelfth year only. During the months of January, February, and March 1874, the third class traffic generally fell off on account of the general scarcity prevailing in most of the districts traversed by the railway.

The comparatively unfavorable results thus appear to be due to exceptional circumstances, and there seems reason to believe that, under ordinary conditions, this traffic is developing fairly. In the fourth class the large increase in numbers (32·4 per cent.) and in receipts (33·6 per cent.) is most encouraging, and is due principally to a development of traffic between Jollarpett and Coimbatore, where the cooly class was introduced on 1st August 1872, and to its introduction on the Bangalore branch on 31st August 1873.

Goods Traffic.

The ordinary merchandise traffic, after deducting exceptional receipts from the carriage of permanent-way materials for the Nizam's State Railway, shows a falling off of Rupees 1,42,917 as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts from merchandise traffic	38,03,197	38,20,235
Do. from Nizam's Railway material	3,54,186	2,28,307
	34,49,011	35,91,928
Decrease in 1873-74	1,12,917	

Up to the end of December 1873 the receipts were above the average; but during the succeeding three months a very serious falling off occurred. It is believed that this was owing to the general scarcity which prevailed in many districts, and which, by leaving no grain available for export, affected the goods traffic more or less at almost every station. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from the chief commodities carried:—

Staples.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Betel	73,223	65,814	.	7,409
Cloth and piece goods ..	1,13,472	1,29,233	15,761	...
Coffee	69,041	74,724	5,683	...
Commissariat	58,592	71,985	13,393	..
Cotton	3,51,903	2,93,691	..	58,212
Firewood .	47,300	28,161	.	19,139
Gram	72,734	73,052	318	...
Grain	1,42,718	2,05,449	62,731	...
Gunnies . . .	45,755	48,283	2,528	.
Iron of all kinds ..	70,331	73,235	2,904	..
Jaggery	77,949	59,522		18,427
Oil of all kinds . . .	65,540	57,277	.	8,263
Potatoes .. .	47,075	47,092	17	...
Raggy .	60,989	1,69,179	1,08,190	..
Rice . .	6,54,505	5,35,807	..	1,18,698
Salt .. .	3,09,063	2,99,360	.	9,703
Seeds of all kinds ..	1,49,344	79,157	...	70,187
Skins	1,22,665	1,04,687	.	17,978
Sundries . . .	6,83,594	7,00,709	17,112	...
Tamarind .	41,277	44,948	3,677	...
Timber . . .	77,891	1,07,403	29,509	...
Tobacco	30,350	34,331	3,979	...
Twist . ..	80,872	87,442	6,639	..
Wines and spirituous liquors	24,783	33,783	9,005	...
Total	34,70,894	34,24,324	2,81,446	3,28,016

It will be seen that the chief increases were in gram, raggy, and timber, while the following staples show a large falling off:- cotton, jaggery, rice, and seeds. The increase from timber arose from a reduction of rates and consequent development of traffic.

Cotton Traffic.

The tonnage of cotton exceeded that of the previous year, but the receipts were less, owing to the larger proportion of full pressed carried long distances, and to the carriage of loose cotton for short distances to the presses at the reduced rate of 18 pies per ton per mile at owner's risk of fire. This reduction was necessary in order to secure traffic, which was being carried by carts between Bellary and Adoni and intermediate stations. The following table shows the number of tons carried, the total receipts, and the receipts during the last six years:—

Official Years.	Loose Cotton	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.	Receipts.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		RS.
1868-69...	21,970	1,142	23,112	4·9	7,83,758
1869-70...	16,287	1,712	17,999	9·5	6,57,783
1870-71...	3,632	4,510	8,142	55·4	2,18,073
1871-72...	5,665	12,682	18,347	69·1	5,77,066
1872-73...	4,710	12,232	16,942	72·2	3,51,903
1873-74.	3,692	14,394	18,086	79·6	2,93,691

Nearly the whole of the cotton is now pressed up-country, and brought to

Madras ready for shipment; and, as the last two seasons have been average ones, no increase in tonnage can be expected, and the receipts must, therefore, under present conditions, remain stationary.

Working expenses and profits.

The following figures show the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits, for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison:-

Department.	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Amount.	Amount per Mile open to Traffic	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Total Expenses	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	RS	RS		RS	RS	
Maintenance of way, works, &c	14,62,465*	1757·77‡	22·396	10,45,899†	1,423‡	15·985
Locomotive	12,34,070	1453 55	18 898	11,11,484	1,336	16·986
Carriage and Wagon	2,16,040	254 47	3 309	2,16,611	260	3·311
Traffic	5,77,536	680 25	8 844	5,28,182	635	8·073
General Charges..	4,31,584	511 88	6 655	3,31,620	399	5 068
Special and Miscellaneous ..	58,129	68 47	0 890	85,170	102	1·302
Total..	39,82,818	4691 18	60 992	33,18,869	3,989	50·725
Profits .	25,47,230	3000 28	39 008	32,23,930	3,875	49·275
Gross Earnings..	65,30,048	7691 46	100 000	65,42,799	7,864	100 000

Comparison of working expenses.

The working expenses for the official year 1873-74 were very high, amounting to about 61 per cent. of the gross earnings, and exceed those of the previous year by Rupees 6,63,949, of which Rupees 1,98,129 are due to increased expenditure on the Cheyair Bridge. The balance, Rupees 4,65,820, shows the increase in ordinary expenditure, which is made up as follows:--

		RS.
Increase in Engineering Department	. . ..	2,18,437
Do. Locomotive do.	.. .. ..	1,22,112
Do. Traffic do.	.. .. ..	49,348
Do. General charges do.	.. .. ..	1,02,964
		4,92,861
Decrease under Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure..		27,041
Net Increase	..	4,65,820

In the Engineering Department the increase is accounted for by the additional length of line maintained from Revenue Funds—832 miles as against 735 miles—by the renewal with Siemen's standard telegraph posts on the South-west Line, and by the larger proportion of salaries charged to Revenue on account of the decrease in Capital expenditure. In the Locomotive Department the increase is due to heavy renewals to engines and tenders, to the enhanced cost of fuel, to additional train mileage on account of the Nizam's railway material, and to the acceleration of the speed of the

* Includes Rupees 3,26,053 on account of Cheyair Bridge restoration.

† Includes Rupees 1,27,924 on account of Cheyair Bridge restoration.

‡ Per average number of miles maintained from Revenue Funds (1873-74, miles 832, and 1872-73, miles 735.)

mail trains. The excess in the Traffic Department is caused by the increased staff consequent on the opening of the Neilgherry branch, by the extra cost involved in lighting stations, and by increased night staff consequent on the change in the mail train service. Under "general charges," the Revenue proportion is increased owing to there being now little or no expenditure on Capital.

Dividend.

The total expenditure on Capital account up to 31st March 1874 was Rupees 10,92,38,233. The profits for the year, Rupees 25,47,230, are therefore equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £2-6-8 per cent. per annum.

Cheyair Bridge.

The old bridge continues to stand well, and gives no cause for anxiety. The new work has made good progress during the year. The masonry piers, which extend for about one-third the length of the bridge, and the two abutments, have been completed up to girder level. The cast-iron cylinders, of which the remaining piers are to be formed (two cylinders of six feet diameter to each pier), have been sunk to the full depth shown by the borings taken in the bed of the river in 1871; but, in executing the work, it was found that some of the cylinders sank to considerably greater depths than shown in this section before reaching the hard substratum on which it was intended they should rest, and consequently it has been necessary to indent on England for about 1,000 lineal feet extra of the cylinders. Pneumatic apparatus has been ordered for levelling the rock at the bottom of the piers, but whether it will be necessary to do this in every case has not yet been determined.

Huggry Bridge.

The first consignment of cylinders for this bridge was received in November 1873, when the work was at once put in hand, and has since been pushed on with vigor.

Madras Central Station.

The Perambore and Royapooram Stations at Madras, which had been closed on the opening of the Central Station on the 7th April 1873, were re-opened in May and July, and in order to work the traffic from the latter station with greater convenience to the public, the double line between the Central Station and Veysarpady Junction was extended to Perambore, and opened for traffic on 7th February 1874, since which date the Royapooram line has been worked as a branch, trains running between there and Perambore in connexion with all the main-line trains.

Protective Works

The protective works to the Palar, Pomey, Gorriattum, and Naggery bridges are now well in hand, and it is hoped that good progress will be made during the current year.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Open mileage.

The number (168) of miles open for traffic upon this line is the same as at the close of the last official year.

Condition of Line. The line was maintained in good working order throughout, and the traffic worked without accident of any kind to passengers.

Rates. On this line there are nominally five classes of goods, but the whole of the traffic, with certain stated exceptions, is really rated first class and charged one anna per ton per mile, an arrangement which was introduced on the 1st November 1872, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily. In order to still further simplify transactions with native merchants, the excepted articles, excluding explosives and combustibles (which are charged 4½ annas) have been put in a second class at two annas per ton per mile, but this arrangement only came into force on 1st April 1874.

Traffic earnings. The amount of the traffic, and the receipts realized therefrom, are shown in the following table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison :—

—	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number			Receipts.				
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.								
Passengers –	Nos.			RS			Nos.	RS
First Class .	1,959	11·65	0 14	6,954	41 39	1 51	1,999	7,508
Second do.	9,212	54·83	0 69	10,643	63 35	2·32	9,516	10,732
Third do.	1,326,754	7897·33	99 17	4,40,706	2623 25	96 17	1,164,235	4,55,463
Total	1,337,925	7963 81	100 00	4,58,303	2727 99	100 00	1,175,750	4,73,703
Miscellaneous.				28,865	171 82	. .		29,145
Coaching Total	..			4,87,168	2899 81	. .	...	5,02,848
Goods	Tons						Tons.	
Merchandise	108,097	643 43	94 86	4,64,443	2764·54	96·36	96,356	4,08,537
Live Stock				441	2 62	0·09	...	371
Railway Materials . .	5,861	34 89	5 14	17,090	101·73	3 55	750	3,301
Total	113,958	678 32	100 00	4,81,974	2868 89	100·00	97,106	4,12,209
Miscellaneous		. .		840	5·00	.		605
Goods Total..	.	.		4,82,814	2873·89	...	.	4,12,814
Electric Telegraph		.		5,382	32 05		...	5,585
Sundries .				29,996	178·54		.	12,246
Grand Total				10,05,361	5984 29	.	. .	9,33,493

Passenger Traffic. The reduced first and third class fares, which were introduced on 1st July 1872, are still in force. In a report submitted to Government on 19th May 1874, it was shown that the Company had, up to 31st December 1873, sustained a small loss on account of the cost of hauling the extra vehicles required to accommodate the increased

numbers ; but there can be little doubt that eventually the development of traffic will be so great as to make the measure financially successful. From the receipts for 1872-73 must be deducted Rupees 49,000 on account of exceptional traffic to and from the Combaconum festival, which occurs every twelfth year only ; and from those of 1873-74 Rupees 12,000 realised from extra traffic in connexion with the Seringham Festival owing to its falling during the Christmas holidays. The ordinary receipts will then compare thus :—

	RS.
1873-74	4,46,303
1872-73	4,24,703

showing a balance of Rupees 21,600 in favor of the year under review. The average receipt from each passenger is somewhat less than during 1872-73, as it is found that the large development in the third-class traffic is principally for short distances.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic, after deducting extraordinary receipts from the carriage of permanent-way materials for the Nizam's State Railway, thus compares :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Total gross receipts . .	4,64,443	4,08,537
Nizam's permanent-way materials . .	1,17,000	75,000
	3,47,443	3,33,537

showing a small difference in favor of 1873-74. The following comparative statement shows the receipts from the principal descriptions of merchandise traffic during the official years 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

Description.	Total Receipts, 1872-73.	Total Receipts, 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Areca nuts . . .	11,951	9,509	. .	2,442
Cloth	11,149	11,234	85	. .
Curry-stuffs ...	18,751	21,642	2,891	.
Fruits and vegetables	21,640	14,820	...	6,820
Grains of all kinds .. .	71,553	94,775	23,222	
Granite stones . .	13,371	8,691	..	4,680
Oil and ghee	9,868	6,676	..	3,192
Oil-cakes	11,499	7,119	.	3,380
Salt...	55,035	62,756	7,721	..
Seeds of all kinds	25,397	20,797	..	4,600
Sundries	73,097	81,942	8,845	...
Tobacco	3,621	4,008	387	...
Hides	7,051	4,408	...	2,643
Total...	3,33,983	3,48,377	43,151	28,757

The only considerable variation occurs in the receipts from grain, which show an increase of Rupees 23,222. The Agent considers this to have been caused principally by the scarcity in Bengal having led to larger exports. The shipments of grain from Negapatam during the quarter ending 31st March 1874 were 17,609 tons, against 10,003 tons for the corresponding period of 1873.

Working expenses and profits.

The working expenses in the several departments, and the net profits, for the two years 1873-74 and 1872-73 are shown in comparison in the following table :—

Department.	1873-74.				1872-73.
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Percentage of Total Expenses	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Amount
	RS.				RS.
Maintenance of way, works, &c	1,12,992	672 57	19·84	11 24	1,12,700
Locomotive ..	2,48,768	1480·76	43 69	24·74	1,76,370
Carriage and Wagon	47,180	280·83	8 28	4·69	40,978
Traffic	81,781	504 65	14·89	8·43	65,128
General Charges	63,519	378·09	11·15	6·32	50,376
Special and Miscellaneous .	12,218	72·73	2·15	1·22	15,980
Total	5,69,458	3389 63	100 00	56·64	4,61,532
Profits	4,35,903	2594·66		43·36	4,71,961
Gross Earnings.	10,05,361	5984·29		100·00	9,33,493

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses exceed those of 1872-73 by 23·38 per cent., the increases being chiefly in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments and under "General Charges." In the Locomotive Department the large increase is due to increased expenditure on repairs and up-keep of locomotives and goods vehicles rendered necessary by increased age, to the enhanced cost of fuel, to additional train mileage run (294,587 against 274,464 miles), and also to the larger consumption of fuel per train mile consequent on the acceleration in speed of the mail trains. In the Traffic Department the increased expenditure is due to extra staff employed for working special trains, and to a debit for the use of Madras Railway rolling-stock, which formerly did not appear under this head. The increased debit on account of "General Charges" is owing to an alteration in the mode of dealing with the cost of Home management and Indian agency which has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Dividend.

The total Capital expenditure up to 31st March 1874 was Rs. 2,13,95,354, and the net profits Rupees 4,35,903, being at the rate of £2-0-9 per cent. per annum.

Southern Extension.

So far as the work in this country is concerned, the progress during the past official year was very satisfactory; but unfortunately the late despatch of the permanent-way and rolling-stock from England will cause some delay in the completion of the line. It was hoped that the northern section might be opened for traffic during the current official year, but it is not probable that a sufficient quantity of rolling-stock for its efficient working can be got ready before 1st July 1875. Up to 31st March 1874, 94 per cent. of the earthwork and minor bridges had been executed, the large bridges were well advanced, and about one-half of the line had been fenced. Permanent-way material was being led on to the ground as quickly as received from England, and plate-laying pushed on. The first consignment of material arrived at Negapatam on 27th June 1873, and at Tuticorin on

28th August 1873. The last month fixed for delivery of rails in England is September 1874, and for sleepers December 1874; but it is possible that deliveries may be completed earlier. The station works were started generally along the line, and the wood-work for rolling-stock was being prepared.

Conversion of Gauge of open Line.

It has been decided to convert the open line between Negapatam and Erode to the narrow gauge at the same time that the southern extension is opened for traffic.

Amalgamation with Carnatic Railway Company

The Bill to effect this became law on the 16th July 1874 and the united companies will henceforth be known under the title of the South Indian Railway.

Carnatic Railway.

Open Mileage.

The number (19) of miles open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the last official year.

Traffic and Earnings.

The amount of traffic, and the receipts realized therefrom, are shown in the accompanying table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison :—

—	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number or Tons	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number or Tons	Receipts.
Coaching	Nos.			RS.			Nos.	RS.
Passengers—								
First Class	459	24·16	0·45	441	23 21	1 33	415	389
Second do.	5,613	295 42	5·49	2,980	156 84	8·99	6,206	3,235
Third do	96,165	5061·32	94 06	29,727	1564·58	89·68	84,740	26,294
Fourth do.	...			...	.	...	...	..
Total	102,237	5380·90	100 00	33,148	1744·63	100·00	91,361	29,918
Miscellaneous ...	...	..	...	1,075	56·58		..	435
Coaching Total	..	.		34,223	1801·21			30,353
Goods.	Tons.						Tons.	
Merchandise	5,656	297·69	99·96	5,193	273·32	99 83	4,482	4,422
Live Stock ...	.	.	...	4	0 21	0·08	. .	5
Railway Materials.	2	0·10	0·04	5	0 26	0 09	...	...
Total	5,658	297·79	100·00	5,202	273·79	100·00	4,482	4,427
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	23	1 21		.	7
Goods Total...	. .	...	...	5,225	275 00		...	4,434
Electric Telegraph.	.	..	...	147	7·74	. .	..	120
Sundries ...		. .	...	587	30·89	. .	...	741
Grand Total		...		40,182	2114·84			35,648

The general results are satisfactory, the receipts being larger than for many years past, while the working expenses are only 56·17 per cent.

Passenger Traffic.

The first class shows an increase both in numbers and receipts, the second class a falling off in both, while the third class shows an increase of 13·48 per cent. in numbers and of 13·05 per cent. in money. Traffic was suspended for an aggregate of 27 days on account of flood damages.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic again shows an increase both in tonnage and receipts, although at one period of the year a good deal of grain was conveyed to Madras by carts owing to a misunderstanding regarding the terminal charges made by the Madras Railway at the Salt Cotaur Station. The reduced rates continue to work satisfactorily.

Working Expenses and Profits.

The working expenses during the year under review compare as follow with the expenses in 1872-73 :—

Department.	1873-74			1872-73.		
	Expenses.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of Total Expenses	Percentage of Gross Earnings
	RS.			RS.		
Maintenance of Way, &c. .	6,753	29·92	16·81	9,127	21·39	13·29
Locomotive	7,482	33·15	18 62	5,707	27·26	16·94
Carriage and Wagon	944	4 18	2 34	1,069	2·81	1 75
Traffic . . .	2,761	12·23	6 87	2,661	13·26	8·34
General Charges .	4,497	19 92	11·20	5,402	35·14	21·84
Special and Miscellaneous	135	0 60	0 33	57	0 14	0·09
Total	22,572	100·00	56·17	24,023	100·00	62·15
Profits.	17,610		43·83	11,625	.	37·85
Gross Earnings .	40,182		100 00	35,648		100·00

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses compare favorably with those for the previous year, and are about the same as those for 1871-72, when there was no extraordinary expenditure. The amount shown against "Maintenance of way, &c.," is still rather high owing to the number of minor protective works charged to Revenue, and to renewals of sleepers. The locomotive expenses are also high on account of heavy repairs to engines and increased cost of fuel.

Dividend

The total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1874 was Rupees 18,26,819, and the net earnings of the year Rupees 17,610, being equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £0-19-3 per cent. per annum.

Line from Madras to Cuddalore.

From various causes the progress made in the construction of this line during the year was not so satisfactory as was anticipated. Great delay occurred in making over the necessary land, owing to the whole of the line having to be re-staked, and

although work was nominally commenced on 1st May 1873, it was not until 21st October 1873 that ground was actually broken. Since that time considerable vigor has been shown in pushing on the works; and up to 31st March 1874, 49 miles of earthwork out of 128 miles had been completed, and about 10 per cent. of masonry in small bridges done. The large bridges were not started, but extensive preparations had been made for brick-making, &c., and these works have since been put in hand.

Extension to Tanjore.

Sanction has been accorded to a line running *viâ* Porto Novo and Chellumbrum to the Coleroon river opposite Anigari Chuttrum, and thence *viâ* Sheally, Mayaveram, and Combaconum to Tanjore, and in the month of February last Rupees one lakh were allotted for the collection of materials. Subsequently on the Agent representing the advisableness of commencing the work immediately in consequence of anticipated scarcity in the southern districts and the necessity of providing employment for the distressed poor, sanction was accorded on 9th April 1874, to the earthwork portion of the estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,20,883. The line is being staked out from both ends, and the land will be acquired as soon as possible and the work put in hand. The total amount of the estimate is Rupees 50,31,516, being, for a distance of 89 miles 68 chains, at the rate of Rupees 56,000 per mile.

Extension of line from Conjeveram to Chingleput.

The surveys and estimates for this section, 21 miles in length, were forwarded to Government on 23rd March 1874. The distance saved by this loopline will be 38 miles as follows:—

	Miles.
Chingleput to Madras	35
Madras to Arconum	43
	78
Chingleput to Arconum *viâ* Conjeveram .. .	40
	38

A saving of six miles will also be effected between Madras and Conjeveram, and the large passenger traffic from Madras at the time of the annual festival will be carried without break of gauge. The cost of this line is estimated at Rupees 49,504 per mile. An estimate will shortly be prepared for reducing the gauge of the line between Conjeveram and Arconum from three feet six inches to one metre, and for improving the curves so as to make this section equal in every way to the narrow gauge lines now under construction.

Branch to Pondicherry.

A Company, styled the "Pondicherry Railway Company," was formed some time since for the purpose of making a branch line of railway from Villapooram to Pondicherry, a distance of about 24 miles, 17 of which are in British territory. The Secretary of State, however, after giving the matter his consideration, determined that it will be better to treat the portion within British territory as part of the

amalgamated Carnatic and Great Southern of India Companies' undertaking, leaving the seven miles in French territory to be dealt with by the Pondicherry Railway Company; but the construction of the line up to the French frontier is not to be undertaken until it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the line will be extended to Pondicherry.

Amalgamation of Offices with Great Southern of India Railway.

With a view to the amalgamation of the two Companies, it has been settled that the general direction of the affairs of the Carnatic Railway Company shall be entrusted to Mr. Betts, the Agent and Manager of the Great Southern of India Railway, and that the engineering staff shall be placed under Mr. Logan, the Engineer-in-Chief of the same Company. These arrangements took effect from 1st October 1873, when the general offices were removed to Negapatam, and those of the engineering department to Trichinopoly.

TELEGRAPH.

Extent of the Division.

There has been no alteration in the extent of the Division during the year, and the number of Sub-Divisions remained unaltered.

Sub-Divisions.

The following are the lengths, as corrected, of the Sub-Divisions.

	Miles of Line	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-Division.—From Masulipatam, through Bezwarrah to Umbarrepett, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of the *Kistna*.	195·5	197
Nellore Sub-Division.—From the right bank of the Kistna river to the junction on the Madras Railway 3·5 miles from Madras Office .	260·5	524·5
Pondicherry Sub-Division.—From Madras to Negapatam	192	207·2
Paumben Sub-Division.—From Negapatam to Talla Mannar	201·5	232·5
Gooty Sub-Division.—From Madras to Raichore, and from Goondacul junction to Bellary	384	916·75
Total in the Division	1233·5	2077·95

Revenue of the Division.

The Indian share of the value of messages transmitted from the Offices of this Division during the year amounted to Rs. 99,263-12-10. The Indian share on Messages to and from the Far East which passed through the Madras Office amounted to Rupees 1,12,151-7-0. The total Revenue for the year was Rs. 2,11,415-3-10.

Receipts and expenditure of each office.

The following is a Statement of the receipts and expenditure of each Office in the Division during the year :—

Offices.	Total receipts on all messages originating in India.			Share of receipts on messages orignating in India due to other Administrations.			Share of receipts on all messages originating in India due to Government.			Indian share on messages from Far East.			Total Revenue.			Total Cost			Profit.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	1,42,773	14	8	72,762	11	7	70,011	3	1	1,12,151	7	0	1,82,162	10	1	55,170	15	8	1,26,991	10	5	...	...	...
Pondicherry ..	22,790	12	0	11,677	0	0	11,113	12	0	...			11,113	12	0	9,699	6	11	1,414	5	1	.	...	...
Negapatam ...	10,702	3	7	3,061	5	2	7,640	14	5	...	..		7,640	14	5	6,392	15	0	1,247	15	5	...	...	.
Paumben ...	1,634	8	0	311	12	0	1,322	12	0	...		..	1,322	12	0	13,420	7	2	.	.	.	12,097	11	2
Nellore	768	5	10	47	0	6	721	5	4	...		.	721	5	4	2,123	5	6	.	.	.	1,402	...	2
Guntoor	2,874	0	0	5	0	0	2,869	0	0	. .	. .	..	2,869	0	0	1,867	4	6	1,001	11	6	.	. .	...
Bezwarrah .	1,216	2	0	5	8	0	1,210	10	0	.	...		1,210	10	0	8,583	5	11	...	...	..	7,372	11	11
Masulipatam..	4,379	12	0	5	8	0	4,374	4	0	. .	...	.	4,374	4	0	2,047	4	7	2,326	15	5	...	...	...
Total. .	1,87,139	10	1	87,875	13	3	99,263	12	10	1,12,151	7	0	2,11,415	3	10	99,305	1	3	1,32,982	9	10	20,872	7	3

The total cost for the year of all the Signal Offices in the Division was Rupees 99,305-1-3 against Rupees 1,05,536-5-0 in the previous year.

IRRIGATION.

The grants or allotments, and the outlay of the year, are shown below for the whole Presidency :—

—	Grants.		Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works	6,61,300	4,99,946	4,89,295
Investigation or preparation of projects ..	. .	10,574	10,129
Tools and Plant	57,200	9,571	9,601
	7,18,500	5,20,091	5,04,025
Ordinary			
New Works	2,15,940	2,29,202	2,29,318
Minor New Works ...	73,000	86,321	83,051
Repairs	13,60,000	13,58,654	14,00,972
Investigation or preparation of projects	.	4,992	4,765
Tools and Plant	23,000	18,229	16,182
Reserve ..	52,060		.
Total	17,24,000	16,91,398	17,34,288
Grand Total ..	24,42,500	22,11,488	22,43,313

EXTRAORDINARY.

New Works.

Expenditure short of grant.

Taking first the operations under the Extraordinary grant from Loan funds, it will be seen that the outlay fell short of the original allotment by Rupees 2,14,465.

Cause of short outlay.

This result has hitherto been chronic and recurs every year. The fact is that the mass of the expenditure under this head is confined to three districts, Godavery, Kistna and Nellore, and there the population is peculiarly absorbed in agricultural pursuits

Difficulty in procuring labor for loan works.

favored by the unfailing supply of water from the works under extension. The ryots part with their laborers with difficulty, and, moreover, the season during which work can be carried on is limited. This fact must be recognized and the Budget demands limited accordingly.

The following is a statement of the works in progress from Loan funds in the Presidency :—

Name of Work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised.)	Expenditure in the year.	Total expenditure to the end of the year.	Probable amount required to complete each work.
Godavery District.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extension of irrigation in the Eastern Delta	10,80,800	1,00,000	85,008	4,62,433	6,18,367
Do, do. Western do.	13,04,640	1,40,000	1,49,570	4,97,303	8,07,337
Kistna.					
Improvements to existing Delta works.	12,01,662	93,817	93,591	9,17,095	2,84,567
Nellore.					
Improvements to the Survapully channel	4,20,060	25,000	25,011	3,78,728	41,332
South Arcot.					
Anicut across the Vellaur river at Pelandorai ...	2,00,555	57,694	57,693	1,88,249	12,306
Tanjore.					
Regulators for the principal branches of the Vennaur river	2,05,106	21,435	21,367	1,96,098	9,008
Tinnevelly.					
Streeviguntum Anicut Contributions	8,31,600 21,404	62,000	57,055	8,35,394	17,610
Total...	52,64,242	4,99,946	4,89,295	34,75,300	17,90,527

GODAVERY.—*Eastern Delta.*

	RS.
Amount of estimate	10,80,800
Do. of grant	1,00,000
Do. of expenditure in the year ...	85,008
Do. of total expenditure to the end of year	4,62,433

Western Delta.

Amount of estimate	13,04,640
Do. of grant	1,40,000
Do. of expenditure in the year .	1,49,570
Do. of total expenditure to the end of year	4,97,303

The works in progress were for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas.

Navigable canals. Progress in execution of proposed system.

The progress made up to the end of 1873-74 in the execution of the system of navigable canals of the delta was as follows :—

Names of Canals.	Length.	Completed. Up to 1873-74.	Completed. In 1873-74.	In progress.
Western Delta	Miles	Miles	Miles	
Main head sluice to Chettipett ..	6	6		
Kakarapurru (Chettipett to Peravelly) .	10½	10½		
Nursapur (Peravelly to Mogultur)	30	26	4	
Bank .	23	16		
Gostanuddy and Velpur	29	29	.	
		Imperfectly.		
Ellore	40	40		
Junction	3 7/16	2½	15/16	*Earthwork nearly finished and head lock in hand. When latter is opened all 16 miles will be navigable.
Venkiah and Weyairu	31½	31½	.	
*Undi	16		.	
†Attili	16	16 for small boats imperfectly.	4 3/16 for any sized boat perfect. 11¼ as before	†Earthwork nearly finished and head lock in hand. First lock opened 1873-74 and second lock in hand When opened all miles of navigation perfect.
Central Delta				
Main Duct .	8	8	.	
West Bank Canal	28	28		
East do.	35	35	..	
Amalapur Canal .	26	26		
Bendamurlurka	73	2 navigable.		
Bellacurru .	4	..	.	
Eastern Delta				
Samulcottah Canal	37	37	..	
Cocanada do	32	32	. .	
Mundapetta do .	13	13	.. . .	
Bank do.	30	23	.	
Coringa do.	23	23	.. .	
Injeram do. .	10	10	.... .	

Navigation on Canals. Falling off in traffic.

There was a falling off in the traffic on the navigable canals of the delta during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This is shown in the statement below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of boats	48,480	48,999
Tonnage, (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.....	869,888
Ton mileage. (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.....	31,091,461
Value of cargoes (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.. ...	83,798,274
Receipts from navigation . . Rs.	35,355	30,600

KISTNA.

On account of the insufficient supply of labor the outlay on New Works Extraordinary, was reduced; but, on the other hand, the repairs to existing works were more expensive than usual.

Details of works in progress.

The statement hereunder gives the details of the works in progress under "Extraordinary." The outlay up to date compared with the estimate indicates fairly the state of progress of each :—

Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised.)	Expenditure in the year.	Total expenditure to the end of the year
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Improving channels in Masulipatam section of Kistna Delta	1,87,990	10,500	10,328	1,62,673
Improvement of Ryves' channels and its branches	4,14,193	42,000	42,032	2,60,092
Widening the head of Masulipatam Canal for 100 yards	1,13,530	16,000	16,000	63,942
Improving south Main canal from Seetanagram to Duggirala ...	2,76,401	15,920	15,907	2,10,133
Extending Commamore channel with subsidiary works ..	1,95,770	652	402	1,76,508
Constructing bridge near Kolakalur sanctioned in 1873 .. .	16,060 / 8,030 moiety.	3,205	3,205	8,030
New cut for bridge sanctioned in 1873.	4,160	4,160	4,132	4,132

Masulipatam section. Widening of channels.

It is expected that the widening of the channels in the Masulipatam section will be completed this year, and that an extension of irrigation will result.

Special establishment.

The preparation of plans and estimates for the completion of the system of irrigation in the delta is carried on by a special establishment under the Range Officers. The greater portion of the work has been completed.

Navigation. Decrease of receipts.

Decrease accounted for on the Kistna canals.

The statistics of traffic on the navigable canals of the Kistna District show a decrease of receipts from navigation combined with increase in the number of boats. This is accounted for by the fact that a large number licensed in the Godavery

District used the Kistna canals, but the cause of the decrease in the combined receipts of the two districts has not been explained.

No explanation afforded as to cause of decrease in combined returns.

NELLORE.

The Survapully Project was the only work under execution from Loan Funds, and on this the expenditure was small owing partly to the unfavorable character of the season. The particulars of the estimate and expenditure are as follow :—

		RS.
Amount of estimate	. . . . .	4,20,060
Do.	of revised grant . .	25,000
Do.	of expenditure in 1873-74	25,011
Do.	of total expenditure to the end of 1873-74	3,78,728

Survapully project. Nature of work performed.

All the main canals have been nearly completed, but much remains to be done to provide for drainage, considerable improvement in which is necessary before the results of the work can be satisfactory. The system of distributary channels also requires extension and completion.

Main Canal.

Main Reservoir

The main canal was deepened during the year to its full depth for a length of 3·36 miles from the regulating works at Kanapathypad and a portion of the main reservoir embankment, already constructed, was puddled. There seems to be no reason at present to doubt that the returns from irrigation will ultimately yield a fair percentage on the expenditure.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Pelandorai project. Object of the work

What is called the Pelandorai Project was in progress during the year under review from Loan Funds. It consists of an anicut across the Vellaur at the site which gives its name to the project, and a supply channel from the east bank of the river, with subsidiary channels for the conveyance of water to irrigate the lands of fifty villages in the Chellumbrum taluq. The work was commenced in 1870-71. The particulars of the estimate and outlay are as follow :—

Particulars of expenditure.

	RS.
Amount of estimate.....	2,00,555
Allotment in 1873-74	57,694
Expenditure in „	57,693
Total expenditure to the end of the year.	1,88,249

State of progress.

Anicut

Head sluice

Channels.

The body-wall of the anicut has been raised 4 feet, and the wing-walls are nearly completed. The head sluice is completed except as to shutters and plastering, and also three-fourths of the main channel. All the branch channels have been completed as well as two-thirds of the masonry subsidiary works.

Investigations in progress.

Investigations have been in progress with reference to the capacity for improvement of the tanks which are to be supplied from the Vellaur by means of the works just described.

TANJORE.

Vennaur Project.	RS.
Amount of estimate	1,97,240
Supplemental do.	7,866
Grant, 1873-74	21,435
Expenditure, 1873-74	21,367
Do. to end of 1873-74	1,96,098

The works under construction from Loan Funds were the sluices for the regulation of the Vennaur, a deltaic river, and its branches, viz., the Vettaur, Pamaniyaur, Corayaur, Pandavayaur and Vellayaur.

Regulators for the Vennaur and its branches.

State of progress.

Vettaur regulators.

It is expected that the Vettaur regulators will be completed during 1874-75.

Pamaniyaur and Vennaur works.

Pandavayaur regulators.

The Pamaniyaur and Vennaur works are very nearly completed. The Corryaur sluice is still in progress. The regulators across the Pandavayaur have been constructed and also all except the superstructure over the arches of the Vellayaur work. It is believed that the arches of the regulator across the Vennaur will be in working order by the end of September 1874, and that during the irrigation season of 1874-75 the supply from the rivers in question will be under control.

Period within which the works will be completed.

Investigation of works carried out from Loan Funds.

	RS.
Amount of estimate for survey	3,360
Do. for bench marks	475
	3,835
Expenditure in 1873-74	3,039

A survey of the Coleroon river is in progress in order that it may be ascertained what additional quantity of water that river can carry in extreme floods, so as to relieve the Cauvery and its delta..

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project is an important work in progress in this district. It provides for the extension of irrigation on both sides of the Tambrapoorney river across which the anicut is thrown, and the channels leading from the river not only irrigate the land directly but furnish supplies of water to existing tanks for storage. The original estimate of the extent of land to be irrigated by the new works was 32,000 acres, and their cost Rupees 8,31,600. A revised estimate has been submitted raising the cost to Rupees 10,40,480.

TINNEVELLY.

Streeviguntum Anicut Project. Object of the work.	RS.
Amount of estimate	8,31,600
Contributions	21,404
Grant for the year 1873-74	62,000
Expenditure in do.	57,055
Total expenditure to the end of 1873-74	8,35,394

Estimate of cost.

The grant for the year under review was not fully utilized, but considerable progress was made, and the whole project has now been completed, with the exception of the anicut and a masonry dam on one of the subsidiary channels. The anicut has been raised to a uniform height of $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet above the floor, and

Progress made during and up to the end of the year.

Anicut.

during the last season has been in a condition, with its subsidiary works, to benefit greatly the district. There has been a considerable increase of cultivation as regards the crop derived from the south-west monsoon rain. The north-east monsoon failed, and, although in consequence cultivation did not extend, it may be said that the crop was saved from perishing by the new works, as a late fresh in the river was diverted into and supplied the tanks. The saving in assessment alone during the season is estimated by the District Engineer at $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and this, of course, represents but a fraction of the value of the crop.

Benefit derived from the works during the season.

The north-east monsoon crop saved by the supply from the anicut.

Amount of assessment saved.

Record of Financial Results.

Attention has been directed of late years to the necessity of obtaining accurately and recording the financial results of expenditure on Irrigation works and particularly in regard to those constructed from Loan Funds, because they had originally been brought forward as likely to be remunerative. Considerable difficulty has been met with in the endeavour to obtain the required information, as in most cases the accounts relating to the expenditure have not been kept in proper form, and indeed it has not been till lately that a regular scheme for the classification of expenditure on large projects has been brought into operation. A special establishment has now been added to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts for the purpose of searching out from records the details of expenditure on specific works in order that a basis may be formed for the exhibition of Revenue and Capital expenditure in future.

The necessary information regarding past expenditure not available.

A special establishment attached to Controller's Office for compilation of Irrigation accounts.

Revenue returns in the shape of irrigation registers of the land under the delta works of the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair, as well as those below the Streeviguntum anicut in Tinnevelly, have been sent in by the Board of Revenue, and it is intended to compile similar annual statements in addition for the following, viz :—

Irrigation Registers of large works

Number of works for which required.

Rooshkoolia Project, Ganjam.
Chembrambakam Tank Project, Chingleput,
Madras Water-supply Project, do.
Palar Anicut, North Arcot.
Pelandorai Anicut, South Arcot
Cauvery Delta, Tanjore.
Perryaur Project Madura.

Of little utility at present.

These returns however are not, as at present prepared, fit for analysis.

Projects.

The field now available in this Presidency for projects of a remunerative character, or at least for such as are likely to give returns sufficiently large to enable them to be classed as works worthy of outlay from Loan funds, is small.

Perryaur Project.

The project for the diversion of the Perryaur river which had been for some years under investigation has now been worked into definite shape, and the estimates and report are under the consideration of Government.

It is proposed to turn the freshes in the river (which flows now to the Western Coast) or so much of them as may be required, across the water-shed into the drainage system feeding the Vigay river which runs through the principal division of the Madura District. Thus the rainfall of the south-west monsoon which now does not benefit the country through which the Vigay flows will be carried to it by that river, and afford the means of irrigating with certainty 149,000 acres of land which should then yield a revenue of Rupees 5,50,000 per annum.

For the Rooshkoolia Project, Ganjam, the plans and estimates have been completed and are under the consideration of the Government and the probable revenue returns have been calculated by the Board of Revenue. The scheme provides for the utilization of a part of the water of the Rooshkoolia and Mahanuddy rivers, partly for direct irrigation and partly for storage, by means of an anicut to the west of Aska, headworks and channels. Navigation by canal is to be provided for. The cost is estimated at Rs. 25½ lakhs, and the returns by the last calculation at nearly 7 per cent. It is now doubtful whether the work can be classed as one to be carried out from Loan Funds.

ORDINARY.

New Works.

Expenditure on New Works insignificant.

The grant and expenditure for New Works was, considering the area of distribution, very insignificant. The improvements in connection with one work (the Madras Water-supply Project) absorbed Rupees 1,13,868 out of the whole sum allowed leaving but Rupees 1,96,455 for the remainder of the Presidency. There is a large field for useful and remunerative expenditure on works of the minor class under this head, many native tanks being periodically breached owing to defective or insufficient provision for surplus discharge, or to the presence of leaky and ill-built sluices in the

bunds. An abstract of the classified list of all the New Works executed is given below: —

—	No.	Estimates.	Outlay.	Completed.	Incomplete.
For Tanks.		RS.	RS.		
Waste weirs ...	68	16,517	11,445	47	20
Sluices .. .	193	46,828	29,229	138	54
Tanks	10	3,100	1,815	5	5
Channels	4	914	909	3	1
Minor improvements . . .	2	81	72	2	..
For Canals or Channels.					
Head-sluices	38	12,957	6,146	19	19
Surplus sluices or weirs	35	12,213	6,079	17	18
Distribution sluices	46	11,398	7,291	30	16
Aqueducts	5	1,869	1,869	5	...
Bridges	1	160	146	1	...
Minor improvements	7	1,577	1,512	7	.
Earthwork . . .	22	5,890	2,924	14	8
Anicuts	12	3,794	2,042	6	6
Sundries	38	8,143	6,899	21	17
Total	481	1,25,441	78,378	315	164

CHINGLEPUT.

Madras Water-supply Project.

Extending the anicut across the Cortiliar at Thamarapaukum.

	RS.
Estimate	25,300
Grant of the year ..	22,495
Expenditure of the year ...	22,227
Total expenditure to end of year.	22,227
*Estimate . .	6,920
Grant	6,267
Expenditure ..	5,317
Total expenditure . .	5,317
†Estimate . .	5 550
Grant	4,014
Expenditure	3,617
Total expenditure . .	3,617

At the head-works of the Madras Water-supply Project near Thamarapaukum on the Cortiliar river the anicut was lengthened by 150 feet to increase the water-way, and the river embankment* which had been breached was raised and extended so as to be safe from inundation. On the north† side a new embankment was thrown up and carried to ground above flood level.

The supply channel to the Cholaveram tank was repaired and its breaches closed, and the bund‡ of this tank, which had continued to slip, was, so far as regards the additions to the old native embankment, shifted inwards so as to rest on the front instead of the rear of the latter.

Upper supply channel.

Cholaveram Tank.

	RS.
‡Estimate-	30,675
Grant	29,839
Expenditure	29,832
Total expenditure	29,832

Chembrambakam Tank Project.

	RS.
Estimate	4,85,000
Grant	50,000
Expenditure	49,942
Total expenditure . ..	3,53,289

Casavaram Anicut

An anicut at Casavaram, on the Cortiliar, turning water into the Cooum and by it into the Chembrambakam and other smaller tanks was restored and its body-wall lengthened by 60 feet.

Old Bungaroo surplus channel.

The surplus channel known under the name of the Old Bungaroo, 7 miles long, deriving from the Cooum tank, has been widened to 150 feet throughout with a gradient of 4½ feet per mile.

Koratur Anicut

The Koratur Anicut on the Cooum, feeding the Chembrambakam tank, has been repaired and secured by embankments connecting its wings with the high ground.

New Bungaroo supply channel.

The supply channel known by the name of the New Bungaroo has been cleared and rendered efficient, and the waste weirs of the Chembrambakam tank, which were injured in 1872, have been repaired ; finally some progress has been made in raising the embankment to its full height.

Repairs.

The repair and general up-keep of the numerous works of irrigation in the Presidency constitutes by far the most important section of the duties of the Public Works Department in connection with the Agricultural grant.

Repairs Agricultural.

The grants and outlay under Repairs Agricultural for the past ten years are shewn in the following table :—

Years	Grant.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Short outlay	Excess outlay
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65 .	10,85,281	11,05,409	...	20,128
1865-66 .	10,00,000	9,21,693	78,307	
1866-67 ...	9,63,454	8,75,364	88,090	.
1867-68 .	10,75,000	10,00,053	74,947	
1868-69	10,75,000	10,16,257	58,743	
1869-70 .	10,94,340	10,72,519	21,821	.
1870-71 ...	12,00,000	11,44,826	55,174	... ..
1871-72	12,00,000	11,22,500	77,500	.....
1872-73	14,63,047	12,61,253	2,01,794	..
1873-74	13,58,654	14,01,146		42,492
Total	1,15,14,776	1,09,21,020	6,56,376	62,620

Outlay in eight out of ten years short of grant.

Cause of short outlay

It is obvious on inspection that the expenditure has fallen short of the grant during eight out of the ten years, but on the other hand it must be observed that there is always an understood obligation not to exceed the allotment, and when expenditure is scattered over so many localities, it is exceedingly difficult to ensure close approximation to a given limit

Efforts made to ensure full utilization of grants.

Nevertheless the tendency to short outlay has been observed, and, during the year vigorous efforts were made, under a new system of district allotment, to utilize the whole of the sum at command. In this there was full success, the last entry in the above statement showing an outlay of Rupees 42,492 in excess of the grant.

Successful result.

The preparation of tank registers is intimately connected with this subject. These are designed to show, in respect of each tank in the district, the ayacut or irrigable area, the area actually irrigated in each year, and the revenue, the expenditure each year in New Works and Repairs, and the percentage of expenditure on Revenue.

Tank Registers.

In most districts the standard particulars regarding the tanks have been recorded as well as the revenue and outlay for the year 1867-68; in some the registers are still in an unfinished state, and their completion is being urged forward.

State of progress in preparing.

An abstract of the outlay on Repairs throughout the Presidency on the various classes of Irrigation works is given below, and the number of works of each class in existence is also inserted. This latter information, however, only refers to works on Government land. A large addition would have to be made if it were intended to comprehend those of the minor class on Zemindaries or private estates. The list will, however, afford some idea of the onerous duties involved by a systematic and complete supervision of those placed under the care of the officers of the Public Works Department :—

Description.	No. in Presidency	No. repaired.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anicuts or head-works (major)	43	5	35,067
Embankments and river protective works	94	278	1,64,657
Canals for irrigation and navigation	368	126	1,51,592
Distributaries	3,707	480	1,69,740
Drainages	114	38	19,745
Tanks	29,388	2,506	6,74,607
Anicuts or weirs (minor)	1,110	176	1,35,970
Dams (temporary) across rivers (miscellaneous)	52	21	9,248
Spring channels	3,915	33	8,310
Navigation works	19	19	15,039
Total..	38,810	3,682	13,83,975

NOTE.—The number of works given as the total for the Presidency can only be considered approximately correct

The usual annual statement of irrigated areas in each district for 1873-74 not being yet available, the outlay on Repairs cannot be compared with the Revenue for the same year; but in the subjoined table the comparison is made of the revenue for 1872-73 with the outlay of the year now reviewed. The results are no doubt sufficiently close for all practical purposes :—

Comparison of irrigated area and revenue with the repair, outlay and total maintenance expenditure.

Districts	Irrigated area, 1872-73.	Revenue	Repair allotment, 1873-74	Outlay.	Percentage of outlay on Revenue	Establishments	Maintenance, total of columns 5 and 7	Percentage of maintenance on Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres	RS	RS	RS		RS.	RS	
Ganjam	184,253	5,31,284	16,000	16,318	3·01	7,415	23,733	4 47
Vizagapatam .	55,727	2,47,892	17,500	17,480	7 0	4,620	22,100	8 92
Godavery . .	591,767	23,41,158	1,73,500	1,86,121	8 0	1,03,775	2,89,896	12 38
Kistna	246,932	9,81,588	1,53,000	1,53,742	15 5	62,876	2,16,618	22 07
Nellore	230,040	8,95,428	66,000	67,574	7 5	22,047	89,621	10 00
Cuddapah	138,619	9,49,220	20,000	28,667	3 0	11,483	40,150	4 23
Kurnool	36,217	2,22,726	16,500	15,518	7 0	6,906	22,424	10 07
Bellary ..	135,178	7,63,953	57,000	39,509	5 2	15,056	54,625	7 15
Presidency . .			22,270	21,895		7,768	29,663	
Chingleput ..	372,318	12,57,521	2,00,000	1,95,136	15 5	38,788	2,33,924	18 60
North Arcot ..	287,535	13,58,282	1,50,000	1,50,199	11 0	36,959	1,87,158	13·78
South Arcot .	379,786	17,65,379	90,000	90,186	5·1	17,659	1,07,845	6 11
Salem . .	114,750	4,89,417	30,100	30,357	6 2	7,914	38,271	7 82
Tanjore . ..	938,302	36,41,856	1,00,000	1,17,171	3 2	41,754	1,58,925	4 36
Trichinopoly	231,006	7,68,972	48,000	51,632	6 7	18,295	69,927	9 09
Coimbatore	101,922	5,91,670	75,000	75,505	12 8	18,168	93,673	15 83
Malabar	387,426	11,62,159	1,784	1,784	0 6	468	2,252	0 19
Madura . .	169,864	6,50,552	42,000	42,005	6 1	9,550	51,555	7·92
Tinnevelly . .	192,292	15,15,906	1,00,000	1,00,113	6 6	29,967	1,30,080	8 58
Total	4,793,974	2,01,31,993	13,58,654	14,00,972	7 0	4,61,468	18,62,410	9 25

In the sixth column of the above statement the percentage of outlay on Revenue is shown exclusive of that for establishments and direction. In the ninth, both work, outlay and establishments are included.

General percentage for the Presidency

The general percentage, for the Presidency, of outlay on Revenue is shown to be 7·00 per cent., being highest in Kistna and Chingleput, and lowest in Malabar.

Tank irrigation.
Relative prevalence of—in districts.

The degree in which tank irrigation prevails in the different districts of the Presidency is illustrated by the following table which shows the number of square miles to each tank :—

Districts.	Area of the District in Square Miles.	No. of Tanks in each District.	No. of Square Miles per Tank.
Ganjam	8,313	2,580	3·2
Vizagapatam	18,344	288	63·4
Godavery ...t or irri . . .	6,224	1,178	5·3
Kistna ...nue, th...	8,036	550	14·6
Nellore	8,462	734	11·5
Cuddapah	8,367	1,575	5·3
Kurnool	7,358	368	20·0
Bellary	11,007	1,353	8·1
Presidency	27	8	3·4
Chingleput	2,753	2,334	1·2
North Arcot ...	7,139	2,580	2 8
South Arcot	4,873	3,156	1·5
Salem	7,483	1,681	4·5
Tanjore	3,654	.. .	Not known.
Trichinopoly.	3,515		
Coimbatore ...	7,432	196	3·8
Malabar	6,002	.....	No tanks.
South Canara	3,902	...	
Madura	9,502	3,569	2·7
Tinnevelly	5,176	2,246	2·3

Experiment in rice cultivation.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Amount of water-supply.

Resulting crop.

An experiment in rice cultivation was carried out during the season of 1873-74 in the District of Trichinopoly the object in view being to ascertain the effect of various supplies of water on the amount of produce. Four plots of areas from half to a quarter acre each were irrigated at an average rate of nearly three cubic yards per acre per hour. The resulting crop, reduced to the limit of an acre, was as follows :—

——	Cubic yards.	Paddy.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.
In plot No. 1 supplied with ...	10,064	3,469	5,550
,, ,, 2 ,, ...	9,394	2,886	4,500
,, ,, 3 ,, . .	10,890	3,325	6,000
,, ,, 4 ,,	11,300	3,908	6,300

The largest crop was grown, as may be seen, on the land receiving the largest supply of water.

Further trials necessary.

The trials will have to be repeated several times on the same plots to give the means of eliminating the effect of extraneous causes of crop variation, and then only will each local result be in a state for comparison with others similarly reduced.

Similar Experiments.

During the past eight or ten years similar experiments have been made in different districts with a view to ascertain what quantity of water was required for maturing under various conditions of soil, temperature, and cultivation to bring the crop to maturity,

Objects in view.

and what effect was produced on the crop by varying supplies. The ultimate object to be arrived at was the settlement of the question of the distribution of any limited quantity of water over land of *unlimited extent*, so as to raise the greatest amount of produce in the aggregate from a number of holdings.

Too desultory in character.

A considerable amount of information has been acquired so far, but the experiments have hitherto been conducted in too desultory a manner to serve as a basis for any theory or for practical application. Arrangements are being made to

Amended arrangements.

correct this defect and to pursue the inquiry on a more regular system.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,20,85,778-2-9, of which the sum of Rupees 34,470-14-5 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction These estimates provided for the construction of the main Canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile and for the headworks and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section; one across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaishweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for Station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1873-74 estimates for

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply...	16,912	0	0
Distribution	18,568	0	0
Buildings	1,615	3	6
Revenue Account...	42,545	4	5
Total...	79,640	7	11

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxta-position the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1873-74 are shown in italics.

Description of Work.	Original estimate.			Present estimate.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	.	...	
One mile of Canal from Anicut.. ..	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	.. .	.	..
Soonkasala Anicut [illegible] *d works.*	1,25,000	0	0	4,89,322	0	0	3,64,322	0	0
1st Section Main [illegible] *18 miles*	4,60,000	0	0	11,07,928	6	11	6,47,928	6	11
Hindry Aqueduct for irri[illegible] . . .	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,325	0	0	1,31,325	0	0
2nd Section Main [illegible] *all, 14 miles..*	5,34,000	0	0	20,01,987	3	3	14,67,987	3	3
3rd do. do. 11 „	1,88,500	0	0	9,85,811	0	10	7,97,311	0	10
4th do. do. 17 „	2,71,560	0	0	12,01,184	8	9	9,29,624	8	9
5th do. do. 12 „	2,50,003	5	4	8,81,912	10	11	6,31,909	5	7
6th do. do. 19 „	3,04,258	5	4	9,42,489	4	8	6,38,230	15	4
7th do. do. 23 „	2,34,893	5	4	7,65,160	12	2	5,30,267	6	10
8th do. do. 28 „	4,37,410	0	0	8,25,625	13	8	3,88,215	13	8
9th do. do. 35 „	8,02,811	0	0	9,56,670	8	4	1,53,859	8	4
Adimapully Anicut and Head-works at Pennair	3,00,000	0	0	4,38,233	1	11	1,38,233	1	11
10th Section Main Canal, 8 miles .	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,265	11	2	62,935	11	2
Distribution works	1,89,125	2	6	3,04,636	1	9	1,15,510	15	3
Buildings.	81,965	14	1	1,06,836	4	11	24,870	6	10
Somaisweram Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Line of Telegraph from Soonka-sala to Cuddapah	44,116	0	0	72,033	13	0	27,917	13	0
Revenue Account.	77,016	2	10	77,016	2	10	.	...	
Breach repairs of August 1870..	62,440	0	0	62,440	0	0		...	
	52,11,866	5	0	1,22,92,685	10	8	70,80,819	5	8
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section Main Canal, Rs. 1,24,872-0-0 Do. Buildings, „ 2,395-0-0	..	.		1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total	52,11,866	5	0	1,21,65,418	10	8	69,53,552	5	8

Expenditure.

The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts during the year was Rupees 3,67,508-11-2.

	RS.	A.	P.
General Management	18,422	6	1
Revenue Account.....	1,58,710	3	11
Executive Establishment	433	10	11
Construction or original works.....	1,88,331	7	10
Stores.....	1,472	6	5
General Plant in use on works.....	36	8	0
C. A. Badham, Esq., Chief Accountant....	102	0	0
Total ..	3,67,508	11	2

The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 91,537-6-9, the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,54,20,899-2-10.

The canal has generally been maintained in fair order ; several breaches

State of the works.

Main Canal.

of minor importance occurred during the rainy season, but they were quickly repaired without interruption to irrigation. It is to be observed, however, that these indicate a want of thorough settlement in the earthwork, even now that the canal has been several years in operation, and it is not certain that the passage and maintenance of a full supply of water in it would not be attended with risk of more serious failure. It was also reported in the month of June 1874 that some of the Locks had been injured by the flow through them of water for purposes of irrigation. No steps were taken during the year towards opening the canal for navigation.

Distribution works.

During the working season two new sluices were built in the main canal, and nine miles of main together with twenty-five miles of subsidiary distribution channels were cut. Instead of limiting the area traversed by these channels to that which it was presumed would eventually be taken up for full wet cultivation, it is now intended to extend them to all land commanded by the canal for the periodical irrigation of the so-called dry crops.

Progress of irrigation.

With a view to favoring the more rapid spread of irrigation, a reduction in the charge for water was sanctioned, as well as the promulgation of rules for the administration of its supply, and it is hoped the Ryots will now be induced to avail themselves more largely of the advantages placed within their reach.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water supply.

The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

	Kurnool.			Cuddapah.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total collections on account of irrigation and Town Water-supply up to 31st March 1873	86,689	12	7	10,824	6	2
Collections for the year 1873-74 ..	32,441	6	10	13,629	5	1
Total...	1,19,131	3	5	24,453	11	3

Areas irrigated, and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1873-74 are shown below.

Kurnool.

	Acres	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop.....	5,009·40	29,098	8	8
For do. 2nd do.	585·08	2,659	2	2
For sugar-cane.....	12·88	68	11	2
For occasional flooding.....	1,237·59	1,342	8	0
For floodings for land made over to the Company.....	1,943·57	1,766	9	10
Town supply.....	.....	4,000	0	0
Leakage.....	129·34	323	9	10
Total...	8,917·86	39,259	1	8

Cuddapah.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop.....	2,929·48	17,614	9	11
For do. 2nd do.	1,092·10	1,597	4	3
For occasional supply (floodings)	1,407·58	2,568	11	8
For lands irrigated by both Government and canal water..	140·42	129	9	9
For rice lands, 2nd crop of Fusly 1282.....	812·22	3,095	12	9
Total ..	6,381·80	25,006	0	4

The irrigation in Kurnool therefore was acres 8,917·86 and the water rates Rupees 39,259, being on the average Rupees 3·94 per acre. In Cuddapah the area irrigated was acres 6,381·80 and the revenue Rupees 25,006, showing an average of Rupees 3·91 per acre. The large extension of irrigation of dry crops by periodical flooding is note-worthy.

Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The total expenditure on maintenance, or that debited to revenue, was Rupees 1,59,766-9-8.

	RS.	A.	P.
Share of general Management	41,895	14	6
Conservancy Establishment..... ...	81,343	10	6
Outlay on Work	23,262	4	1
Compensation and Remission	10,264	12	7
Total .	1,59,766	9	8

and the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 15,299·66 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 10·4. Also the total revenue being Rupees 64,265, the revenue charges were on this 248·5 per cent.

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation, which includes a small extent of land handed over to the Company, and the total revenue of 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively, are shown below :—

	Acres.	Revenue.
1872-73	11,029	50,017
1873-74	15,299	64,265

Drafts by the Agent.

Up to the close of 1872-73 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company amounted to Rupees 92,29,849-10-8, and as there were no drawings during 1873-74, this sum represents the amount drawn up to the end of this year also.

Audit.

The following is a summary of the audit of expenditure incurred by the Company :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1873	92,29,849	10	8
Amount from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	...	...	...
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1873	53,38,498	5	1
Amount from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	10,322	9	3
Refunds to Government up to 31st March 1874	...	...	...
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1873	4,32,189	0	0
Value from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	...	...	
Amount under Suspense Account up to 31st March 1874	921	5	9
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to 31st March 1874	1,96,502	3	0
Amount drawn from Government of Fort St. George for Revenue Account up to 31st March 1874	1,99,658	13	3
Do. Do. for Revenue Advance Account up to 31st March 1874	17,314	3	1
Interest Account	3,616	12	3
Revenue collections	1,62,541	13	5
Capital calls paid in India	39,960	0	0
Revenue Liabilities	9,565	3	10
Agent's Liabilities	1,56,41,230	15	7
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1873	1,48,23,734	6	11
Do. do. from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	2,94,253	15	9
Do. do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1874	1,76,687	4	2
Do. on General Plant in use on works.	1,26,223	8	0
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Chief Engineer and Manager	2,20,331	12	9
Total	1,56,41,230	15	7

Extent of land made over to the Company.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below :—

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was :—

Under Class	A—Acres	.....	25·60
Do.	B	,, ...	,,
Do.	C	,, ...	,,
Do.	D	,, ...	,,

and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid are—

Under Class	A—Acres	.....	14,297·47
Do.	B	,, ...	3,547·20
Do.	C	,, ...	165·49
Do.	D	,, ...	71·65
			*18,081·81
Compensation	.....	Rupees 93,924	0 9
Net amount	.....	Rupees 90,967	5 4

for 7,355·90 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Out of these 297·36 acres were re-transferred to Government

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The following table shows the Estimated and Approximate Actual Imperial Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1873-74 :—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,49,50,000	4,45,15,329	.	4,34,671
Tributes and Contributions	34,46,000	34,46,431	431	
Forest .	4,90,000	4,11,254	.	78,746
Excise on Spirits and Drugs .	57,50,000	60,99,460	3,49,460	.
Assessed Taxes ...	10,000	42,697	32,697	
Customs ...	29,50,000	33,61,918	4,11,918	...
Salt	1,26,00,000	1,29,51,747	3,51,747	
Stamps .	47,18,000	47,14,732		3,268
Mint		120	120	
Law and Justice .	5,32,000	4,37,962	.	94,038
Marine	50,000	70,370	20,370	
Interest . ..	1,74,000	1,82,512	8,512	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	21,18,000	22,77,616	1,59,616	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,01,000	2,89,693	88,693	...
Public Works—Gain by Exchange	..	904	904	.
Total	7,79,89,000	7,88,02,745	14,24,468	6,10,723
Military Department .	17,60,000	21,77,550	4,17,550	...
Public Works do. .	62,000	1,73,129	1,11,129	
Postal do .. .	9,55,500	8,43,483	.. ...	1,12,017
Telegraph do .	3,41,600	3,59,554	17,954	...
Total	31,19,100	35,53,716	5,46,633	1,12,017
Grand Total .	8,11,08,100	8,23,56,461	19,71,101	7,22,740

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts . .	7,99,000	8,80,749	81,749	.
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,60,000	2,38,738	.	21,262
Land Revenue .	42,50,000	43,57,351	1,07,351	...
Forest . .	4,00,000	3,50,284	..	49,716
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,55,000	2,27,084	..	27,916
Assessed Taxes .	2,000	5,317	3,317	
Customs... .	1,72,000	1,74,951	2,951	
Salt	15,00,000	15,51,586	51,586	.
Stamps . .	2,00,000	1,43,323	.	56,677
Mint	8,000	71,567	63,567	
Administration	12,89,000	12,90,317	1,317	
Minor Departments	1,42,000	2,03,193	61,193	.
Law and Justice	37,09,000	36,24,741		84,259
Marine	60,000	59,897		103
Ecclesiastical .	4,00,000	4,03,693	3,693	.
Medical	3,20,000	3,17,307		2,693
Political Agencies ..	1,01,000	94,403	.	6,597
Allowance and Assignments	27,67,000	34,65,655	6,98,655	. .
Superannuation, &c ..	17,54,227	17,55,158	931	...
Loss by Exchange . . .	1,60,000	36,139	. . .	1,23,861
Miscellaneous	45,000	88,238	43,238	.
Allotment for Provincial Services.	81,58,000	81,58,000		...
Public Works—Loss by Exchange	.. .	904	904	...
Total	2,67,51,227	2,74,98,595	11,20,452	3,73,084
Military Department . .	2,86,82,000	2,90,26,360	3,44,360	...
Public Works do .	39,36,000	35,85,957	..	3,50,043
Postal do	7,94,100	7,00,124		93,976
Telegraph do	5,92,300	6,86,663	94,363	..
Total	3,40,04,400	3,39,99,104	4,38,723	4,44,019
Grand Total	6,07,55,627	6,14,97,699	15,59,175	8,17,103

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services	7,88,02,745	2,74,98,595
Military .	21,77,550	2,90,26,360
Public Works .	1,73,129	35,85,957
Postal . . .	8,43,483	7,00,124
Telegraph . . .	3,59,554	6,86,663
Provincial Services.	90,87,985	95,65,710
Local Funds .	59,40,595	49,46,642
Special Funds ..	41,97,448	40,03,001
Total ..	10,15,82,489	8,00,13,052

The total revenue and expenditure during the year, as summarized in the margin, amount respectively to Rs. 10,15,82,489 and 8,00,13,052.* The revenue under Imperial Services for 1873–74 shows a decrease of nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees below that of the previous year, while the expenditure presents an increase of upwards of 8½ lakhs.

Revenue ... 1872-73.	8,00,43,082	
1873-74	7,88,02,745	
Decrease...	12,40,337	

Expenditure. 1873-74.	2,74,98,595	(inclusive of the allotment for Provincial Services.)
1872 73	2,66,43,315	(do. do.)
Increase.	8,55,280	

NOTE —* These figures may have to be slightly modified when the accounts of the year are finally closed

Receipt Heads showing Improvement.

—	Actuals, 1872–73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Increase.
	RS.	RS	RS.
Customs .	29,37,400	33,61,900	4,24,500
Salt . . .	1,28,50,200	1,29,51,700	1,01,500
Stamps .	42,65,900	47,14,700	4,48,800
Marine	49,500	70,400	20,900
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	13,24,800	22,77,600	9,52,800
Miscellaneous .	2,12,100	2,89,700	77,600

The falling off in the receipts would have been still more marked had there not been an improvement under the heads noted in the margin.

Receipt Heads showing Decrease.

—	Actuals, 1872–73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue .	4,69,34,700	4,45,15,300	24,19,400
Tributes, &c	34,66,400	34,46,400	20,000
Forest ...	4,18,500	4,11,300	7,200
Excise ..	61.68,400	60,99,500	68,900
Assessed Taxes	6,47,600	42,700	6,04,900
Mint .	1,900	100	1,800
Law and Justice	5,56,200	4,38,000	1,18,200
Interest .	2,09,100	1,82,500	26,600

The items which brought down the revenue of 1873-74 below that of 1872-73 are those noted in the margin.

Charge Heads showing Increase.

The heads under which the increase in expenditure occurred are entered in the margin. The payments under Law and Justice were heavy in the year under report, the process servers being now paid from the Government Treasuries, instead of from fees as in former years.

—	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue . .	42,37,200	43,57,400	1,20,200
Customs .	1,45,100	1,75,000	29,900
Salt . .	14,29,600	15,51,600	1,22,000
Administration . .	12,27,300	12,90,300	63,000
Law and Justice .	32,54,900	36,24,700	3,69,800
Ecclesiastical	3,99,600	4,03,700	4,100
Medical .	2,86,400	3,17,300	30,900
Allowances and Assignments	28,31,600	34,65,700	6,34,100
Miscellaneous	66,500	88,200	21,700
Allotment for Provincial Services	79,74,700	81,58,000	1,83,300

The expenditure under Allowances and Assignments in the year under report, and, indeed, the aggregate expenditure of all heads of Imperial Services would have compared well with that of the previous year but for writing off in the past year a sum of Rupees 7,54,570, balance outstanding out of the 15 lakhs loan granted to His Highness the late Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor.

Charge Heads showing Decrease.

—	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS	RS
Interest .	10,82,200	8,80,800	2,01,400
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,52,000	2,38,700	13,300
Forest . .	4,78,100	3,50,300	1,27,800
Excise . .	2,67,400	2,27,100	40,300
Assessed Taxes .	22,100	5,300	16,800
Stamps .	2,06,600	1,43,300	63,300
Mint . ..	79,200	71,600	7,600
Minor Departments.	2,65,100	2,03,200	61,900
Marine	61,400	59,900	1,500
Political Agencies .	1,05,900	94,400	11,500
Superannuation	18,07,200	17,55,200	52,000
Loss by Exchange	1,63,000	36,100	1,26,900

The gross excess in the expenditure of the past year, amounting nearly to 16 lakhs, is reduced to a net excess of 8½ lakhs by the savings shown in the margin.

The receipts in branches of Revenue controlled by the Board of Revenue amounted to Rupees 7,16,32,439, or Rupees 20,86,464 less than in 1872-73. The diminution was most of it in Land Revenue and resulted from unfavorable seasons.

The charges amounted to Rupees 67,00,891, or Rupees 1,61,589 more than in 1872-73. More was spent on Revenue Settlement and surveying and in purchasing salt for the Government monopoly.

The balance was Rupees 6,49,31,548, orRupees 22,48,053 less than 1872-73, and the percentage of charges on collections increased by 5 per cent.

LAND REVENUE.

The area of Ryotwari land cultivated, excluding Malabar and South Canara, was :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
Unirrigated ..	13,895,331	1,50,09,850 Rs.
Irrigated	3,105,622	1,68,73,137 „
Total	17,000,953	3,18,82,987 „

The Assessment in the above excepted districts was Rs. 30,50,596.

The Land Revenue (collections) for 1872-73 and 1873-74 consisted of the following items :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled Estates	55,62,927	50,48,880
Shrotriem Jodi (quit-rent on Inam Villages) ..	6,54,018	6,40,899
Ryotwar	3,69,01,045	3,48,07,151
Miscellaneous	37,66,494	39,70,005
Total .	4,68,84,484	4,44,66,935

The collection of Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 4,44,66,935, or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. This decrease was the result of smaller arrears outstanding under Permanently Settled Estates and of adverse seasons, except in Nellore, where the introduction of the new Settlement impeded collection for a time. The Miscellaneous Revenue increased because of more punctual collection.

The charges incurred in collecting this portion of the revenue amounted to Rupees 43,57,350 or 9·3 per cent. The percentage is greater than in 1872-73 by ·5 per cent., but this is to be ascribed chiefly to the Survey and Settlement Departments.

Coercive Processes.

More than a million of persons became defaulters for 77 lakhs of Rupees, but only 15 per cent. of them remained defaulters so long that their property was attached, and only 4·5 per cent. so long that their property was actually sold for arrears. The sum realized in this way was 1·2 per cent. of the whole ryotwary demand.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Customs.

Sea Customs

The Sea Customs collections amounted to Rupees 31,43,085, or Rupees 3,60,146 more than in 1872-73, and the largest sum yet realized in this way. The increase is due to greater imports, (Rs. 17,40,587), and greater exports, (Rupees 33,91,400). The only decrease is in South Canara where the amount is great, but more than half of it is nominal, resulting from the transfer of Customs duty on Salt to Salt Revenue, Miscellaneous, under orders of the Accountant-General. If this transfer had not taken place, the Sea Customs Revenue for the whole Presidency would have been Rupees 4,01,682 greater.

Districts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	667	1,40,251	1,40,918	601	1,41,519
Vizagapatam ..	6,076	63,945	70,021	54	70,075
Godavery	7,518	70,954	78,472	342	78,814
Kistna... . .	8,635	5,130	13,765	25	13,790
Nellore . . .			..	95	95
Madras Sea Customs..	14,15,081	3,52,686	17,67,767	15,829	17,83,596
South Arcot	4,993	89,470	94,463	18	94,481
Tanjore ...	1,00,866	5,17,525	6,18,391	1,118	6,19,509
Madura	9,676	11,703	21,379	209	21,588
Tinnevelly	1,17,440	26,306	1,43,746	615	1,44,361
South Canara	6,023	32,215	38,238	1,094	39,332
Malabar . .	71,901	61,423	1,33,324	2,601	1,35,925
Total ..	17,48,876	13,71,608	31,20,484	22,601	31,43,085

Charges.

The amount spent in collecting the revenue was Rupees 1,59,429, or Rupees 28,601 more than in 1872-73. The increase is chiefly the result of the full salary of the Madras Sea Customs Collector having been drawn in the year, while in the previous year, owing to the absence of the permanent incumbent, only deputation allowance was drawn.

Land Customs.

The collection amounted to Rupees 2,19,313, or Rupees 23,196 more than in 1872-73, and the charges were Rupees 15,522.

Salt.

The only movement of stocks was the transfer of Indian maunds 60,000 carried by sea from Chingleput to South Arcot. The sales increased largely in Ganjam because of seasons favorable to inland sales, and decreased in South Arcot in consequence of reduced stocks, an evil which was aggravated by the destruction of a large quantity of salt at its greatest manufactory by a storm in 1871-72. Altogether, there was a decrease of 6,029 tons in the sales for home consumption and an increase of 8,781 tons in the sales for inland consumption.

The amount of salt manufactured or imported, and of salt sold for the last five years, is shown below :—

Quantity of Salt sold for	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	In. Mds.	In Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Manufactured or Imported	8,240,531	5,445,601	7,683,610	6,125,054	8,036,134
Home consumption .	3,381,936	3,347,045	3,361,508	3,413,289	3,249,151
Inland do. ..	3,003,992	3,102,693	3,277,447	3,085,524	3,324,574
Total .	6,385,928	6,449,738	6,638,955	6,498,813	6,573,725
Exportation.	472,180	355,520	408,052	306,558	291,696
Grand Total .	6,858,108	6,805,258	7,047,007	6,805,371	6,865,421
	RS A. P.	RS. A. P	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund	1 11 0 / 2 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

The collection samounted to Rupees 1,29,50,200, or Rupees 1,41,748 more than in 1872-73. The charges were Rupees 15,51,586, or Rupees 1,22,006 more than in 1872-73, but this increase was simply the cost of increased manufacture.

Abkari Revenue, or revenue realized from Home manufactured spirits, toddy and beer.

The abkári collections amounted to Rupees 60,99,460, or Rupees 69,033 less than in 1872-73. The diminution is in part the necessary result of bad seasons and high prices, and in part the result of smaller arrears being left outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The charges which, with the exception of a few small sums, are incurred only in the town of Madras amounted to Rupees 2,27,084, or Rupees 40,326 less than in 1872-73. Less had to be spent in paying for the usual supplies of Colombo Arrack because more had been spent in 1872-73.

The experiment of leasing the monopoly to competent distillers and making them pay for it by an excise duty, was repeated in five districts. The financial results were as follows :—

——	Average of annual collections in ten years ending 30th June 1872.	Minimum rental fixed by Govt. under experimental excise system.	Revenue of 1873-74 (from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	81,554	66,000	72,588
Vizagapatam .. .	1,22,217	1,50,000	1,58,529
Chingleput	1,59,437	1,25,000	1,86,958
North Arcot	2,77,024	2,70,000	3,29,369
South Arcot	2,08,008	1,75,000	1,94,602

The sum paid as excise (one anna per gallon) on beer manufactured at the Bellary and Ootacamund breweries was :—

	RS.
Bellary...	1,784
Ootacamund...	5,951

Stamps.

The collections of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 47,14,545, or Rupees 4,48,998 more than in 1872-73. The increase was due chiefly to the change in system by which process service fees were collected by means of stamps.

The charges were Rupees 1,33,323, or Rupees 9,895 less than in the previous year. The rate of discount allowed for the sale of Court Fees stamps was reduced.

The issue of stamps is regulated by a Central Office.

The receipts in the Private Goods Department amounted to Rs. 2,00,821-1-0 against Rs. 2,38,898 in the previous year, and comprise the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount realized by impressing Non-Judicial stamps on documents presented by private parties..	79,747	11	0
„ by affixing special adhesive stamps on do.	36,211	5	0
„ by impressing Court Fees stamps on do.	74,372	1	0
„ by sale of Court Fees adhesive stamps....	10,490	0	0
Total....	2,00,821	1	0

The decrease occurred chiefly in stamps impressed for Court Fee purposes, and was due to the exceptionally large sums paid into this office in 1872-73 on letters of administration granted by the High Court.

The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps are given below:—

—	Receipts.			Issues.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Non-Judicial Stamps (impressed) ...	13,67,573	13	0	14,58,860	15	0
Do. (adhesive)	34,260	0	0	1,28,976	1	0
Court Fees (impressed stamps)	.....			93,217	8	0
Do. (adhesive)	27,48,842	8	0	30,62,793	0	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps	15,88,465	0	0	13,47,802	2	8
Total.	57,39,141	5	0	60,91,679	10	8

The demand for the lower denominations of Court Fees stamps increased considerably, owing to orders requiring the payment of process fees by means of stamps. There is on hand an ample supply of Court Fees adhesive stamps of all values, and they are fast superseding the Impressed bi-color stamps, though there is still a large quantity of these both in the Central Office and in the District Treasuries.

	RS	A.	P.
Old Court Fees adhesive stamps..	1,17,272	8	0
Damaged stamps—			
Court Fees (Impressed).	131	0	0
Non-Judicial (do.)	402	6	0
Do. (Adhesive)	0	4	0
Total ...	1,17,806	2	0

Obsolete Court Fees Adhesive labels and damaged stamps to the value of Rupees 1,17,806-2-0 were destroyed during the year.

The long expected Non-Judicial Stamps of English manufacture began to arrive.

Income Tax.

This tax ceased on the 1st April 1873, but Rs. 38,897 of arrears were collected at a cost of Rupees 5,317.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Balances and Remittances made to other Presidencies.

	RS.
*Actual Balance .. .	...2,41,21,425
Remittances to other Presidencies not acknowledged ..	26,86,334
	2,68,07,759

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta... ...	1,315	3,00,000
Bombay... .	5,495	.
Coorg	...	40,000
British Burmah .		1,57,000
Total ..	6,810	4,97,000

The cash balance on the 31st March 1874 was Rupees 2,68,07,759,* the total remittances during the year on account of other Presidencies being Rupees 3,54,05,076 exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 5,03,810.

Comparison of the Cash Balances for the last 5 years.

The opening and closing balances in the several treasuries for the last five official years are as follow :—

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS	RS.
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,45,75,300	2,90,96,000
1871-72 ...	2,90,96,000	2,94,40,000
1872-73	2,94,40,000	3,25,77,400
1873-74	3,25,77,400	2,68,07,700

Demand for Small Silver Coins in the Mofussil.

The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins during the year under review was not so large as in the previous one, the value of small silver issued in 1873-74 being Rupees 4,56,000, or Rupees 1,18,000 less than the issues in 1872-73. A supply of small silver and copper coins to the value of Rupees 2,28,000 was received from Bombay and Nagpore

As usual, there was little or no demand for copper with the exception of pie pieces. The total copper balance, however, has been largely reduced, the stock on hand for the whole Presidency on the 31st March last being Rupees 9,15,997 against Rupees 13,93,017 ; the decrease was chiefly occasioned by shipments made to other Presidencies referred to above.

The amount drawn away from the treasuries in the mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 41,48,945, upon which a premium of Rupees 1,479-2-8 was realized.

	RS.
Madras Bank ...	43,78,375
Calicut	4,75,610
Bellary	6,09,576
Cocanada	7,82,111
Ootacamund... .	2,36,244
Tuticorin .. .	3,26,029
Cochin ..	2,04,819
Negapatam . .	8,14,716
Berhampore. ..	5,13,357
Guntoor	3,32,541
Mangalore	6,57,530
Total...	93,30,908

The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April 1874 amounted to Rupees 93,30,908 as noted in the margin, showing a decrease of Rupees 46,55,139 below the amount left with them in the previous year. It has been necessary, in order to meet State requirements, largely to reduce the Government balance in the hands of the Bank and its branches, but it is satisfactory to observe that the money market has been very little affected thereby.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The following statement shows the nominal circulation of Notes on the last day of each month of the year. It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the circulation throughout the year at Madras, as compared with the previous year.

Notes in circulation.

The circulation at Calicut and Cocanada also increased largely.

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.			
	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
April	94,56,470	1,15,10,130	19,63,450	21,87,180
May	1,00,60,940	1,09,81,935	22,90,090	24,05,685
June	1,10,28,190	1,46,67,905	21,49,280	26,14,020
July	1,11,98,540	1,63,24,120	21,01,490	30,43,145
August	1,13,79,030	1,61,22,020	20,20,995	30,59,360
September.	1,15,12,465	1,59,04,130	19,98,985	28,90,135
October	1,16,40,045	1,64,56,530	21,57,090	31,60,870
November	1,07,37,580	1,61,29,195	21,99,305	30,93,985
December .. .	1,12,44,730	1,53,51,835	20,06,465	28,17,960
January	1,07,52,980	1,40,93,475	18,82,620	26,37,305
February	1,09,69,410	1,27,68,970	18,29,410	24,04,140
March	1,10,62,440	1,03,91,390	18,89,025	23,46,170

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.—(*Continued.*)			
	Cocanada.		Total.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	3,89,620	7,03,775	1,18,09,540	1,44,01,085
May	5,34,400	8,25,320	1,28,25,430	1,42,12,940
June	5,70,830	9,34,450	1,37,48,300	1,82,16,375
July	5,96,940	17,38,350	1,38,96,970	2,11,05,615
August	6,86,070	15,30,690	1,40,86,095	2,07,12,070
September	6,83,335	11,56,865	1,41,94,785	1,99,51,130
October	5,62,690	8,72,780	1,43,59,825	2,04,90,180
November	4,35,105	8,46,390	1,33,71,990	2,00,69,570
December	5,20,800	9,00,935	1,37,71,995	1,90,70,730
January...	5,24,780	9,04,765	1,31,60,380	1,76,35,545
February	5,37,565	8,59,605	1,33,36,385	1,60,32,715
March	6,17,575	8,61,920	1,35,69,040	1,35,99,480

The exchange transactions with the public during the year were greater than in the previous year, as exhibited in the following statement, save in the cash received for Notes issued, which was Rupees 4,29,210 less than the former year:—

Operations of the Exchange Department.

—	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes ...	4,48,41,500	5,18,41,620
Cash issued in exchange for Notes	39,79,830	79,52,895
Notes received for cash or other Notes	4,42,71,920	5,56,74,315
Cash received for Notes issued	45,49,410	41,20,200

Receipt and Issue, by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency, of Notes of its respective Circle.

The number of Notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes during the past year, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

—	Notes received.				Notes issued.			
	1872-73.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras.....	329,500	4,36,23,500	429,080	5,49,51,765	378,578	4,52,53,630	502,906	5,42,80,715
Calicut.....	56,105	42,26,925	68,269	46,44,135	67,451	44,60 310	98,189	51,01,280
Cocanada....	13,150	10,07,160	18,391	19,05,315	17,697	12,48,015	32,978	21,49,660
Total ..	398,755	4,88,57,585	516,340	6,15,01,215	463,726	5,09,61,955	634,073	6,15,31,655

Reserve.

The coin reserve at the beginning of the year stood as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	51,04,761	4	0
Calicut do.	12,96,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	2,50,001	1	9
Total...	66,51,703	7	6

At the close of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1874, it was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	40,45,796	4	0
Calicut do.	11,78,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	2,90,001	1	9
Total...	55,14,738	7	6

At Madras the maximum of Rupees 1,01,23,296-4-0 was reached on the 5th December 1873, at Calicut Rupees 22,75,941-1-9 on the 14th June 1873, and at Cocanada Rupees 14,50,001-1-9 on the 15th July 1873.

Government Securities.

The value of Government securities held at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	18,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

In May 1873 the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency directed that the investment account of securities at Madras be increased by 25 lakhs, and in June of that year another increase of 15 lakhs was ordered to be made.

The Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Calicut and Cocanada were directed by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency to increase their investment accounts by 9 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively in May and July 1873.

At the close of the year, or on the 31st March 1874, the securities stood as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	58,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	10,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	4,00,058	14	3
Total...	72,28,580	10	6

Currency Notes stopped.

The following statement shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, and the number of stopped Notes, whole and halves, still outstanding :—

—	5 Rs.	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
Number of stopped Notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1873	No. 6	No. 220	No. 110	No. 64	No. 109	No. 16	No. 18	No. .	No. 543	RS. 44,530
Number of Notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—										
Whole	51	56	65	35	82	12	5	..	306	23,065
Half	41	97	47	28	81	3	1		298	14,115
Mismatched Notes received in course of business	5	4	6	7	5		...	.	27	1,035
Mismatched Notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year.	1	2	3	5	4		..	...	15	735
Do. do. on Bond do.	...	2	3	2	1	.	..	..	8	280
Number of entire Notes lost for which value paid on Indemnity Bond			3	2	3		.	..	8	460
Half Notes cashed on Indemnity Bond ..	18	57	34	16	39	3	...	...	167	7,540
Stopped Notes still standing in the Book—										
Whole Notes .	25	92	66	50	107	12	10	...	362	31,565
Half do	25	169	64	30	55	1	1	...	345	11,595
Mismatched Notes	4	10	3	5	3	..	...	...	25	730

Currency Agency, Vizagapatam.

The Currency Agency at Vizagapatam issued Notes to the amount of Rupees 70,000 during the year. Of this sum, Rupees 50,000 were in exchange for coin, and Rupees 20,000 against Home and Foreign Circle Notes.

Coin to the extent of Rupees 80,000 was issued against Home and Foreign Circle Notes received.

The demand at the agency appears to have been chiefly for coin in exchange for Foreign Circle Notes, and the Deputy Commissioner, Cocanada, reports that very little has been done by this agency towards the increase of the Note circulation.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

After meeting all expenses, the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 2,40,989-14-11.

Statement of Composition of Currency.

For this statement the only returns received in **Madras** were those of the Bank of Madras, another Bank, and three European Firms.

The branches of the Bank of Madras at Calicut and Cochin, and two European Firms at Cocanada also sent returns.

No. of Returns.	Receipts.			Payments.			Total Transactions.		
	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.,	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.
				Madras Banks.					
1 .	9·66	11·42	78·92	16·06	10·72	73 22	12·86	11·07	76·07
2 ...	37·00	26·12	36·88	34·24	23 82	41·94	35·62	24·97	39·41
							24 24	18·02	57·74
				Madras Merchants..					
1 ...	2·62	7·50	89 88	2·88	8·39	88·73	2·75	7·95	89·30
2 ..	2·00	9 00	89·00	4·00	16 00	80·00	3 00	13·00	84·00
3 ...	0·66	1 89	97·45	0 93	1 72	97·35	0·79	1·81	97·40
							2 18	7 59	90·23
				Calicut Banks.					
1 ...	17·50	15·72	66·78	33 88	11·42	54 70	25·69	13·57	60·74
2 ..	16·69	6·06	77 25	33·47	3·92	62 61	25·08	4·99	69·93
							25·39	9·28	65·33
				Cocanada Merchants.					
1 ...	80 10	10·40	9·50	80·10	10·40	9·50	80·10	10·40	9·50
2 ..	13·00	. .	87·00	21 00	.	79·00	17·00	..	83·00
							48 55	5·20	46·25

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Offices in working order.

The Agencies in working order at the opening of the past official year were 65 in number, including the Money Order Office at the Presidency. Two new offices were opened during the year —one at Erode in the Coimbatore District, and the other at Tindivanam in the District of South Arcot. The total number of Agencies at the close of the year were 67.

Summary of transactions.

The transactions of the past as compared with those of the previous year, summarized, stand thus :—

	1872-73.		1873-74.
Number of offices open	65	against	67.
Do. of orders issued	30,086	„	27,518.
Amount of orders issued .. Rs.	13,31,162 14 2	„	10,95,819 9 0
Average amount of orders issued Rs.	44 3 11	„	39 13 2
Number of orders paid	38,940	„	36,033
Amount „ „ .. Rs.	16,35,994 10 2	„	13,95,390 4 0
Average amount of orders paid „	42 0 2	„	38 11 7
Number of overland orders issued	297	„	647
Amount of „ „ Rs.	18,339 14 8	„	34,798 8 3
Number of „ „ paid	44	„	74
Amount of „ „ „ Rs.	1,941 11 8	„	2,538 8 4
Commission realized .. .. „	15,024 12 0	„	12,573 8 0
Second commission .. .. „	227 4 0	„	153 0 6
Amount of lapsed orders .. „	227 12 0	„	283 15 0
Charges .. .. .. „	8,481 8 7	„	5,797 1 8
Profit .. .. „	7,048 3 5	„	7,249 9 7

It will be observed, from the above, that there has been a considerable falling off during the past year in the number of orders issued by 2,568, and in their aggregate amount by Rupees 2,35,343-5-2. A similar decrease appears also in the number and amount of orders paid by 2,907 and Rupees 2,40,604-6-2 respectively. This falling off is chiefly attributed to the facilities afforded by the Currency Department in the unrestrained issue and encashment of its notes.

Orders issued.

The average amount of each order issued as well as paid is less in the past year than for 1872-73, and out of 27,518 orders issued, 10,430 were at the rate of two annas each and 6,947 at the four annas rate, making together more than half the numbers issued. It thus appears that the object for which the Money Order System was primarily introduced into this country is being attained.

Income.

Consequent upon the falling off of business, the income of the Department has also been relatively reduced, but the net profit was Rupees 7,249-9-7 against Rupees 7,048-3-5 realized during 1872-73. This result, in the face of such a decrease in the receipts of the Department, is accounted for by demands upon the income of the Department having been considerably lessened by the abolition of the agency system and the transfer of the work to the treasury without any extra remuneration, and to a reduction in the charge for contingencies and service labels during the past year.

Decline of business.

The Chief Office, Madras, has, in common with the treasuries in the mofussil, shared in the general decline of business, both in issues and drawings.

The Overland Money Order System.

The total issues number 647, aggregating Rs. 34,798-8-3; and the payments 74 and amount to Rupees 2,538-8-4.

ASSAY.

Bullion. The standard weight of Bullion received, melted and assayed during the year was tolas 4,497-4-6 and the Seignorage collected thereon amounted to Rupees 94-6-10.

Establishment. The establishment cost Rupees 275, and the contingent expenses, excluding all which were not debitable to Assay proper, amounted for the year to Rupees 16-3-0.

(*b*).—REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The estimated and approximate income and expenditure under Provincial Services is shown in the following statement :—

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease
Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial allotment	81,58,000	81,58,000	.....	.
Departmental Receipts.				
Jails ...	1,56,200	2,59,359	1,03,159	
Registration. .	3,20,000	3,31,153	11,153	
Police	30,000	26,940	.....	3,060
Education* ...	1,10,000	1,20,005	10,005	...
Medical* .	9,000	11,118	2,118	...
Printing.	28,000	27,409	.... .	591
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Fees and Fines .. .	59,300	55,858	.... .	3,442
Sundry Receipts ...	30,000	29,222	.....	778
Public Works...	50,000	68,921	18,921	. .
Total	89,50,500	90,87,985	1,45,356	7,871

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase	Decrease.
Provincial Services.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.
Refunds	. .	4,657	4,657	. .
Jails	9,86,200	9,53,500	.	32,700
Registration.	2,30,335	2,30,106		829
Police...	36,00,000	34,59,478		1,40,522
Education*... ...	10,16,710	9,66,568		50,142
Medical*	5,26,018	4,81,547	... .	44,471
Printing... . ..	2,52,122	2,50,981	. .	1,141
Marine...	9,724	8,394	.	1,330
Minor Establishments	1,79,990	1,78,670	.....	1,320
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	70,000	58,364	...	11,636
Miscellaneous...	2,85,128	3,55,054	69,926	...
Public Works.	26,85,568	26,18,391	.....	67,177
Total .. .	98,42,395	95,65,710	74,583	3,51,268

LOCAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Local Fund. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Local Fund raised under Act IV of 1871. The balance shown in the last report was reduced in consequence of innumerable adjust-

* Excluding the recoveries from Local and Municipal Funds.

ments by Rupees 3,66,190. Rupees 82,252 were granted from Provincial revenues chiefly to make up for the House-tax, the levy of which was held in abeyance, and partly in consequence of the insufficiency of funds for road-works in certain Circles. Adversities of season, and smaller arrears remaining to be collected at the beginning of the year, reduced rates and taxes by Rupees 76,966. A large number of new endowed institutions having been transferred to Local Fund Boards, the receipts increased by Rs. 60,750. Rupees 3,20,095 more were spent on public works (principally roads) and Rupees 49,214 more on education.

		RS.	RS.
Balance on 31st March 1873		17,09,029	
Receipts.			
1. Allotment from General Revenue	15,88,020		
2. Rates and Taxes	37,97,879		
3. Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	9,358		
4. Contributions from the Funds of other circles and Municipalities.	24,147		
5. Receipts of Endowed foundations.	2,63,913		
6. Miscellaneous Items	2,62,861		
		59,46,178	
Total including Balance			76,55,207
Charges.			
1. Public Works—			
New Works: Communications	14,86,531		
New Works: Educational	8,944		
New Works: Sanitary and Miscellaneous	76,659		
		15,72,134	
Repairs: Communications	18,77,228		
Repairs: Educational	2,479		
Repairs: Sanitary and Miscellaneous	90,189		
		19,69,896	
Establishment and Miscellaneous	3,86,360		
Tools and Plant	21,714		
Contingencies	32,071		
		4,40,145	
Total			39,82,175
2. Education			3,64,888
3. Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions			4,78,856
4. Miscellaneous			1,36,160
Total			49,62,079
Balance			26,93,128

Special Funds.

The following table shows the Local Funds called Special Funds, (*i. e.*, all but the Local Fund) administered by the Board of Revenue. The reduction in the Endowment Fund Receipts corres-

ponds to the increase under receipts of endowed foundations in the accounts of the Local Fund.

Special Funds.	Balance at beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jungle Conservancy Fund.	2,72,949	1,70,709	4,43,658	2,27,241	2,16,417
Nanul Grass Fund... ...	17,123	15,361	32,484	7,510	24,974
Pound Fund	98,873	2,10,006	3,08,879	2,38,986	69,893
Surplus Pound Fund . .	14,084	1,50,173	1,64,257	1,56,688	7,569
Public Bungalow Fund ..	135	553	688	408	280
Endowment Fund	53,789	3,512	57,301	49,642	7,659
Village Service Fund	10,08,302	20,92,249	31,00,551	17,74,741	13,25,810
Cochrane and Sadras Canal Fund	370	43,784	44,154	32,221	11,933
Canal and Ferry Fund.....	46,356	29,905	76,261	7,029	69,232
Irrigation Cess Fund . .	33,943	22,855	56,798	30,380	26,418

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1873-74 :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.		RS.			RS.
On lands and houses		2,26,361	Collection of taxes and cesses.		35,185
Assessed taxes..		1,09,670	Education..		14,916
Licenses		14,117	Medical		45,569
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads.		34,997	Minor establishments		13,117
Government grant towards elementary education		23,000	General management.		21,846
			Conservancy....		1,42,167
			Lighting		23,720
			Refunds of revenue		2,703
		4,08,145	People's Park		11,487
Miscellaneous Receipts.	RS.		Miscellaneous		13,444
Tolls..	51,772				3,24,154
Rents..	11,700		Public Works		1,60,656
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	968		Total of ordinary expenditure.		4,84,810
Fees and fines	11,549		Water-supply Project.. ...		73,840
People's Park..	7,406				
Grazing and avenues .	3,703		*Debt Account.*		
Sewage Farms..... . .	2,337			RS.	
Napier Park.....	705		Interest & Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan.	1,12,218	
Miscellaneous.. . .	14,706		Deposits	9,201	
		1,04,846	Advances recoverable...	11,786	
Total of ordinary Receipts ..		5,12,991			1,33,205
Debt Account.	RS.		Total of all expenditure. .		6,91,855
Loans	1,68,000		Closing Balance...		52,962
Deposits.....	19,580				
Advances recoverable...	17,288				
Miscellaneous	17,411				
		2,22,279			
Total of all Receipts...		7,35,270			
Opening Balance...		9,547			
Grand Total, including Balance.		7,44,817	Grand Total, including Balance.		7,44,817

The gross receipts for 1873-74 fell below those for 1872-73 by Rupees 4,750, and the expenditure by Rupees 7,493.

PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The total Municipal revenue from all sources, and the expenditure on the more important objects of the Act (III of 1871), are shown in the statement given below :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.			
Current Taxes, &c		RS				RS.
Rates on Houses and Lands...		2,26,697	Public Works.	New Works... ..		2,63,202
Tax on Arts, Professions, &c.		1,38,412		Repairs		1,36,173
Tolls		3,34,544		Other Items ...		48,361
Tax on Vehicles with springs and animals		60,374				4,47,736
Registration of carts ...		22,868	Education			61,390
License Fees		14,561	Sanitation and Medical Services.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,28,192	
Fines		10,839		Vaccination...	10,103	
		8,08,295		Registration of Births and Deaths...	10,140	
Arrear Taxes, &c				Conservancy..	2,79,075	
Rates on Houses, &c ...	18,149					4,27,510
Tax on Arts, &c...	14,746		Miscellaneous.	Lighting	58,933	
Tolls.	8,426			Markets	2,506	
Other Items	2,278			Choultries (rest houses)	15,390	
		43,899		Miscellaneous...	44,850	
Allotments by Government.... ..		24,564				1,21,679
Miscellaneous Receipts ..		1,74,100	Management and collection			1,05,487
Recoveries		14,217	Advances			10,205
Contributions from Local Funds		55,367	Refunds other than of current taxes			1,392
		11,20,442				11,75,399
Opening Balance		2,32,580	Balance...			1,77,623
		13,53,022				13,53,022

It thus appears that, excluding the opening balance, there was an increase of revenue of only Rupees 7,506, of which Rupees 2,927 were due to the establishment of a new Municipality (Chellumbrum), and Rupees 4,505 to recoveries. The contributions from Provincial and Special funds fell from Rupees 31,006 to Rupees 24,564, but on the other hand the contributions from Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 rose from Rupees 40,614 to Rupees 55,367, the net result being a falling off of Rupees 8,237 in the *bonâ fide* Municipal income of the Municipalities which existed in the preceding year, a falling off which is more than accounted for by the decrease of Rupees 28,277 under "Tax on Arts, &c.," which is attributed, in a number of the annual reports, to the declared intention of the Government to do away with the tax in the year 1874-75 having led in some cases to misapprehension that its levy

was to be put a stop to at once. The total amount derived from current taxes fell short of the amount realized in the preceding year by Rupees 4,715, or Rupees 7,590 if the new Municipality of Chellumbrum be excluded from consideration.

The Government allotment of Rupees 24,564 was composed of half the Surplus Pound Funds realized within Municipal limits, and a few contributions in aid of particular works, or charities administered by the Municipal Boards. The contributions from Local Funds were, as last year, chiefly in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The income from sources other than taxation and contributions rose from Rupees 1,51,925 to Rupees 1,74,100. An idea of the nature of the Miscellaneous revenue of Municipalities may be gathered from the subjoined statement which gives details for four of the more important towns :—

	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Vellore.	Ootacamund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
School fees	...		62	..
Hospitals and poor-houses	7,896	5,522	8,962	...
Choultries and Bungalows	461	2,754	95	...
Markets	7,439	3,668	3,350	2,524
Sale of sweepings and Poudrette	251	176	8	1,318
Slaughter-houses	764		224	1,459
Private Scavenging	97		...	947
Proceeds of Land	.	1,545	4,261	...
Avenues	65	141	...	...
Grazing Rents	186		...	..
Cart-stands		5,069	400	...
Miscellaneous	326	1,079	551	651
	17,485	19,954	17,913	6,899

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Little improvement in registration.

The actual registration during 1873 of the births and deaths for the whole Presidency gives the results of 17·7 and 16·9 per mille respectively on the population of 1871, but these results are manifestly very imperfect, and there appears to have been little general improvement in the record of these important vital statistics during the year.

It is calculated by the Sanitary Commissioner that, at the present time, taking one district with another, not much more than *one-half* of the actual births, and probably not more than *two-thirds* of the deaths are registered.

Births.

The registry of births somewhat fell off. The numbers recorded annually since 1870 are shown below:—

1870	439,063
1871	517,109
1872	554,379
1873	538,123

Of the 538,123 births registered, 277,153 were males and 260,970 were females. The registration, so far as it goes, seems to be in accord with the results of other countries, and to illustrate the universal law that more males are born than females. From these figures it appears that the births of 106 males are registered for every 100 females.

Imrovement in municipal registration.

During the year, the Municipalities made great efforts to secure a more accurate record of their vital statistics, and in a large number of these towns, the results are, it is believed, now fairly recorded. Taking the average of the whole of the municipal towns, which have a population of 1,561,771 persons, the registered birth-rate was 26·5 per mille, against 17·2 per mille for the rural circles and zemindaries.

But 26·5 per mille does not, it is probable, anything like represent the normal birth-rate of an Indian population. In European countries, where the marriage of females is usually deferred for some years after the nubile age, and where many women never marry at all, the birth-rate ranges from 30 to 35 per thousand of population. In India all women are married at the child-bearing ages, and in some of our municipal towns we find the registered birth-rates ranging so high as 50 per thousand of population. It is, therefore, believed that a birth-rate of less than 30 per thousand is not common, except in seasons of great unhealthiness, and a consideration of these circumstances shows that the registration of births is still most imperfect in many of the municipal towns, as well as throughout the rural districts of the Presidency, and that combined and systematic efforts, on the part of revenue, municipal, and village officials, are requisite to ensure anything like trustworthy data.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1873 was 513,232, or 5,050 in excess of the registration of the previous year, and more than in any year since 1866. As 1873 was a year remarkable for almost complete immunity from epidemic cholera, the increase in the registered number of deaths may be accepted as an indication that there is a slow improvement in registration.

Municipal and Provincial registration compared.

But while the registered mortality in the rural districts of the Presidency shows only a death-rate of 16·9 per thousand and in zemindary estates of 13·4 per thousand, the registration in 45 municipal towns shows an average death-rate of 27·7 per mille, and from this fact it is almost beyond doubt that our provincial registration is still falling short of the actual truth.

Municipal registration in every district shows higher death-rates than the rural circles, and though this may in some degree be due to the influences of town-life, the accumulation of human beings on limited areas being universally obnoxious to longevity, still this explanation is not sufficient to account for the great difference in the registers of municipal towns and of the rural districts.

Sexes of persons dying.

Of the deaths registered, 267,756 were of males and 245,476 females. The male deaths are in the ratio of 109 to 100 females, and the excess of male mortality in the registers is more than the ascertained proportions of the sexes of the living population warrant. It is believed that sufficient care is not taken to register deaths of females, especially if they be young children or of out-caste tribes.

Principal causes of death.

The main causes of death in 1873 are shown in the following table, compared with the results of the previous seven years:—

Years	Total Deaths.	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102		265,937
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511		198,403
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692		242,901
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346		281,153
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027		232,874
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	202,326
1873	513,232	840	51,782	222,843	36,392	201,375

Deaths in the several districts compared.

The death registration of the various districts was unequal, varying from 11 per thousand in Ganjam to 22 and 24 per mille in Tanjore and Salem, and even to 36 per mille in the town and district of Madras. The average for the whole Presidency was nearly 17 per thousand of population, a ratio which is doubtless considerably below the actual death-rate.

Of the total deaths 10,760 are returned as "born dead," and deducting these, the ratio of registered mortality is only 16·5 per mille.

Deaths at different ages.

The deaths according to age were as follows :—

Below 1 year	82,259	From 30 to 40	44,183
From 1 to 6	82,985	From 40 to 50	43,498
From 6 to 12	28,532	From 50 to 60	50,481
From 12 to 20	28,347	Above 60	95,387
From 20 to 30	46,800		

The following table shows the numbers of the population at different ages, with the registered mortality, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in all classes of the population :—

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille.
Under 6 years ...	6,580,599	165,244	25·1
6 to 12	4,812,372	28,532	5·9
12 to 20	4,851,742	28,347	5·8
20 to 30	5,702,078	46,800	8·2
30 to 40	3,778,993	44,183	11·6
40 to 50	2,527,838	43,498	17·2
50 to 60	1,593,982	50,481	31·6
Above 60	983,749	95,387	96·9
Unknown Ages*	449,824		..

Low ratio of infantile mortality

This table shows a low rate of mortality for infant life, much lower in fact than the results of European countries afford; but this, it is supposed, is mainly due to imperfect registration of the deaths of young children. The deaths in persons over 60 years of age are high, but at other ages the ratios are below what they would be if the registration were carefully attended to.

EMIGRATION.

The following statement, prepared by the Board of Revenue, shows the number of emigrants who left the Presidency and returned to it in 1873-74.

Districts.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other places.	Total.	
Ganjam	53	.		..	93	146	..
Vizagapatam	1,217	.	1,848	...	974	4,039	2,604
Godavery	331	.		...	31	362	...
Nellore	6		..	6	..	12	...
Madras	3,121		.	1,783	...	4,904	2,604
North Arcot	.	..		.	5	5	...
South Arcot	506	...	.	754	...	1,260	1,328
Trichinopoly	13	.	.	.	...	13	...
Madura	.	70,042		.	..	70,042	57,566
Tinnevelly	...	17,876	...	...	...	17,876	18,012
Coimbatore	84	..	...	9	...	93	...
Salem	30	500	..	...	...	530	...
Total	5,361	88,418	1,848	2,552	1,103	99,282	82,114

* These figures relate chiefly to the population of the Hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, of whom no registration of deaths is attempted

The record of the Emigration supervised by the Special Department, is as follows :—

British Colonies.
Mauritius.

There was an increase in emigration to the British Colonies during the past year. Seven vessels, carrying 2,338 emigrants, left Madras for the Mauritius, against five vessels with 1,554 emigrants in 1872-73.

The due proportion of females to males was maintained, the numbers despatched having been 554 women to 1,338 men, which is more than the percentage required. 227 girls and 224 boys were sent.

One shipload of emigrants, numbering 460 souls, was despatched to British Guiana from Madras ; of this number, 229 were Bengal emigrants brought by the Steamer *Assyria* from Calcutta and transhipped to the *Pandora* at Madras. The number despatched from Calcutta was 262, and there was subsequently one birth, but sickness unfortunately broke out and three deaths occurred on the voyage to Madras. One death was caused by "choleraic diarrhœa" and as this disease continued to prevail among the emigrants even after they had been transhipped to the *Pandora*, and more deaths occurred, the ship was sent to Ennore, where the emigrants were landed, and placed in a quarantine camp. After the disease had abated, the emigrants were brought to Madras, and re-embarked with 231 Madras emigrants in the *Pandora*. There were in all 23 deaths and nine desertions among the Bengal emigrants, and two, who were in an infirm state of health, were not allowed to embark, and were sent back to Calcutta. No report has been received regarding the *Pandora* since she left Madras on the 17th October 1873.

Six vessels from the Mauritius arrived with 1,276 return emigrants, twenty-three deaths having occurred in the six vessels from various causes.

Natal.

There was no emigration to Natal, nor did any emigrants return from that colony.

The Mauritius Depôt contained during the year 3,698 emigrants, and there were 12 deaths.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras and Mofussil districts was Rupees 5,018, and the disbursements amounted to Rupees 3,048, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,970.

French Colonies.

There was no emigration to any of the French Colonies from Madras, but several shiploads were despatched from Pondicherry and Karikal.

Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Réunion with 783 emigrants, one from the same ports for Cayenne with 350, one from same ports for Martinique with 521, and one for Guadaloupe with 451 - total numbers 2,105. This shows an increase of 793, as compared with the previous year

Five ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year with 577 emigrants; of whom, 26 died on the voyage. Two vessels came from Martinique with 551 emigrants; of whom, 12 died on the voyage: and one vessel from Cayenne brought 197 emigrants; of whom, five died on the voyage.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, and other places was Rupees 4,295-4-0. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rupees 3,204-12-0 and amounted to Rupees 7,500, of which, Rupees 600 were spent at Madras, Rupees 3,660 at Pondicherry, and Rupees 3,240 at Karikal.

The Karikal British Consular Agent notices the continuation of the free emigration to the Straits, which has already received the attention of the Government and been the subject of a reference to the Government of India. Three small native crafts left in September with 517 native passengers.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Small-pox

Dengue continued to prevail in the Southern Districts, although to a much less extent than in 1872-73, but the chief diseases of the year were small-pox and malarial fevers. Throughout the whole Presidency, small-pox disturbed the public health more or less, and in many districts prevailed in an epidemic form. Putting aside small-pox and malarial fever, the public health was otherwise good. The numbers who were attacked with the former were much above the average, except in the Ceded Districts and Mysore. In the Presidency and Southern Districts, and in Malabar and Canara, it prevailed epidemically, and was particularly common and virulent in the town of Madras towards the close of the official year. Efforts were made to stem its progress by vaccination, but a great body of the people still remains unprotected.

Malarious Fever.

Malarious fever was as prevalent as in former years. The following figures giving the total deaths from all causes, and the mortality from fever during a period of seven years, show how very large a proportion of the mortality in this Presidency is due to fever:—

Years	Total Deaths	Deaths from Fever.
1866	600,106	110,102
1867	372,026	112,511
1868	390,959	105,692
1869	451,981	132,346
1870	451,020	151,027
1871	444,371	192,409
1872	508,182	214,148

Cholera.

As often happens when small-pox is particularly prevalent, cholera was almost in abeyance during the year.

Health of the Town of Madras.

The death-rate in Madras during 1873-74 reached the high ratio of 37·4 per 1,000 of its inhabitants, while in the preceding year it was 36·2 per 1,000. The chief diseases causing this mortality were, small-pox 1,148, fevers 2,672, and bowel-complaints 2,166.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

During 1873-74, 14 new dispensaries were opened, viz., at Kassergode, Kundapore, Proddatore, Bezwadah, Erode, Tadpatry, Saint Thomas' Mount, Cannanore, Tanjore branch, Tranquebar branch, Uttamapalayam, Masulipatam branch, Srirungum, and Pennacondah, and there were thus at the close of the year 107 charitable hospitals in operation. The results of the working of Civil Hospitals were highly satisfactory, there having been an increase in the total treated, as compared with the previous year, of no less than 91,199. Of this increase, 1,254 were in-patients, and the remainder out-patients. The total treated of in and out-patients was 518,378, and the deaths numbered 2,106. The deaths out of 23,117 in-patients amounted to 1,702, giving a percentage of 7·30 to treated. The average daily sick in all the hospitals amounted to 5,604, a number considerably in excess of that for 1872-73. The funded capital at the credit of dispensaries at the close of 1873-74 amounted to Rupees 4,82,099-5-1, while at the end of the previous year it stood at Rupees 4,94,617-11-7. The following table gives, in detail, the results of the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in each of the Administrative Circles of the Presidency :—

TABLE.

Table showing the Number Treated and Died, of In and Out-patients in Civil Hospitals for the official year 1873-74.

—	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total			
	Treated	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated	Treated	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick	Percentage of Deaths to Treated
Presidency	11,970	776	865	6 48	151,186	135	1,021	0 08	163,156	911	1,886	0 55
Northern	1,743	122	127	6 99	56,851	120	475	0 21	58,594	242	602	0 41
Southern	7,005	597	409	8 52	211,075	115	1,773	0 05	218 080	712	2,182	0 32
Ceded Districts	1,948	137	90	7 03	59,913	27	599	0 04	61,861	164	689	0·26
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	227	21	14	9 24	6.056	1	66	0·01	6 283	22	80	0 35
Nagpore Force ..	224	49	15	21 87	10.180	6	150	0 05	10,404	55	165	0·52
Total	23,117	1,702	1,520	7·36	495,261	404	4,084	0·08	518,378	2,106	5 604	0·40
								Total of 1872-73 ..	427,179			
								Increase, 1873-74 ..	91,199			

Lunatic Asylums.

There are at present only three asylums in existence, viz., Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut, and the following is a brief summary of their operations during the year 1873-74:—

In this institution the average daily sick amounted to 226·5, while in 1872-73 the number was 212·5. The results of treatment were not so favorable as in 1872-73, there having been a

Madras Asylum.

decline in the ratio of cures to admissions, and a considerable rise in the percentage of deaths, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	100	110
Total treated	297	320
Cured	54	47
Died	17	28
Percentage of cured to admissions	54	42·72
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	8	12·36

Vizagapatam Asylum.

The working of this institution during the past year was somewhat more satisfactory than in 1872-73. The percentage of cures was less, but there was a very marked decline in mortality, and the general health of the patients was better than in the previous year. The average daily number of insanes under treatment was 38·25, or 7·25 more than in 1872-73. The general results during the past two years were as follow:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	23	19
Total treated	50	54
Cured	9	7
Died	6	2
Percentage of cured to admissions... ...	39·1	36·84
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	19·3	5·22

Calicut Asylum

This institution is now in full working order, and the daily average number under treatment during the year was 42·72. The results, however, are very unsatisfactory, the percentage of cures to admissions having been only 14 58, while the death-rate was no less than 28·08 on admissions. The percentages of recoveries and deaths in the three asylums during 1873-74 are here stated for ready reference.

—	Asylums.		
	Calicut.	Madras.	Vizagapatam.
Percentage of cured to admissions	14·58	42 72	36·84
Do. of deaths to average daily sick .	28·08	12·36	5·22

It will be observed that the Calicut figures contrast very unfavorably with those of the two other institutions. The general results in the Calicut Asylum during the two past years were as follow:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	30	48
Total treated...	30	75
Cured	2	7
Died	1	12
Percentage of cured to admissions... ...	6·66	14·58
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	8·92	28·08

Pupil Nurses and Pupil Midwives.

The Nurse class continued in operation during the year, and the candidates for admission into it were always greatly in excess of the vacancies. Twenty-

two pupils were admitted to the class during 1873-74, and of these, 19 passed out with diplomas as trained Nurses and Midwives. A Manual prepared for Pupil Nurses has gone through two editions, and a Manual prepared for Pupil Midwives has been printed and is being rapidly sold.

SANITATION.

The sanitary work done in a single year bears but a small proportion to the work requiring to be done, but still, on the whole, it is satisfactory to note that progress is being made. In all the Local Fund circles some provision is made in the annual estimates for sanitary works, such as cleansing and deepening of public wells and tanks, drainage and improvement of village sites, scavengering small towns, &c., and the moneys so set aside are usually spent in works of improvement, but they necessarily are inadequate to the general sanitary improvement of whole circles. Here and there a village tank may be cleaned, a new well built, or streets supplied with public scavengers, but the means at disposal have not hitherto permitted of these things being done on a systematic plan.

Municipal Towns.

In the beginning of the year there were 46 towns under municipal government, and one town was added to the list during the year.

The progress of municipalities in sanitary improvements is crippled by the scantiness of their resources. The people are poor, and it has been calculated that the utmost that local taxation by municipalities has extracted from the inhabitants does not quite average two shillings per head of the town populations. Thus when ordinary provision has been made for the repair of roads, lighting, conservancy, primary education, and medical aid to the poor, very little remains for expenditure on works of permanent improvement.

VACCINATION.

The total number of operations during the year amounted to 367,445, being an increase of 28,843 on the previous year and of 86,824 on the average of the past six years as shown in the table on the margin.

1867	270,749
1868	264,697
1869	255,685
1870-71	273,520
1871-72	280,477
1872-73	338,602
Total.	1,683,730
Average.	280,621

The work of the 20 districts shows an average of 12,655 operations.

Infantile vaccination.

There were 31,694 children under one year of age vaccinated, being an excess of 4,223 on the previous year.

The average percentage of success for the 20 districts was 93·78. This is 2·46 less than the previous year. There were no failures at the Vaccine Depôt, so far as results were known.

The average cost of each operation in the 20 districts has been Annas 5-3, which is 4 pie more than last year. The cost varied in the different districts from Rupees 1-15-7 and Rupees 1-7-9 in the Jeypore and Ganjam Hill Tracts to Annas 2 in the Coimbatore District.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION..... (vide p.p. 215 –218 of Report for 1872-73.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Number of schools and scholars.

The total number of schools in connexion with the department increased during the year by 1,435, and the total number of scholars by 38,766; in 1872-73 the increases were 2,379 schools and 56,862 scholars. The table in the margin shows that the numerical advance belongs almost entirely to Lower-class education. The addition to the number of Colleges is due to the formation of a Collegiate Department in the Rajahmundry Provincial School. The diminution in the number of Higher-Class Schools arises from the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram having been closed, and the Wesleyan School at Trichinopoly transferred to the Middle

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Colleges	13	14	480	544
Higher-Class Schools	52	50	11,902	12,456
Middle-Class do.	444	435	24,217	24,912
Lower-Class do	5,707	6,545	129,282	146,340
Mixed Middle-Class Schools	18	33	911	1,736
Do. Lower-Class do	339	880	13,729	31,349
Girls' Schools, Higher Class	1	1	88	100
Do. Middle do	41	32	3,134	3,152
Do. Lower do	144	194	6,070	7,941
Normal Schools	17	16	1,929	1,843
Professional Schools ..	4	5	312	447
Total..	6,780	8,215	192,054	230,820

Class. The subjoined table compares for 1873-74 and 1872-73 the number of schools and scholars in the several districts :—

Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes and by Districts.		1872-73.		1873-74.					
		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		De crease.	
						Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools.		123	9,363	130	10,003	7	640	...	...
Aided Schools .. .		4,537	142,341	5,646	172,978	1,109	30,637	.	...
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid ...		2,120	40,350	2,439	47,839	319	7,482	..	...
Total...		6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766	...	...
1st Divn.	Ganjam	241	5,402	279	6,181	38	779	...	...
	Vizagapatam .	182	5,312	220	6,066	38	754	..	...
	Godavery .	312	8,473	329	8,615	17	141	..	...
	Kistna	386	8,475	425	9,396	39	921	..	...
2nd Divn.	Bellary	410	9,027	485	10,620	75	1,593	..	...
	Kurnool ..	250	4,398	312	6,581	62	2,183	..	...
	Cuddapah . ..	347	6,315	373	6,541	26	226	...	...
	Nellore ...	383	6,931	370	7,107	...	176	13	...
3rd Divn.	Madras and Chingleput	523	22,867	742	30,557	219	7,690	...	...
	South Arcot . .	443	10,799	598	14,925	155	4,126	...	...
4th Divn.	North Arcot . .	411	12,621	567	15,659	126	3,038	.	...
	Salem . ..	325	7,603	276	6,814	.	..	49	789
	Tanjore	494	17,767	595	19,710	101	1,943	.	...
	Trichinopoly ...	183	5,112	201	5,671	18	559	.	...
5th Divn.	Coimbatore	617	13,479	753	15,135	136	1,656	..	...
	Madura	317	10,478	456	13,212	139	2,734	...	...
	Tinnevelly	510	16,988	733	24,498	223	7,510	..	...
6th Dn. Divn.	Malabar .. .	329	16,466	398	19,526	19	3,060	...	...
	South Canara ...	87	3,541	103	4,007	16	466	...	...
Total...		6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,497	39,555	62	789

	Schools	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds... . ..	5,168	137,549
From Provincial Funds	392	31,137
Do. do. as well as Local Funds	83	4,292
	5,646	172,978
Total Increase..	1,435	38,766

It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the increase of scholars pertains to aided schools, and that the far larger portion of the remainder attaches to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for grants. The districts which show the greatest progress are, taken in order, Madras and Chingleput, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Malabar, North Arcot, Madura and Kurnool. In Nellore there has been a decrease of 13 schools, though there is an increase in the number of scholars; and in Salem

the number of schools has decreased by 49, and the number of scholars by 789. The decrease just spoken of affects nearly the whole district, as the only taluq showing an increase in the number of schools is Uttankarai. The action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils are supported by or draw their whole aid from such Boards; in 1872-73 the corresponding numbers were 4,081 schools and 110,078 pupils.

Tables showing, in detail, the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1874, will be found in the Appendix.

Advance of education during the past decade of years.

For the purpose of showing the extension of education in the interval between the 31st March 1864 and the 31st March 1874 the following tables have been prepared. In the table separating girls from boys it has been necessary to reckon the girls in mixed schools along with the boys, in consequence of the returns for 1863-64 not showing the sexes separately for such schools:—

Educational Divisions	1863-64.						1873-74.					
	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.
1st Division	47	1,897	117	3,015	3	195	39	2,054	1,197	27,008	17	1,195
2nd do.	6	600	16	636	27	583	13	834	994	22,438	533	7,577
3rd do.	26	2,560	41	4,170	16	1,668	28	2,004	820	32,676	492	10,802
4th do.	21	2,439	39	1,682	38	1,112	26	3,018	859	29,939	754	14,897
5th do.	10	798	231	7,815	214	3,672	9	687	1,377	41,932	556	10,226
6th do.	11	1,043	12	824		.	15	1,406	399	18,985	87	3,142
Total..	121	9,337	456	18,142	298	7,230	130	10,003	5,646	172,978	2,439	47,839

Total Colleges and Schools .	875	Total Colleges and Schools ...	8,215
Total Pupils... . ..	34,709	Total Pupils	230,820

Educational Divisions	Colleges and Higher Class Schools.	Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Normal Schools.	Pupils.	Professional or Special Schools.	Pupils.	Total Schools	Total Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	1863-64.													
	Boys.												Girls.	
1st Division	5	921	35	1,697	123	2,374	3	50			166	5,042	1	65
2nd do.	3	469	15	717	28	550					46	1,736	3	83
3rd do	10	2,783	44	3 481	3	116	1	264	4	590	62	7,234	21	1,164
4th do.	5	1,136	26	2,036	55	1,272	3	428			89	4,872	9	361
5th do.	2	456	47	2,175	371	8,181	3	267		..	423	11,079	32	1,206
6th do	1	324	15	990	2	138	1	314		.	19	1,766	4	101
Total	26	6,089	182	11,096	582	12,631	11	1,323	4	590	805	31,729	70	2,980
	1873-74.													
1st Division...	12	1,650	96	3,816	1,122	23.318	5	341			1,235	29,125	18	1,132
2nd do.	6	1,154	46	2,171	1,478	27,160	.	..	.	.	1,530	30,485	10	364
3rd do.	24	5,215	47	4,491	1,200	31,041	1	175	5	447	1,277	41,369	63	4,113
4th do.	13	3,203	118	6,823	1,460	35,684	2	368		...	1,593	46,078	46	1,776
5th do.	3	946	92	4,799	1,755	43,505	5	614	..	..	1,855	49,864	87	2,981
6th do.	6	832	69	4,548	410	16,981	2	316		. .	487	22,677	14	856
Total ..	64	13,000	468	26,648	7,425	177,689	15	1,814	5	447	7,977	219,598	238	11,222
Increase in Percentage ...	146	113	157	140	1,176	1,307	36	37	25	...	891	592	240	276
Decrease in Percentage ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	.	24	. .	...	...	..

Area, population, and extent of education.

The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the Census Report for 1871. The relative position of the six Educational Divisions remains unaltered:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras and Chingleput	2,780	1,335,736	30,557	44
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	24,498	69
Coimbatore	8,181	1,812,775	15,135	120
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,710	100
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	8,614	185
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	19,526	116
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	7,107	194
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	14,925	118
South Canara	3,902	918,362	4,007	229
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	13,212	172
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	6,581	146
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	15,659	129
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	5,671	212
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	6,541	207
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	6,181	246
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,620	157
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	6,814	289
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	9,396	155
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	6,066	356
Division.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,091,553	45,482	68
5th do.	22,859	5,773,349	52,845	109
6th do.	9,904	3,179,612	23,533	135
4th do.	21,791	7,156,412	47,854	150
2nd do.	35,194	5,355,651	30,849	174
1st do.	40,917	6,724,600	30,257	222

The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the preceding tables, and places the figures for 1872-73 in comparison with those for last year. The bulk of the enlarged attendance attaches to Hindus; but a gratifying increase has taken place in the case of Native Christians, Mahomedans, and Pariahs.

Race and Sex of Pupils

Race.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	306	203	509	312	256	568
East Indians	2,562	1,785	4,347	2,665	2,031	4,696
Native Christians	9,926	5,160	15,086	11,268	5,987	17,255
Hindus	155,044	7,105	162,149	182,935	8,337	191,272
Mahomedans	9,779	64	9,843	15,258	245	15,503
Parsees	19	10	29	24	4	28
Jews	1	...	1	1		1
Pariahs	87	3	90	1,244	253	1,497
Total	177,724	14,330	192,054	213,707	17,113	230,820

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils, boys and girls, studying different languages in the year under review and the year before. Those of the pupils who study more than one language enter the numbers in the table more than once.

Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
English	51,417	48,020	3,070	3,877
Tamil	88,402	117,592	7,172	9,410
Telugu	64,485	64,180	2,459	2,972
Malayalum	14,726	17,249	1,399	1,657
Canarese	6,866	7,579	351	465
Uriya	2,548	3,138	...	...
Tulu	104	155	37	70
Hindustani	2,410	3,704		.
Persian	73	208		.
Sanskrit	678	751		.
Latin	374	588		.
Greek	48	40		
French			...	13
German				
Arabic	726	1,428	56	184
Hebrew		12		

The table in the margin shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the close of the year. The additions made in 1873-74 comprise two Deputy Inspectors and nine Inspecting Schoolmasters; the new Deputy Inspectors are for the Circles of Tellicherry and Sydapet. At the close of the year there were two Deputy Inspectors for every district, excepting Ganjam, Trichinopoly, and South Canara; and the Deputy Inspector for the Town of Madras was relieved from the duty, formerly imposed upon him, of supervising educational operations in Sydapet.

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools	6
Deputy Inspectors	36
Inspecting Schoolmasters	85
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total	128

The following statement gives a summary of the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the official year. It is to be observed that under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves without attending any college or school:—

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1874.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	
1857-58 Sept. 1857	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and the third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73 and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, and 1874. All the candidates, save two, were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the two exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, and the other an ex-student of the Combaconum Provincial College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.
1857-58 Feb. 1858	79	11	7	Do.			2	. .	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59 .	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60 .	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...	
1860-61 .	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...	
1861-62 .	195	49	33	Do.			6	5		Do			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1		10	2	.	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4		3	1	1	
1865-66 .	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6		.	.	...	2	2	.	
1866-67 ..	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...		..	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	.			14	3	11	
1868-69 ...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	..	31	2	14	
1869-70 .	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	.		87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	. .	
1871-72 . .	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	..	9	...	6	
1872-73 ...	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	81	8	21	.	...	...	8	...	5	
1873-74 ...	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	.	24	...	12	
Total..	12,758	1,939	2,520	3,035	564	586	628	229	112	26	9	..	219	24	67	

The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation Examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74. The totals for the past year are higher than those for 1872-73, or indeed for any previous year; the proportion of passed to examined candidates is however not only absolutely low, but relatively less than that for the preceding year. In comparing the work done in Government and other Schools, it is necessary to recollect that the former number only 16 to 64 of the latter; and among the 16 Government Schools there are some which are not intended to educate up to the Matriculation standard.

Matriculation Examination.

—		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined		1,530	1,704
Passed.			
First Class	From Government Institutions . .	26	29
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ..	39	33
Second Class	From Government Institutions	201	180
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	345	384
	Total	611	626

First Examination in Arts.

—		1872-73	1873-74
Examined . .		240	285
Passed.			
1st Class.	From Government Institutions ..	3	7
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	4	5
2nd Class.	From Government Institutions	40	42
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	29	71
	Total	76	125

At the First Examination in Arts 125 candidates passed, against 76 in 1872-73. The far larger portion of the increase pertains to private schools.

B. A. Examination.

In 1872-73, 81 candidates for the Bachelor of Arts Degree underwent examination, and 29 were successful; in the year lately closed 88 were examined and 50 passed. In noticing the improvement visible in the ratio of passed to examined candidates, it must not be forgotten that 1872-73 was an exceptional year in regard to this examination, owing to the extension of the course from 3 to 4 years having affected the class of candidates.

Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.		
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.					
Presidency College	3	5	2	12	3
Provincial College, Combaconum		.	...	8	3
Total	3	5	2	20	6
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1	4		5	...
Doveton Protestant College	1	1	1	3	...
High School, Trevandrum	1	..	.	4	...
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	. .	1	1	1	1
S. P. G Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.	.	...	.	1	...
Private Study	3	9		1	4
Total	6	15	2	15	5

M. A. Examination.

At the Master of Arts Examination a single candidate, an ex-student of Combaconum Provincial College, was examined and passed in Branch IV.

B. L. Examination.

Twenty-four candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and 12 passed, one being placed in the second, and the rest in the third class.

M. L. Examination.

One candidate out of two who were examined for the Degree of Master of Laws was successful; this young man, who is a Bombay Parsee, was ranked in the third class.

B. C. E. Examination.

At the Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination, four candidates appeared, and one proved successful, being ranked in the second class.

Degrees in Medicine.

One student of the Medical College passed the first test for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and three others were successful at the second or final examination for the degree.

Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations.

The several classes of the community to which belong the successful candidates at the Matriculation, First Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Examinations, are shown below :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B. A. Degree.	
	1872-73.	1873 74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.
Brahmins	354	380	40	85	14	30
Other Hindus	144	139	23	25	8	7
Mahomedans	8	3	1	2	...	...
Native Christians	54	48	2	3	2	7
East Indians	43	37	6	8	5	4
Europeans	8	18	4	1	...	2
Parsees	...	1		1	...	..

Cost of University.

The net cost to Government, of the University was Rupees 14,392 as shown by the statement beneath:—

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Fees from candidates	25,800	Establishment	4,368
Sale of calendars	127	Fees to Examiners	29,720
		Contingencies, including all other charges	6,231
Total Receipts	25,927	Total Disbursements	40,319

Presidency College.
7 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English Masters.
8 Vernacular Masters.
Pupils
112 College Branch.
131 Junior Department.
67 Legal do.

The following table gives the attendance in the Senior Department at the close of the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years:—

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First in Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	116	26	19	23
1872-73	115	35	16	8
1873-74	112	24	12	17

The attendance for last year is a trifle below that for 1872-73, and all three years contrast unfavorably with 1870-71, when 135 students were on the roll of the College.

Provincial College, Combaconum.
1 Principal.
3 Assistants.
9 Masters.
Pupils.
114 College Branch.
319 Junior Department.

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils in the Senior Department and the results of the University examinations for the last three years. It will be seen that the strength of the College Department has slightly increased. The results at the Matriculation Examination in 1873-74 were most creditable; 68 youths went up, and, of the 53 that passed, no fewer than 19 obtained places in the first class.

Years.	Attendance in the Senior Department	Passed at Matriculation Examination	Passed at First Arts Examination	Passed at Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	93	29	28	15
1872-73	102	44	17	.
1873-74	114	53	20	11

Of the students in the Senior Department, 89 belonged to the district of Tanjore, 3 to Trichinopoly, 7 to Madura, 2 to Coimbatore, 1 to Salem, 3 to Malabar, and 9 to South Arcot.

The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission continues to hold the first place among the aided colleges and schools of the Presidency. The subjoined table gives some of the most prominent features of the working of the institution during the last three years.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

College ...	108
School ...	729

It may be mentioned that the School Department is divided into an upper and a lower school; the former contained 316 and the latter 383 boys on the 31st March last.

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72 . .	71	24	8	5
1872-73 .	86	26	8	5
1873-74	108	33	18	5

The Doveton College is undoubtedly an expensive institution, owing to the small number of students in the College Classes, but it is the only College specially adapted for European and East Indian Protestants. The annexed table, which gives some statistics of the institution for the last three years, indicates progress, though only of a gradual character.

Doveton Protestant College.

College	32
High School } Primary do. } ...	168

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination	Passed First Arts Examination	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	23	8	3	2
1872-73 . .	26	12	3	2
1873-74 .	32	9	9	4

Medical College.

9 Professors.
5 Assistants.

Pupils.

5 Senior Department.
28 Second do.
61 Junior do.

The following table compares the leading statistics of the College for 1873-74 with those for the two preceding years:—

Leading Statistics.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
In Senior Department at commencement of Winter Session	9	7	5
In Second do. do. do.	56	45	28
In Junior do. do do.	44	61	61
Passed Second M. B and C. M. University Examinations.		1	3
Do. First do. do. do. .	4	1	1
Do. for Grade of Assistant Apothecary	11	15	21
Do. do. Hospital Assistant	17	11	25

Four of the students of the Senior Department proceeded to England, two to compete for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and two to prosecute their medical education.

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
9 Masters.
147 Pupils.

First Department		5
Second do.	First Class	28
	Second do.	61
Special Drawing Class		49
Do. Survey do		30
Total		173

The Session of 1873-74 at the Civil Engineering College commenced on the 1st August 1873, when the attendance stood as in the margin.

The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session, and the chief features in the working of the College during the last three years:—

—	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
First Department			
On roll at close of Session	6	7	4
Passed for Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering			1
Obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineers	1	.	4
Second Department.			
On roll at close of Session	48	65	61
Obtained Certificates as Supervisors		1	3
Do as Taluq Overseers	14	11	20
Special Department			
On roll at close of Session	34	45	80
Obtained Certificates as Surveyors, First Class		.	2
Do. do. Second Class	2	..	3
Do. do. Third do.	11	5	8
Do. as Draughtsmen and Estimators, First Class	1	..	3
Do. do do. Second do.	4	4	4
Do. do. do. Third do.	3	4	11

COLLEGIATE AND HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

Ganjam.

In the district of Ganjam, the Berhampore Zillah School continues to be the only Higher-Class institution. On the 31st March 1874 there were 198 pupils in attendance, against 173 for the previous year, and 18 of the youths were in the Sixth or Matriculation Class.

Vizagapatam.

Of the three Higher-Class Schools in Vizagapatam, that maintained by the London Mission has the largest attendance. The Hindu School appears to have made decided improvement. The Vizianagrum High School, which is entirely supported by the liberality of the Maharajah, was in a satisfactory state at the time of its inspection. The Inspector noted that three-fourths of the pupils were Brahmins.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
London Mission School, Vizagapatam.	232	21	2
Hindu School, Vizagapatam . .	134	11	3
High School, Vizianagrum .	149	15	2

Godavery.

During 1873 the Rajahmundry Provincial School was incompletely developed, possessing only a Junior F. A. Class. It has now a senior as well as a junior class of that stamp; the former containing five, and the latter seven pupils.

Beside the Provincial School of Rajahmundry, the Godavery District contains three institutions of the higher class, in connexion with which the table beneath affords some statistics.

Schools	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Hindu School, Cocanada .	139	19	5
Church Mission School, Ellore	58	5	2
Central School, Nursapur	60	.. .	2

Kistna.

The following table refers to the two Higher-Class Schools of the Kistna District. Of these, the Noble Institution is the more advanced, educating up to the First Arts standard, and so taking rank as a Collegiate School. The senior College Class contained seven, and the junior eight at the close of last year; and the First Arts Examination in December 1873 was attended by nine students, of whom six were successful, one securing a place in the first class. The Hindu School is in a satisfactory condition, and passed exactly one-half of its candidates at the Matriculation Examination.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Noble Institution, Masulipatam	235	21	9
Hindu School, do.	249	17	4

Bellary.

The Government Provincial School at Bellary, which is the chief institution in the district, has not of late years made the progress which was hoped for. In December last 5 pupils attended the First Arts, and 29 the Matriculation Examination; 3 of the former number and 14 of the latter were successful.

The London Mission School at Bellary, commonly called the Wardlaw Institution, continued to make fair progress: at the same time it passed only 3 pupils at the Matriculation, against 5 in 1872-73.

Kurnool.

The Kurnool Zillah School stands alone in the district as a Higher-Class institution; and, as the district is a very backward one, without good Middle-Class Schools to serve as feeders to the Zillah School, the progress of the latter cannot but be slow.

Cuddapah.

At the close of the year the Cuddapah Zillah School contained 161 boys, of whom 13 were in the Matriculation Class.

Nellore.

The Free Church of Scotland's Mission School at Nellore is the only institution of the higher class in the district. At the close of 1873-74 it contained 322 pupils, 27 of whom were in the Matriculation Class. At the Matriculation Examination in December last 6 boys passed; this result is fair, though the number shows a slight reduction compared with former years.

Madras

The Presidency College, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Doveton Protestant College, which have already been noticed under the head of Colleges, possess school departments, which passed 67 pupils at the Matriculation Examination in 1873. There were also 10 schools within the limits of the Municipality ranked in the higher class. Omitting two of them, St. Francis Xavier's Institution at St. Thomé, and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens, the others are given in the following table:—

Schools	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class	Total Cost.	Fees collected.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
			RS.	RS.		
Patcheappah's High School	487	72	21,956	6,941	20	14
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	156	18	12,640	5,400	7	11
Hindu Proprietary School	135	30	6,188	3,761	6	4
St. Mary's Seminary	270	20	6,090	2,076	2	6
Church of Scotland's Mission School	456	45	13,832	4,111	8	11
London Mission School	467	35	16,796	5,046	5	2
S. P. G. School, Vepery ...	414	32	11,499	4,006	10	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah ..	378	64	11,753	4,635	3	7
Total	2,76	316	1,00,754	35,976	61	62

Chingleput.

This year the Sydapet High School shows a little better than it did last in regard to passes at the Matriculation Examination, but it has not regained the position it formerly occupied. From Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram only two boys matriculated, against four in the preceding year; while the Free Church of Scotland's School in the same town made a slight advance, passing five instead of four pupils.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Sydapet High School	157	17	3	4
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	202	24	4	2
Free Church of Scotland Mission's School, Conjeveram .	108	18	4	5

Beside the schools entered in the table, the Free Church of Scotland's Schools at Trivellore and Chingleput passed pupils at the Matriculation Examination.

South Arcot.

In South Arcot there are three schools which rank in the higher class :—

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
Zillah School, Cuddalore	162	13	2	1
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	217	21		2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram	158	19	3	3

North Arcot.

At the close of the year the Chittoor Zillah School contained 357 pupils, of whom 34 were in the Matriculation Class.

Salem.

The district of Salem has one Higher-Class institution, the Salem Zillah School; on the 31st March the attendance was 343, and 24 boys were in the Matriculation Class.

Trichinopoly.

The Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly is now the only Higher-Class institution in the district. At the close of the year the school contained 575 boys, of whom 21 were in the Collegiate Department and 70 in the Matriculation Class.

Tanjore.

In the district of Tanjore, beside the Provincial College at Combaconum noticed elsewhere, there are five institutions ranked in the higher class. In 1872-73 the number was six, but in the course of last year the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vedharpuram was closed. Of the five, two had collegiate classes, viz., the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam; the strength of the classes was 33 at the former and 10 at the latter. Also at the First Arts Examination, nine of the pupils of the High School were successful, but no students from St. Joseph's College appear in the University list. Beside the F. A. students above noticed, three Bachelors of Arts, one in the first class, are set down to the High School in the list of graduates for 1873-74.

The subjoined table gives some statistics for the school departments of the five Higher-Class institutions :—

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Matriculated Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	476	72	33
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	385	33	11
Wesleyan High School, Negapatam	237	15	7
Wesleyan High School, Manargudi	184	21	4
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar ..	170	11	3

The excellence of the Tanjore High School is shown in the School Department, as well as in the collegiate classes; the institution holds a most honorable place in the front rank of the aided schools of the Presidency. The Lutheran School, which is, like St. Joseph's College, a boarding establishment, declined on the attempt of the Gospel Society to make the school at Poreyar a Higher-Class institution; the latter has now been placed in the middle class, and the former is reported to be recovering its position.

Coimbatore.

The Coimbatore High School, which is the centre of education for the district, worked very fairly during the past year. The institution sent up 23 pupils to the Matriculation Examination and passed 12, 2 obtaining places in the first class. At the close of the year there were 429 boys on the roll, and the Matriculation Class contained 52 pupils.

Madura.

The Madura Zillah School is the only Higher-Class Institution in the district; at the close of the year 250 boys were on the roll, 37 being in the Matriculation Class. Of the pupils 11 went up for the Matriculation Examination and 7 passed, 1 obtaining a good place in the first class.

Tinnevelly.

In Tinnevelly, no schools of any class have been established by Government, the field having been left to the efforts of the two great Missionary Societies, the Gospel and the Church Mission, and to those of the people themselves. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School had 267 boys on the roll on the 31st March, 24 being in the Matriculation Class. The success of the school at the Matriculation Examination was good; 11 pupils went up and 9 passed, 1 securing a place in the first class.

Malabar.

The Calicut Provincial School is the chief educational institution in Malabar; on the 31st March last it contained 247 pupils, of whom 40 were in the Collegiate or F. A. Classes, and 46 constituted the Matriculation Class. The school acquitted itself decidedly well in the University Examinations of 1872-73; but in 1873-74 its success was still greater. Of the pupils 10 went up to the First Arts and 46 to the Matriculation Examination; 8 of the former and 29 of the latter were successful; also 3 of the First Arts and 5 of the Matriculation candidates secured places in the first class.

Beside the Provincial School at Calicut, Malabar has two schools of the higher class—the Government Zillah or Brennen School at Tellicherry and the Palghaut Union School. The Brennen School has not yet taken up a satisfactory position. The Palghaut School retains the position it has occupied of late.

South Canara.

The Mangalore Provincial School is the only Higher-Class Institution in South Canara. At the end of the year the College classes contained 25 students and the school classes 232; of the latter 42 were in the Matriculation Class. The school sent up 6 youths to the First Arts, and 26 to the Matriculation Examination; all of the former were successful and 21 of the latter.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

—		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.	Government..	14	598
	Private	82	3,218
2nd Division.	Government.	5	111
	Private	45	2,145
3rd Division.	Government.	15	912
	Private .	48	5,048
4th Division.	Government.	16	1,309
	Private .	110	5,915
5th Division.	Government.	8	437
	Private	91	4,860
6th Division.	Government.	8	410
	Private .	68	4,777
	Total	510	29,800

On the 31st March 1874, there were 510 Middle-Class Schools attended by 29,800 pupils, being an increase during the year of 7 Schools and 1,538 Scholars.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch.

In the course of 1873-74 there were 39 removals and 34 admissions in the boys' branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Of the children removed, 16 were taken away by their parents, one was appointed teacher, four entered the Gun Carriage Manufactory, six the Lawrence Asylum Press, one enlisted, four left to seek employment, and four were expelled. The total number of boys on the 31st March was 319, and the average number throughout the year, exclusive of day scholars, was 321. The class for instruction in telegraphy, after having been in abeyance for four months, was re-opened under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs; at the close of the year it contained 23 boys, 11 of whom promised to become expert signallers. A gymnasium was opened under a Serjeant Instructor, apparently with very beneficial results.

Female Branch.

On the 31st March last, the female branch contained 60 girls, exclusive of four day scholars. Taking both regular inmates and day scholars, 15 were admitted and 16 were removed during the year. Of the 16 girls removed, two were appointed assistant teachers in the institution, two entered service as nursery governesses, two left on having attained the prescribed limit of age, and 10 were withdrawn on various grounds.

Cost of Asylum.

The total expenditure for the boys' branch was Rupees 86,500-10-6, and the cost per boy is given at Rupees 239-7-3, against Rupees 213-7-1 for 1872-73; in arriving at the cost per head, the charges for repairs and furniture are thrown out. The total cost of the girls' school is put down at Rupees 25,889-7-0, and the cost of each girl at Rupees 327-3-7, against Rupees 264-2-9 for the previous year. The total expenditure for both branches, and the number of inmates, are given below for the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Children at end of year.			Total. Expenditure.
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	
				RS.
1869-70 .. .	120	60	180	58,038
1870-71 . .	137	64	201	57,874
1871-72	345	63	408	73,351
1872-73	324	68	392	1,00,882
1873-74 .	324	64	388	1,12,390

It may be observed that, owing to the successful working of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Madras, it was able to contribute Rupees 12,000 towards the funds of the Asylum

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Hill Schools of Ganjam.

The Ganjam Hill Schools, 16 in number, are on the whole favorably reported on. At the close of the year they contained 777 pupils against 749 in 1872-73.

The schools marginally noted were established by Government with the special object of affording an elementary education to Mussulman children through Hindustani. Elementary classes for Mahomedans were also set on foot in connexion with the Government Schools at Chicacole, Kassimkotah, and Madura. The schools at Rajahmundry and Ellore were inspected and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. The special advantages given to Moplahs seem to have had the desired effect. There were at the close of the year in Malabar 96 Moplah Schools, with 3,634 pupils; and the total aid given is stated to be Rupees 5,528-6-7. In the Municipality of Madras, 44 Elementary Mussulman Schools, with 758 pupils were brought under improvement.

Mussulman Elementary Education.

Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Rajahmundry	2	56
Ellore. . .	2	50
Masulipatam .	2	64
Adoni . . .	1	20
Kurnool	2	36
Cuddapah	2	11
Nagore	2	34
Arcot	2	48
Vellore	3	71
Trichinopoly .	2	55
Total	20	445

A hopeful account of the progress of education among the Uriyas, is given.

Progress of education among the Uriyas.

There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam, and 2,022 in Results' Schools. In 1872 two Uriyas passed the General Test Examination, and in

1873 two more were successful; one of the former two, who was an ex-pupil of the Russelcondah Taluq School, received an appointment soon after passing, and this is believed to have caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School.

Working of Results Grant System in each division.

The schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 3,248, with 80,820 pupils, to 4,541, with 124,547 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,463, with 45,846 pupils, to 2,677, with 50,131 pupils. The grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 1,46,077-15-11 to Rupees 2,05,748-0-6.

The following table summarises the working of the system in each of the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.		Average Grant per School.	
			RS	A. P	RS.	A. P
First Division	736	16,053	28,960	2 8	39	5 6
Second do.	754	14,956	19,078	3 9	25	4 10
Third do.	730	20,847	30,896	6 0	42	5 2
Fourth do.	751	21,902	42,360	8 0	56	6 5
Fifth do.	1,243	35,536	58,726	14 1	47	3 10
Sixth do.	327	15,253	25,725	14 0	78	12 7

As regards schools, attendance, and grants, every division has advanced. The Fifth Division, which had already the largest number of schools and scholars last year, shows the greatest increase under both heads, and the Second Division the least. The average grant has fallen in all the divisions except the Second and Fourth, and, although it is still considerably higher in the Sixth than in any other division, the difference is much less marked than it was.

Number of pupils passed under each standard.

The number of pupils that passed under each standard is shown below:—

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils	Number of Pupils presented for Examination	Vernacular. Reading	Writing.	Arithmetic	Grammar.	Geography.	English or Extra Language. Reading.	Writing	Grammar.	Remarks.
												Girls.
*4,541 schools passed pupils.	I.	4,109	36,871	26,092	27,811	26,019	..			.	..	1,700
	II.	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,151					.	807
	III.	1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391
	IV.	536	4,911	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed, all show increases for each standard, with the exception of a trifling falling off under the head of Vernacular Grammar under the third standard. The number of schools which presented pupils for the fourth standard rose from 431 to 536, and of pupils presented from 2,604 to

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard, and beside the above, several female pupils in fair and creditable needle-work.

4,941. In the three lower standards the percentage of pupils who passed in Reading ranged between 67·7 and 73·1, and in Arithmetic between 69·4 and 70·5, but in the fourth standard the percentage was as usual much lower, viz., 48·5 per cent. in Reading and 26·2 in Arithmetic. In Writing the percentage under all four standards was much more nearly on a par, ranging between 75·1 and 80·8. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 2,770 to 3,141. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three conjointly :—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic
First Division . .	10,215	452	1,913	4,936
Second do.	5,950	284	1,176	3,896
Third do.	11,419	281	1,214	5,370
Fourth do.	14,508	690	1,937	6,592
Fifth do.	18,992	274	1,547	5,949
Sixth do.	7,962	71	461	3,611
Total	69,046	2,052	8,248	30,354

Remarks on the Results Grant System.

A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in the Tinnevelly district is thus noticed. "Several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about organising and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves 'Managers,' and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management and has given the title of 'Chippiparai District' to his range. The plan is not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing much of the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government."

Local Fund and Municipal Schools.

Owing to the abolition of the house-tax, the schools hitherto known as Union Schools are now designated Local Fund Schools, and have been maintained during the year under review from unallotted balances of the general fund of the various circles, supplemented by special grants from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure returned is Rs. 1,25,774-3-5, and the receipts from Provincial and Local Funds are shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds . .	28,765	3	1
Special grant from Government for Local Fund Schools in the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles..	23,168	0	0
Local and Municipal Funds ..	90,321	10	5
Total..	1,42,254	13	6

The following table is a summary of various particulars relating to Local Fund and Municipal Schools :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.									Average Cost of each School.								
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.			Middle.			Lower.			Higher.			Middle.			Lower.		
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First Division	.	9	174	.	326	3,808				3,308	10	8	24,059	5	5		..	.	367	10	1	138	4	4
Second do.	.	35	171		1,672	4,547			.	23,564	11	3	13,145	12	6	..			673	4	5	76	14	0
Third do.	1	.	15	157	.	743	* 7,548	3	11	..	.	..	† 2,126	12	1	7,548	3	11				265	13	6
Fourth do.	.	2	15	.	65	1,144	.	...		882	10	0	5,787	15	7	.		.	441	5	0	385	13	01
Fifth do.		2	..		61	.			...	807	14	10	...		..		..	..	403	15	5	..	..	..
Sixth do.	1	40	25	152	2,267	721	5,625	9	11	33,515	9	9	5,400	15	6	5,625	9	11	837	14	3	216	0	5
Total..	1	88	400	309	4,390	10,963	13,173	13	10	62,079	8	6	50,520	13	1		.	...	.	.		.	...	...

* Includes expenditure of the Sydapet Primary School.

† Expenditure of seven Local Fund Schools is not included, as no information is given in the returns

The total number of Local Fund and Municipal Schools is now 490 against 323 last year. The two schools of Sydapet and Palghaut are still the only ones of the higher class. Under the head of Middle-Class and Lower-Class Schools the increase or decrease is distributed as shown in the margin. It will be observed that the average cost of these schools varies very much in the different divisions. Thus the average cost of a Middle-Class School in the First Division is less than the cost of a Lower-Class School in the Fourth. In the Second Division there is an enormous difference between the cost of a Middle-Class and of a Lower-Class School. In the Fourth Division the difference is very trifling. Last year the average cost of an Elementary Local Fund School in the Second Division was about Rupees 647. This year it is only Rupees 76-14-0, but this seems partly owing to the fact that most of these schools are new schools which were only placed on their present footing at the close of the year.

Divisions.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Middle.	Lower.
First	1	4
Second	8	142
Third		8
Fourth	- 1	6
Fifth		
Sixth	1	– 2
Total	9	158

Female Education.

From the table in the margin it will be seen that the number of Girls' Schools rose from 186 to 237, and the number of girls in those schools from 9,292 to 11,193. The number of girls under instruction in all schools connected with the department increased from 14,330 to 17,113. The following table compares the work done by Missionary and other religious bodies, in the way of female education, with that performed by others :—

Girls' Schools entered in the Returns.

Schools.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls', Higher Class	1	88	1	100
Do. Middle do.	41	3,134	42	3,152
Do. Lower do.	144	6,070	194	7,941
	186	9,292	237	11,193
Mixed Middle Class	17	284	33	269
Do. Lower do.	338	2,433	880	5,070
Boys', do. do.		2,225		470
Normal	2	96	2	111
Total	540	14,330	1,152	17,113

Schools.	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class . . .	8	.	150	158	59	.	50	109	267
Do. Lower do.	568	13	2,119	2,700	1,932	234	186	2,352	5,052
Female Schools, Higher Class			100	100				.	100
Do. Middle do.	287		2,310	2,597	492	..	65	557	3,154
Do. Lower do.	3,671	54	2,229	5,954	1,751	4	232	1,987	7,941
	4,534	67	6,908	11,509	4,234	238	533	5,005	16,514
Sarah Tucker's Institution . .			82	82			. .	.	82
Girls in Boys' Village Schools .						..	.	...	470
Government Mixed Schools, Lower Class.			.			..	18	18	18
Total .	4,534	67	6,990	11,591	4,234	238	551	5,023	17,084

The work in both classes of schools has increased, but the increase is somewhat greater for religious schools; in 1872-73 the totals for religious and other schools stood at 8,004 and 4,090, respectively. It may be observed that several schools which in 1872-73 ranked in the middle class are now more correctly entered in the lower class. In 1872-73 there were no Mahomedan girls in religious schools, and only 58 in other schools; last year the numbers were 67 and 238, respectively. The increase of Hindu girls is approximately 2,000 for religious and 1,000 for other schools.

The annexed table arranges the districts in order according to the number of girls under instruction. Comparing the figures with those for 1872-73, the great majority of the districts show increased numbers; their relative positions are to a considerable extent preserved. Madras, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Tanjore hold identically their old places at the head; and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam are at the bottom, as was the case before, with an interchange of positions for Ganjam and Kurnool.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput .	4,638	Godavery ...	409
Tinnevelly. . .	4,418	South Arcot .	383
Malabar . .	1,969	Bellary . .	289
Tanjore . .	1,013	Nellore . .	252
Madura	753	Kistna .	195
North Arcot .	610	Trichinopoly .	120
Coimbatore	546	Cuddapah	66
Vizagapatam .	506	Kurnool	45
South Canara .	448	Ganjam . .	39
Salem	114		
		Total .	17,113

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Madras Normal School.
Masters 8
Normal Students ... 20
Practising School ... 155

The work of this school was confined to the training of Teachers, and it is reported that the pupils when set to teach at the time of the inspection acquitted themselves very fairly.

It has been decided that, from the beginning of 1875, this institution shall cease to prepare youths for the University Examinations, and that, so far as Matriculates and First Arts men are concerned, it shall confine itself to affording professional training. To meet the wants of elementary education, it will, however, educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates.

Normal School of Vizagapatam.
Masters 5
Normal Students .. 38
Practising School ... 55

Normal School of Mangalore.
Masters . 3
Normal Students . 32
Practising School 153

The Mangalore Normal School, will be eventually constituted like the institution at Madras, but the remodelling of the school has at present been deferred.

Normal School of Calicut.
Masters . 2
Normal Students 16
Practising School ... 115

The Calicut Normal School, like the school at Madras, is intended to train and not to prepare for examinations; it appears, however, that in a few exceptional cases some general instruction is being given.

Normal Class of Russelcondah.

It is noted that the eight students in the Normal Class at Russelcondah belonged to the Gumsur Hills. Two were Khonds and the rest Uriyas. Formerly there was a complaint that hill-men could not be induced to join the class, but this difficulty seems now to have passed away, for it is reported that there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as may pass out this year.

General results in Government Normal Schools.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results in connexion with Government Normal Schools during the year :—

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873.	1874.
Madras ..	...			.	12	14	28	20
Vizagapatam.	7	9	12	6	9	10	32	38
Mangalore. .	4	9	1		10	11	19	32
Calicut ...	7	2	5	1	5	14	22	16
Vellore	.	3	9	10	9	15	24	22
Trichinopoly.	4	8	21	11	9	6	27	7
Nursapur ...	1	2	5	4		10	12	4
Russelcondah	.	...	2	4	1	Not stated	8	8
Total	23	33	55	36	55	80	172	147

Government Female Normal School.

Under instructions from Government, a re-organization of the School has been effected, and the school has been moved into the south-eastern corner of Black Town. The caste restriction is removed, and the Normal Pupils are now to consist of 16 caste Hindus, eight Tamils and eight Telugus; eight Native Christians, four Tamils and four Telugus; six East Indians or Europeans. All are to be of good character and respectable social standing, their ages lying between 14 and 25 years. The full course is to extend over four years; in the first year the pupils are to prepare for a certificate of the third grade, and to receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem; in the second and third years they are to prepare for a certificate of the second grade, receiving Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, provided proper progress is made; in the fourth year they are to prepare for a certificate of the first grade, and to receive Rupees 12 per mensem. A small Practising School, with three branches, English, Tamil, and Telugu, has been set on foot. Owing to the changes, the cost of the school has been very considerably increased, and the whole charge will fall upon Government, as the great majority of the former supporters of the institution objected to continue their subscriptions when the school was placed upon a new basis.

Private Normal Schools.

The accompanying table presents some of the chief statistics in connexion with Private Normal Schools for the year under review:—

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.		Masters.											
				Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution	Masulipatam	41	33			...			2		1	6	11	1	4
Local Fund Normal Class	Nursapur		27						4	..	3		13	..	12
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution	Dindigul	34	28									13	12	9	11
Church Mission Society's Institution	Palamcottah	187	144	9	18	5	6	13	9	4	5	17	11	19	10
Vernacular Preparandi Institution	do.	43	36									13	24	12	17
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Institution	Sawyerpuram.	100	98	9	5	3	1	21	5	2	2	50	18	23	9
	Total	405	366	18	23	8	7	34	20	6	11	99	89	64	63

Institution.	Locality.	Mistresses													
		Pupils.		First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.			
				Examined		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
				1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution ...	Palamcottah ..	85	82										15		12

The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Masulipatam, which was formerly purely Vernacular in its nature, now gives instruction in English. At the Training Institution of the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Dindigul also, English is now taught as an extra subject, though the aim of the Society is to reach the masses; this exemplifies the increasing demand which is springing up for instruction in English.

Examination for Teachers' Certificate.

An examination for Teachers' Certificate was held in August 1873 at 27 stations in the usual manner. The candidates numbered 1,165 males and 230 females, against 1,384 males and 226 females in 1872-73; 410 males and 100 females were successful, against 371 males and 47 females in the preceding year. In March last 20 Uriya candidates, 4 for the fourth and 16 for the fifth grade were examined by the Inspector of Schools for the First Division. All the fourth grade candidates failed, but 9 of the fifth grade men were successful. Of the passed candidates, 5 belonged to the plains and 4 to the hills. Two Khonds came up for a certificate of the fifth grade, but both failed.

FINANCE.

School Fee Fund.

Under the orders of Government, the school fee fund which was abolished in 1871-72 was re-constituted, and the amount placed at its credit in the treasury accounts on the 1st April 1873 was Rupees 1,91,382-12-0. This fund will, however, not be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in the sense in which it was formerly, as all expenditure from this source will in future be subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates.

School Fees.

The following table gives the amounts realised in school fees during the last ten years. It must be remembered that during this period the fees have been twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and again on the 1st September 1871.

Institutions.	1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	45,589	2	6	48,838	3	3	48,677	9	11	72,614	0	5	67,729	11	7
Private Institutions	53,412	6	9	68,784	3	1	75,704	6	7	1,14,872	9	3	1,56,893	12	9
Total .	99,001	9	3	1,17,622	6	4	1,24,382	0	6	1,87,486	9	8	2,24,623	8	4

Institutions.	1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A	P
Government Institutions.	73,462	12	8	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7	1,01,962	14	0	1,08,396	10	9
Private Institutions	2,45,116	0	3	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7	4,36,954	11	8	5,02,712	4	7
Total	3,18,578	12	11	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2	5,38,917	9	8	6,11,108	15	4

If the fees realized during the past year are divided by the number of pupils on the rolls, the average fee will be Rupees 2-10-4, against Rupees 2-12-11 and this decrease in the average must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depends on fresh accessions of Results' Schools and Local Fund Board Schools, in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. On comparing the first and last year of this decade, it will be found that whereas in 1864-65 there were 9,177 pupils in Government Institutions paying on an average Rupees 4-15-6 per annum, in 1873-74 there were 10,003 pupils paying on an average Rupees 10-13-4. In both cases the figures include several hundreds of pupils in the Hill Schools of Ganjam, and Normal Students who pay no fees whatever. With regard to private schools, the average fee paid by 29,923 pupils in 1864-65 was Rupees 1-12-6, and in 1873-74 the average fee paid by 220,817 pupils was Rupees 2-4-5. The following table shows the percentage of school fees to total expenditure in Government and Private Institutions :—

Institutions.	Government.							Private.						
	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.		RS	A	P.	RS.	A.	P	
Colleges .	* 85,192	13	2	12,857	7	3	15 09	* 34,488	8	0	5,293	7	9	15·3
Higher-Class Schools . .	1,25,818	0	5	57,361	6	0	45·5	3,06,788	9	8	1,09,918	3	3	35·8
Middle-Class Schools .	66,179	13	6	27,130	11	9	40·9	4,54,416	13	0	85,472	14	2	18 8
Lower-Class Schools ...	13,462	13	11	888	11	0	6·6	6,10,141	13	7	2,71,389	1	11	44·5
Total .	2,90,653	9	0	98,238	3	9	..	14,05,835	12	3	4,72,073	11	1	...

The extent to which each Government College and Zillah School is self-supporting will be seen below :—

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Zillah Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Presidency College	10·6	14·6	13·5	Salem	62 7
Do. Legal Branch	82·1	..		Madura	59·6
Combaconum Provincial College ..	19 8	84·1	40·2	Chittoor	55·9
Bellary Provincial School . .	42·3	39 9	40·4	Berhampore ...	47·5
Calicut do. do.	18·0	62·4	43·5	Cuddalore... ...	43·8
Mangalore do. do.	15·5	75 9	43·4	Cuddapah... ...	37·9
Rajahmundry do. do.	5·6	53·9	40·8	Tellicherry ...	35·4
				Kurnool	27·6

* Exclusive of School Departments.

The fact that the Legal Branch of the Presidency College has commenced by being almost self-supporting is worthy of note.

Salary Grants. The following statement shows the distribution of Salary Grants among the several Educational Divisions :—

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1872-73.			Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS,	A.	P.
First .. .	31,398	12	4	31,861	7	10	462	11	6	...	..	...
Second . .	13,376	10	6	14,799	15	9	1,423	5	3	.	...	..
Third	1,00,907	12	1	99,908	0	2	. .	..	.	999	11	11
Fourth	45,046	2	4	40,383	14	9	..	..	..	4,663	3	7
Fifth	28,921	0	3	28,791	2	11			.	129	13	4
Sixth .	15,057	9	9	19,186	4	2	4,128	10	5	. .	...	.
Total .	2,34,930	15	3	2,34,330	13	7	6,014	11	2	5,791	12	10

Building Grants. The subjoined statement gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year. There is an increase of Rupees 10,230-4-6 under this head :—

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A	P.		RS.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	3,892	8	9	*d.* Repairs to Government buildings	1,248	6	8
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000 . . .	1,012	7	0	*e.* Minor Government buildings. .	.	..	
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000 .	64,242	7	8	*f* Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under).	2,836	8	0
Supervision . .	16,638	1	6	*g* Larger grants-in-aid (above 1,000 Rupees)	*8,088	8	3
Total from Public Works Budget. .	85,785	8	11	Total from Educational Budget . .	12,173	6	11

	RS.	A.	P.
* Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram . ..	4,346	13	0
Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Cuddalore ...	2,541	11	3
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivelliputhur.	1,200	0	0
Total	8,088	8	3

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The following table shows the growth of the grant-in-aid system. The sums entered in it do not include building grants :–

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-Class Schools under the Results' System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	89,802		89,802
1865-66	1,16,876		1,16,876
1866-67	1,21,271		1,21,271
1867-68	1,54,985		1,54,985
1868-69	2,41,549		2,41,549
1869-70	3,07,881		3,07,881
1870-71	3,35,394		3,35,394
1871-72	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools :—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			Total Expenditure. From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colleges.	General Education.	6	272	239	*80,551	5	2	3,010	0	0
	Special do.	¶ 3	70	57	†7,095	10	10			..
Schools.	Higher Class	14	2,818	2,573	1,23,138	0	5	2,680	0	0
	Middle do.	66	3,832	3,307	66,158	9	7	21	3	11
	Lower do.	27	1,260	976	13,474	8	4	...	...	.
Mixed Schools.	Higher do.	.			.	.	...	...	...	...
	Middle do.	.				.	..	..	...	.
	Lower do.	1	28	22	564	0	0	...	...	...
Girls' Schools.	Higher do.	.				..	..	...	...	..
	Middle do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Lower do.	.				..		...	..	...
Normal Schools		9	999	762	‡51,176	0	3	2,790	1	1
Other Schhols for Special Education		4	346	317	§85,227	5	2	6,019	1	0
	Total	130	9,625	8,253	‖4,27,385	7	9	14,520	6	0

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,056.

† Do. do. do. do. 1,247-6-3.

‡ Do. do. do. do. 9,321-8-6.

§ Do. do. do. do. 420.

‖ The fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,08,396-10-9, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,18,988-13-0.

¶ The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average.)	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure from all Sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government. RS.	A.	P.
Colleges. General Education	6	173	154	*13,094	8	0	20,034	11	0
Colleges. Special do	.		. .	. .			.	...	. .
Boys' Schools. Higher Class	36	7,819	8,651	1,11,250	3	10	1,98,639	12	7
Boys' Schools. Middle do.	369	18,882	15,675	1,51,502	9	7	2,63,488	6	11
Boys' Schools. Lower do.	6,518	137,437	116,034	834	12	0	6,01,291	12	8
Mixed Schools. Higher do	.	.						.	.
Mixed Schools. Middle do.	33	1,659	1,439	10,137	9	2	11,882	3	8
Mixed Schools. Lower do.	879	31,829	24,941	420	0	0	23,427	8	1
Girls' Schools. Higher do.	1	91	76	1,487	0	0	5,489	12	10
Girls' Schools. Middle do.	42	3,122	2.595	35,402	6	9	58.237	6	10
Girls' Schools. Lower do.	194	7,660	5,833	5,073	15	9	27,433	1	4
Normal Schools	7	862	732	*11,502	3	0	25,188	8	0
Other Schools for Special Education	..	.	.			.	.	..	
Inspecting Schoolmasters paid by Local Fund Boards		.	.				40,196	10	2
Total	8,085	209,524	176,130	3,40,705	4	1	12,75,309	14	1
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by Schools closed during the year				6,367	7	9			
				3,47,072	11	10			
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions				72,189	11	7			
Grand Total				2,74,883	0	3	12,75,309	14	1

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of Rupees 23,168 was given as a lump grant to Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles.

Summary of Expenditure.

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1873-74. From Imperial Funds. RS.	A.	P.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges . .	39,678	11	3	. .	..	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	1,64,435	2	11	...	..	..
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above charges	7,53,364	0	5	1,12,479	5	10
Total.	9,57,477	14	7	1,12,479	5	10

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,898-12-0.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Registration of Books.

When notice was taken in the report for 1872-73 of the works registered during that year, it was pointed out that, consequent on the issue of an Order of the Government of India cancelling a previous notification, under which mere re-prints without alteration had been excluded from the operation of the Registration Act, there had been a slight increase during the latter half of the year in the number of publications presented for registration. In 1873-74 the full effect of the new order was experienced, and the total number of books registered was 727, against 387 in the preceding year. Copyright was secured in the case of 73 works, while the number in 1872-73 was 92.

Classification of Books.

The following statement gives the classification of the works under the four general heads laid down by the Government of India :—

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books	178	398
Pamphlets	145	297
Periodicals	44	22
Miscellaneous	20	10
Total	387	727

The works are distributed in the subjoined statement according to a different principle :—

Heads.	1873-74.	1873-74.
Original Works	187	96
Translations	35	13
Republications.	165	618
Total	387	727

The second statement shows that the number of works for last year was swollen by republications of old standard books and tracts, and that there was a great falling off in regard to fresh literary productions. Of the original works, 42 were English and 54 Vernacular; the Registrar of Books observes that few of the latter will "make any mark in the Native literature" of the Presidency. The falling off in original works is traceable in the diminished number of books for which copyright was secured.

Places where published.

The towns at which the registered works were published, and the number published at each town, are shown below:—

Towns.	English Works.	Vernacular Works, including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	71	576	647
Vizagapatam	..	9	9
Masulipatam	..	7	7
Cocanada	1	1	2
Palamcottah	1	8	9
Tranquebar	..	5	5
Calicut	.	3	3
Cochin	1	4	5
Negapatam	1	1	1
Mangalore	7	30	37
Ootacamund	...	1	1
Kottayam	.	1	1
Total.	82	645	727

It is to be noticed that Negapatam, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Kottayam did not enter the list for 1872-73; and Tinnevelly and Combaconum, which appeared in that list, are not to be found in the foregoing table. The great bulk of the works belongs to Madras; and while Mangalore stands second at a very great distance, it is considerably in advance of the other towns.

Languages in which published.

The subjoined table distributes the publications according to languages:—

Languages.	Number of Works.	Languages.	Number of Works.
English	82	Canarese	20
Do. and Tamil	3	Do. and English	1
Do. and Telugu . .	2	Hindustani	64
Do. and Hindustani	1	Do. and Persian . .	1
Tamil	300	Sanskrit in Grandha character .	15
Do. in Telugu character ..	4	Do. in Tamil . .	1
Do. and do.	1	Do in Telugu	40
Telugu	143	Do. and do.	8
Do. and English ..	2	Do. and Malayalum	1
Do. Sanskrit	2	Do. Telugu and Canarese ..	1
Malayalum	12	Persian and Arabic	16
Do. and English ..	3	Do. and Hindustani	2
		Tulu	2

Tamil shows an increase during the year from 130 to 300; Telugu, from 85 to 143; and Hindustani, from 3 to 64.

Subjects of Works.

Lastly, the publications may be classified under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Government of India.

Subjects	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Biography	1	4	5
2. Drama	...	15	15
3. Fiction	2	29	31
4. History	1	22	23
5. Language...	3	103	06
6. Law	32	10	42
7. Medicine	4	12	16
8. Miscellaneous	28	18	46
9. Poetry . ..	3	135	138
10. Politics	1	.	1
11. Philosophy	.	19	19
12. Religion	4	267	271
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	3	6
14. Do. (Natural and other) .	..	7	7
15. Voyages and Travels		1	1
Total	82	645	727

Of the whole number of works 121 are school books. The Registrar is of opinion that only 19 of the 727 books, including both new works and new editions of old ones, possess any interest.

Printing Presses.

During the year, 59 Presses were at work, 47 belonging to Madras; of the 47, 39 were managed by natives.

Book Department.

In 1872-73 the department became for the first time self-supporting, a state of things which Government ordered to be brought about; last year the same result was attained. In former years several changes, some of them of a very radical character, were made: last year the plan of operations continued the same as in 1872-73, and the machinery worked pretty smoothly.

Printing.

The printing work included the bringing out of 279,310 copies of books, &c. of which the aggregate depôt value was Rupees 30,833-15-0; the actual cost was Rupees 20,978-6-8, consequently the profit secured was about 47 per cent. The books brought out, with the exception of two, were re-prints; the exceptions were a new Tamil Poetical Anthology No. 1 and Arithmetical Tables in Hindustani. In 1872-73 the printing work was represented by 261,723 copies, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 32,580-10-0. The increase last year in the number of copies, accompanied by a decrease in their value, indicates that the works were of a more elementary stamp, and harmonises with the efforts which are being made to advance lower-class education.

Purchases.

The books and maps purchased in England and India were 25,514 in number, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 53,250-7-4; the actual cost was Rupees 35,919-0-3, consequently the profit was about 48 per cent. In 1872-73 the number of books and maps purchased was 82,360, and their aggregate depôt value was Rupees 33,564-4-10.

Sales.

The sales last year amounted to 298,452 copies, valued at Rupees 69,615-13-1; in 1872-73, 274,364 books, valued at Rupees 64,553-8-9, were sold. The following table affords a detailed comparison for the two years in connexion with the languages in which the books were written:—

Languages.	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	Copies.	Depôt Value.			Copies.	Depôt Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
English ..	52,930	30,597	4	11	54,702	31,333	12	5
Tamil	119,113	15,255	14	6	138,482	17,719	10	9
Telugu	76,929	13,097	5	9	74,927	13,844	14	3
Malayalum	11,926	2,745	8	0	12,785	2,854	14	0
Canarese .	9,862	2,128	12	0	8,027	1,808	13	6
Hindustani	780	197	2	3	3,522	695	2	3
Persian	34	9	12	6	23	5	5	6
Sanskrit .	51	66	12	0	16	38	15	0
Uriya .	2,739	442	1	2	5,968	1,312	11	9
Miscellaneous ..		12	15	8		1	9	8
Total	274,364	64,553	8	9	298,452	69,615	13	1

The most striking features in the table are the increases in Hindustani and Uriya books, due no doubt to the efforts which have been lately made to spread education among the Mussulmans and Uriyas. It may be observed that the sum realised was not that given in the table, but only Rupees 68,923-0-8, the difference being the discount allowed to Local Fund Boards.

Sales to Local Fund Boards.

The sales of books to Local Fund Boards present considerable fluctuations compared with the sales in 1872-73; and while there is a total increase of 22 per cent. upon the transactions of the preceding year, the sales in several districts are much smaller than might have been expected, and in the case of Salem reached the value of no more than Rupees 39-2-0. The total value of the books, &c., sold to Local Fund Boards was Rupees 15,218-10-5.

Cost of Department.

The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rupees 82,372-8-11; the sale proceeds paid into the treasury amounted to Rupees 68,923-0-8, and the excess stock of books and printing paper at the close ofthe year over that remaining at the end of 1872-73 represented

Rupees 16,140-2-7. Thus the work of the department was conducted so as to leave a small balance of profit amounting to Rupees 2,690-10-4. The charges may be conveniently placed under the following heads:—

Head.	Cost.			Percentage to Total Cost
	RS.	A.	P.	
Agency	20,283	11	3	25
Transmission .	3,866	8	9	5
Books .	58,222	4	11	70

Vernacular Maps.

The series of Vernacular District Maps has been completed with the exception of the map of Vizagapatam; in the case of this map the lithographer has experienced great difficulty in consequence of the numerous unsurveyed zemindaries contained in the district. Mr. James Wyld, of London, has also completed the preparation of school-room maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names. In the maps, recent political changes have been taken into account and the several countries are delineated with their present boundaries. The cost of each map, coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers is 8s. 9*d*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

OBSERVATORY.

The Meridian Circle.

The observations with this instrument were curtailed as much as possible throughout the past year, to admit of more rapid preparation of the heavy arrears of former work, so long awaiting publication. Considerable progress was in consequence made in the reductions, and the same course will be pursued until the necessity for such restriction no longer exists. The current observations necessary for the determination of local time, and of the positions of the numerous comparison stars required for such extra meridional pursuits as, agreeably to the code of directions for the guidance of the Astronomer, are especially urgent, were however carried on. The Star Catalogue, in hand since 1862, was brought nearly to completion, and now merely requires the re-determination of a small number of stars, which being observable only during the cloudy season of the year, from June to October, have not yet been completed. The meridian circle was employed only for the above limited purposes in 1873 and yet the number of observations amounted to 1867. This makes a total of 24,882, now awaiting publication, of which about 11,000 are now completely reduced.

Extra Meridional Observations.

The large equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, the older one by Lerebours and Secretan, the silver glass reflector by Browning, the four smaller portable equatoreals, and three ordinary telescopes, are all in fair order; but only the two

first named were employed during the year. A fifth series of observations of Mars in opposition, for determination of the constant of Solar parallax, or in other words of the Sun's mean distance from the earth, by the Astronomer Royal's method, was taken in April and May with the large equatoreal. A new chronograph has been applied for to facilitate these observations, and it is hoped that the instrument may be received in time for the next opposition in June 1875.

Minor Planets.

The five Minor Planets, Ariadne, Hestia, Asia, Julia and Iphigenia were observed on eighteen nights, and Sylvia and Ianthe were carefully but unsuccessfully sought for.

Comet discovered by M. Coggia of Marseilles.

Another very interesting comet case fell to the lot of the Madras Observatory for settlement during the last ten days of 1873. A small comet having been discovered by M. Coggia, of Marseilles, in November, passed rapidly away far south and was therefore lost to European observers. Professor E. Weiss of Vienna, having calculated its orbital elements, found them to be so strikingly coincident with those computed by Mr. Pogson in 1849 for a small comet, discovered by M. Pons but very insufficiently observed in 1818, that he lost no time in communicating his conclusions to Madras and urging a search for the wanderer in its southern position, well visible in the latitude of Madras. The comet was immediately found, and observed until December 30th, the result of which will probably be its recognition as an established member of the solar system, completing its path around the Sun in very nearly seven years and hence next due about the end of the year 1880.

Time and Telegraphic arrangements.

During 1873, the Fort time signal gun was fired correctly 639 times, or 87½ per cent. of the year's signals. On 30 other occasions, after missing fire by the first signal it was discharged, by means of a second telegraphic current, precisely five minutes after the usual hour; equally reliable for chronometer rating, and raising the percentage of available signals to 91½. On the 61 remaining occasions the gun either entirely failed, or was fired unaccountably at a wrong time.

The new electrical clock was not brought into action during the year 1873.

The transmission of Madras mean time to every Government telegraph station in India was carried on at four P. M. daily with very few exceptions.

The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's Office for weather warnings was freely employed throughout the year, but is subject to frequent interruptions, the cause of which has not hitherto been detected.

Magnetism.

Only the bifilar magnetometer has been in action during the year. It is intended to restore the declination magnetometer, the absolute intensity apparatus, and the dip circle, as early as possible.

METEOROLOGY.

The stations of the Presidency Meteorological Department are twelve in number, besides the Madras Observatory the head quarters of the whole establishment. They are located as follows: Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Wellington. The returns furnished from all, except the last three, have been fairly complete and upon the whole as satisfactory as could be expected.

The especial aim of the Meteorological Superintendent has throughout been to secure the most scrupulous accuracy in the returns, in the first place by careful determination of the errors of each barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometer, and anemometer, before issuing it for use, and secondly by a system of daily instrumental comparisons, which cannot fail to bring to light any changes which may occur in the corrections of the self-registering instruments and any errors, accidental or otherwise, on the part of the observers.

It has been incorrectly supposed, that the Madras registers *are in the crude form of unreduced readings of the instruments.* The reductions have however been made with an amount of labor and extreme refinement which the Superintendent considers it hardly worth while to persevere in any longer, unless the results in other Presidencies are treated in a similar manner.

The rain registers at the 220 Revenue Board Stations, seem now to be more carefully kept, and to be far more reliable than formerly.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHŒOLOGY.

Under this head there is nothing calling for special notice in this year's report.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

At the close of the year 1873-74 the number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese was 199, or four fewer than the year previous. Of this number—

37 were Government Chaplains.

58 were European and Eurasian Missionaries.

17 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired.

87 were Native Clergymen.

Vacancies in list of Chaplains.

Three vacancies were created in the list of Chaplains by the death of two of the Chaplains—the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., while on furlough in England, and the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., in this country, and by the retirement of the Rev. E. S. Goodhart. A previously existing vacancy was filled up by the arrival of a new Chaplain in February, but, at the close of the official year, five Chaplains were absent on furlough, and one, the *Rev. O. Dene, was employed temporarily on other duty.

Ordination.

An ordination was held, on the 1st February 1874, at Masulipatam, when two Native Deacons were ordained Priests.

Confirmations.

The number of confirmations was thirty-seven, at which 791 persons, including 482 Natives, were confirmed.

Consecration of Churches and Cemeteries.

Four Churches, viz., at Ellichpore, Oomraottee, Akola, and Chicacole; and four burial grounds, viz., at Lovedale, Chicacole, and two at Cocanada were consecrated.

Visitation.

The Bishop visited all the principal and many of the smaller stations throughout the whole northern part of the Diocese. After holding a visitation in St. George's Cathedral on the 7th October, he proceeded through Bangalore to Toomkoor, Shemoga, Hassan, Mysore, Hoonsoor, Mercara, Mangalore; thence by Bombay to Aurungabad and to several stations in Berar; made a detour to Nagpore, in order to meet there the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Bombay in conference; then visited Secunderabad, Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, Masulipatam, the Church Missionary Society's Missions in the Kistna and Godavery Districts, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Vizianagrum, Berhampore, and some out-stations of these Chaplaincies; and returned to Madras in the second week of March.

* As Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

STATIONERY.

Stock.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rupees 4,40,338-9-6, and the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rupees 1,10,656-5-8. The value of issues was Rupees 3,41,644-12-6, and that of stock at the close of the year Rupees 2,09,350-2-8.

This great reduction of stock was owing to the non-receipt, up to the close of the year, of certain articles indented for in 1872, and the supply of blotting-paper, Indian rubber, blacklead-pencils, and some few other articles having been exhausted, their purchase in the local market was necessitated.

Receipts.

The stationery, &c., received from England during the year was valued at Rupees 71,165-4-8, and that purchased in the local markets at Rupees 37,525-4-6.

The amount realized by commission, sale of waste paper, &c., was Rupees 4,029-1-11.

Issues.

The issues during the year to Public Offices were Rupees 3,19,615-15-5, and to army and regimental schools Rupees 2,901-11-3, against Rupees 2,67,324-3-10, and Rupees 2,062-7-8 in the previous year.

300 Reams of machine-made foolscap-paper were supplied to the Government of Bombay, on account of the urgent want of this article in that Presidency. The value of stationery articles furnished on payment to the Mysore Commission was Rupees 7,212-13-7.

Cost of Establishment.

The cost of the office establishment for the whole year was Rupees 6,561-10-5, but deducting therefrom Rupees 4,029-1-11, as noted below, the net cost was Rupees 2,532-8-6.

	RS.	A.	P.
By Commission realized...	539	11	9
By sale of waste paper, packing materials, &c.	2,870	8	11
By forfeiture of Contractors' deposits ...	290	9	4
By sale of Indian Atlas Sheets, Maps, &c. ...	284	10	8
By sale of Service-books...	43	9	3
Total...	4,029	1	11

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

During the year 1874 there was an increase in the work done by the Press of no less than 12,510 additional pages, 7,636 being entirely new and 4,874

standing matter, but the number of impressions was less. The details are given below:—

Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1873-74	195,864
Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1872-73	183,354
Increase...	12,510
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1872-73.	33,331,780
Do. do. 1873-74.	31,039,748
Decrease...	2,292,032

This increase was common to all the chief departments of the Secretariat. In the Gazette Department there was a slight decrease, and in the Vernacular Department the change under which Acts are issued with District Gazettes, &c., in place of three times as formerly, has caused the work to be much lighter.

In the Book Department the work continues to increase year by year, and the Census work kept a large staff constantly employed for several months. The time occupied in correcting authors' proofs of the various works printed in this department exceeded 7,000 hours, thus adding materially to the cost of production.

The Stereotyping and Letter-Casting Department has proved itself exceedingly valuable, a large quantity of work having been turned out by it during the year. Besides leads, &c., for which there is a constant demand, punches and matrices have been made and deficient letters cast, and thus much surplus type has been brought into use. The result has been a profit to Government of Rupees 3,207, notwithstanding that the articles manufactured have been valued at the lowest rates.

	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,23,136	9	3
Add depreciation of stock	18,009	9	10
Do. interest, at 6 per cent. per annum	8,223	0	0
Do. house rent	3,000	0	0
Do. cost of printing ink	2,068	7	0
Grand Total	1,54,437	10	1

The cost of the Press for the year is shown in the margin. The actual cost per page for original matter was Rupees 1-1-2, being 1 Anna less than that for the preceding year, while the average cost for both original and standing pages was Rupee 1.

The out-turn of work was less than in the preceding year. This was owing to certain changes under which the Press was removed to new premises, and arrangement made to drive the machines by the agency of a tread-mill and a crank, neither of which were got into regular working.

Penitentiary Branch.

The average number of convicts employed during the year chiefly in the Machine, Press, and Composing Rooms, was eighty-five a day. The value of their work was Rs. 28,635-8-0, and the cost Rs. 12,806-7-3.

The saving accruing to Government from the Printing and Binding works carried on in the Jail amounted to nearly Rupees 22,000, and was thus smaller than that (26,900) of the previous year.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

The Board of Revenue got most of these presses inspected by Mr. Keys, the Superintendent of the Government Press, and he introduced a variety of improvements and reported what was necessary in order that the establishment employed might be sufficient and uniformly distributed. The estimated value of the work done decreased by Rupees 90,159, because a better method of valuing work was introduced. The receipts are a little less owing to ordinary causes, such as a smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and non-payment of advances of subscriptions for the District Gazette, etc. The expenditure was reduced, because a smaller amount was spent on purchasing stock and employing extra establishments.

DISTRICTS.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	10,670	784	2,911	7,600	841	3,125
2. Vizagapatam..	6,479	137	3,171	4,341	405	2,597
3. Godavery .	11,516	1,231	3,177	4,965	1,268	2,685
4. Kistna .	10,729	946	5,751	5,744	880	3,327
5. Nellore.. .	16,140	1,058	2,828	9,653	696	3,301
6. Cuddapah	11,325	1,007	2,928	6,166	1,081	2,389
7. Bellary.. ...	16,046	1,118	3,078	7,238	872	3,640
8. Kurnool... .	9,121	687	2,317	5,650	817	3,086
9. Chingleput	8,956	563	3,617	6,658	293	2,825
10. North Arcot ..	14,163	1,058	3,774	10,124	733	5,182
11. South Arcot..	16,073	1,081	5,334	7,330	970	3,705
12. Tanjore	19,263	3,232	5,293	12,199	2,967	3,692
13. Trichinopoly..	10,088	870	2,754	6,150	1,065	4,122
14. Madura ...	10,053	1,502	3,025	8,879	1,462	3,367
15. Tinnevelly ...	9,169	978	4,316	6,114	1,057	3,799
16. Coimbatore ...	10,464	805	4,499	6,418	964	3,460
17. Nilgiris .. .	..	73	1,816		66	1,264
18. Salem... . .	13,643	1,056	4,750	8,028	793	4,882
19. South Canara	13,213	1,409	3,011	7,830	1,345	2,534
20. Malabar .. .	14,813	2,191	4,816	10,678	1,798	4,569
Total..	231,924	21,786	73,166	141,765	20,373	67,521

MUSEUMS.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

The year has been altogether a busy one. Out-of-doors, efforts have been continued to improve the grounds, and they are gradually assuming a more seemly appearance.

New Buildings.

A new library and lecture-room were commenced in December 1873, and at the close of the year the walls were all but finished. The library will be entered by a door leading out of the antiquity room, so that those wishing to consult books regarding specimens they may have seen in the Museum will be able to do so with facility.

Catalogues

Indoors, the Superintendent and his assistants devoted much time to the preparation of catalogues. The library and coin catalogues were completed and sent to press. A manuscript list of

birds was prepared, and one of the contents of the herbarium was taken in hand. A great deal of attention has also been paid to labelling; but, as a great many of the old labels were in manuscript, it will take some time before they are all printed. To help visitors in finding any collection they may specially want to see, large placards were hung up, and the nature of the contents of each room painted, in large characters, over the door-ways. By means of distinct labels and printed catalogues the contents of the Museum will in a measure tell their own story, but it is also hoped in course of time to make the catalogues something more than dry lists, and in the coin catalogue an endeavour to carry out this idea has already been made.

Specimens.

The new specimens acquired were 1,742 in excess of the number received during 1872-73, the actual numbers being:—

1872-73	4,811	1873-74	6,553

An arrangement was concluded with the President of the Municipal Commission, whereby all animals dying in the People's Park are sent to the Museum, and some interesting and valuable specimens were received from this source.

Additions were made to the collections of birds, reptiles, and insects, and numerous specimens of shells, crustacea, and echinodermata, were presented to the Museum.

Herbarium.

The herbarium was enriched by the purchase of a collection containing 2,435 specimens, of which many are rare plants obtained in places but seldom visited.

Coin Department.

The coin department received a valuable addition in thirty-one gold coins which formed a portion of a large quantity of treasure found buried in the earth in the Collectorate of Tinnevelly. The inscriptions on these coins are in Arabic and Kufic, with the exception of a coin of Peter of Aragon, which bears a Latin legend in Gothic characters. The Arabic coins belong to the dynasty of the Mamaluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria, and both they and the European specimen bear dates of the 13th century of the Christian era.

Public Lectures.

Eleven free public lectures on Agriculture, the Coal Measures of the Presidency, Sight, and Botany, were delivered in the course of the year. All the lectures were fairly, and some numerously attended, by an audience consisting of European ladies and gentlemen, native gentlemen, and advanced students, and thus appeared to be well appreciated by the classes of the community for whom they were intended.

Visitors.

The number of visitors during the year was 145,663.

RAJAHMUNDRY LOCAL MUSEUM.

The visitors to this Museum numbered 25,447, thus being in excess of the ordinary number, though fewer than the extraordinary attendance of 1872-73 Some geological and other specimens were received

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APPENDICES.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. I.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1873-74 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	By Government . .	The object of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title.	15th May 1873.
An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842	Do	To empower the Government to declare from time to time the quantities of goods and the number of passengers which shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV. of 1842.	12th June 1873.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. II.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1873-74.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government .	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the Port of Madras, as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo, may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873, under Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business in the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	.	The formal introduction of the Bill is deferred, pending the sanction, by the Government of India, of a loan for the construction of a close harbour at Madras.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. II.—*Statement of Bills, &c*—(Continued.)

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Court of Wards.	By Government	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on the 18th April 1873.	. .	
A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of Ports and for the levy of Port-dues and fees at ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	By the Advocate-General.	To consolidate and amend the laws as to ports, harbours, and piers in this Presidency.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on 18th April 1873.		The greater portion of this Bill relating to the regulation of ports and the levy of port-dues has been superseded by the Indian Ports Bill introduced into the Governor-General's Council on the 21st April 1874.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

No. III.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year* 1873-74.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Bill .	By the Madras Government.	To continue certain privileges and immunities enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.	Passed as Act XX. of 1873, and came into force on 30th December 1873.

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.

Ranges.	Districts	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues						Village watchers.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal & Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.		Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10
	Chief Office	2	..		.	.	13		.	...	..
	Madras Town.	.	*3	10	38	8	767	141		...	
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl of Police ...	1	...	.		.				.	
	Ganjam ..		3	10	13	.	1,376		162	.	...
	Vizagapatam .		3	11	16	.	1,337	..	50		
	Jeypore		1	3	6		424	.	191		...
	Godavery		2	9	15		1,258		35		
	Krishna		2	7	16		1,196	.	20		...
	Total .	1	11	40	66	.	5,591		458		
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr Genl of Police	1	.	.	..	.		.	..		
	Nellore	..	2	8	12	.	1,196	..	100		
	Kurnool .	.	2	8	10	..	890	..	...	...	.
	Bellary .	.	2	11	17	..	1,165	...	..		
	Cuddapah	.	2	10	13	..	1,012	..	...		..
	North Arcot	...	2	9	15	.	1,240	..	...		.
	Chingleput ..		1	6	8	...	879	.	...	..	...
	South Arcot .	.	2	8	10	..	1,053	...	...	..	.
	Total .	1	13	60	85	...	7,435	.	100	...	...
Southern Range.	Dy Inspr. Genl of Police .	1	..		.	.		.	.	..	..
	Tanjore	.	2	8	12	.	1,315	.	..		...
	Trichinopoly ..	.	1	5	10	.	727	..	..	..	
	Madura .	.	2	9	13	.	1,128	..	..	...	...
	Tinnevelly ..		2	7	11	..	955	.	...	..	.
	Salem	.	2	9	12		1,045	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries		3	9	14	..	1,055	.	15	.	
	Malabar ..	.	3	9	20		1,238		...	..	.
	South Canara ..	..	1	5	6		735	...	.	...	.
	Total...	1	16	61	98	..	8,198	.	15	.	..
	Grand Total .	5	43	171	287	8	22,004	141	573	..	

* 1 Commissioner and 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police.

a. Includes Cost of the Inspector General's Establishment of 36 Clerks & 13 Servants—(not Police men.)

b. Cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants .. .. Do

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.							
		Total.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3.) (2.)	Other Expenses of (Col. 3.)		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5.) (4.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Cols. 6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.
					Travelling allowances of District & Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling allowances of their Establishments.			
		10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Chief Office	15	a64,674	...	..		..	..	...
	Madras Town	967	.	28,897	.	b 8,866	44,943	c1,02,506	.
Northern Range.	Dy Inspr. Genl. of Police ..	1	17,900	.	.			...	..
	Ganjam	1,564	...	18,758	5,434	.	26,780	1,25,506	...
	Vizagapatam	1,417	.	18,986	4,433		29,873	1,25,571	.
	Jeypore	625		9,977	2,272		9,827	48,535	...
	Godavery	1,319	.	15,600	2,365	.	26,602	1,14,751	..
	Krishna ...	1,241	..	14,638	2,409	..	20,934	1,13,557	..
	Total	6,167	17,900	77,959	16,913	...	1,14,016	5,27,920	...
Central Range	Dy. Inspr. Genl of Police ...	1	14,780			..	.	...	..
	Nellore ..	1,318		10,850	2,136	.	19,084	1,13,134	..
	Kurnool .	910	.	15,350	2,566		20,021	86,891	
	Bellary ...	1,195	.	14,400	2,352	...	28,164	1,07,341	.
	Cuddapah	1,037	..	13,933	2,823	.	26,549	97,915	...
	North Arcot .	1,266		18,196	2,155	.	26,872	1,11,665	..
	Chingleput .	894		11,277	988	...	18,689	84,390	...
	South Arcot ..	1,073	..	16,214	2,344		24,061	97,837	...
	Total .	7,694	14,780	1,00,220	15,364	..	1,63,440	6,99,173	...
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ..	1	14,085	.	.	.	.	.	...
	Tanjore .	1,337	.	15,769	3,015	.	24,410	1,21,717	...
	Trichinopoly	743		11,600	907	.	16,640	70,821	...
	Madura .	1,152	.	11,525	2,418	.	28,596	1,06,655	...
	Tinnevelly	975	..	15,801	1,889	.	22,810	91,632	...
	Salem	1,068		15,588	3,122		25,529	1,00,566	...
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries	1,096		18,613	3,369		27,485	1,07,304	...
	Malabar	1,270		26,998	3,696		30,203	1,19,247	..
	South Canara	747	.	9,191	594		12,618	61,766	
	Total. .	8,389	14,085	1,25,085	19,010	.	1,88,291	7,79,708	..
	Grand Total..	23,232	1,11,439	3,32,161	51,287	8,866	5,10,690	21,09,307	...

c. Includes Cost of a Establishment of 28 Horse-keepers and grass-cutters with Driver of prison van together with Marine Establishment consisting of two Writers and 60 Boat m en and Tindals with 6 Cannacopillays and 2 Servants. } (Not Police Men.)

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.—(Continued.)						Distribution of Force.					
								In District					
		Mounted Constables.	Average pay of Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues	Payable from other sources	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		On other duties.	
								Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Chief Office			6,347	71,021		.		..		.	2	13
	Madras Town			25,351	2,10,563				62			..	28
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl of Police	.		177	18,077							1	
	Ganjam		.	26,545	2,03,023				32		36	24	1,133
	Vizagapatam			24,622	2,03,485			1	28		70	24	1,041
	Jeypore			7,634	78,245				24			10	591
	Godavery		.	19,607	1,78,925			1	90		70	22	900
	Krishna			19,126	1,70,664				21		92	22	879
	Total		..	97,711	8,52,419			2	195		268	103	4,544
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl of Police	Rupees 10 per month.	Rupees 8 per month.	394	15,174				.		..	1	
	Nellore			15,872	1,61,076		.		21	.	78	21	937
	Kurnool			12,507	1,37,335		.	.	19		75	19	734
	Bellary			17,602	1,69,859			.	43		109	27	866
	Cuddapah			17,912	1,59,132				25	.	92	24	850
	North Arcot			21,581	1,80,469		.	1	115	..	78	24	968
	Chingleput			13,933	1,29,277				26	.	57	14	404
	South Arcot			18,944	1,59,400				28	.	71	19	682
	Total		.	1,18,745	11,11,722			1	227		560	149	5,441
Southern Range	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police			278	14,363				.		.	1	...
	Tanjore	.		20,691	1,85,602		.		34	.	93	17	647
	Trichinopoly		.	10,436	1,10,404		.	1	93	..	50	14	454
	Madura			19,277	1,68,471	.	.	..	46	.	47	23	847
	Tinnevelly	.	.	15,202	1,47,334	.	.		29	.	78	18	682
	Salem	.	.	20,499	1,65,304			1	53		76	21	862
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries	...	.	22,367	1,79,138	.	.	1	132		97	22	756
	Malabar	..		18,589	1,98,733	..	.	1	77	..	100	27	841
	South Canara...	..	.	10,057	94,226				14	.	50	11	465
	Total	.	..	1,37,396	12,63,575	.		4	478	..	591	154	5,554
	Grand Total		.	3,85,550	35,09,300		..	7	1,012		1,419	408	15,580

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of Force.—(Contd.) On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Salt & Land Custom Grounds	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.) To area. (6) Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	To population. (7) Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)
		30	31	31a	32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office	.					.	...			.	
	Madras Town	†877	.		27	397,552	.		0·3	.	...	481
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Gl. of Police											
	Ganjam	59		280	8,313	1,520,088	6 6			1,214	1,243	632
	Vizagapatam	107		146	9,344	1,844,711	7 5			1,485	1,563	653
	Jeypore				9,000	314,488	14 9		.	523		
	Godavery	83		153	6,224	1,592,939	5 7			1,481	1,542	759
	Krishna	96		131	8,036	1,452,374	7 3			1,333	1,408	564
	Total	345		710	40,917	6,724,600	7·7		..	1,278	1,432	651
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr Gl. of Police	.								..	.	.
	Nellore	51		210	8,462	1,376,811	7·7	.	..	1,266	1,300	586
	Kurnool	63			7,358	914,432	8·2		..	1,026	1,064	521
	Bellary	113	37		11,007	1,653,010	9 5	.	.	1,434	1,508	762
	Cuddapah	46	..	.	8,367	1,351,194	8·2	.	.	1,335	1,382	354
	North Arcot..	80			7,139	2,015,278	6·2	.		1,752	1,836	626
	Chingleput...	35	29	329	2,753	938,184	5·1	.		1,740	1,787	1,066
	South Arcot...	66		207	4,873	1,755,817	5·8	.		2,095	2,222	610
	Total.	454	66	746	19,959	10,004,726	7·4			1,499	1,560	645
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Gl. of Police											
	Tanjore	323		223	3,651	1,973,731	3·4	.	.	1,827	2,364	569
	Trichinopoly	131			3,515	1,200,408	5 4			1,849	2,169	584
	Madura	99		90	9,502	2,266,615	9·3	.	.	2,230	2,401	655
	Tinnevelly	96		72	5,176	1,693,959	5·9			1,938	2,113	516
	Salem	55			7,483	1,966,995	7 3		.	1,939	1,990	980
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries	88			8,181	1,812,775	8·1			1,882	2,016	549
	Malabar	125	68	31	6,002	2,261,250	5 1			1,947	2,064	981
	South Canara	13		164	3,902	918,362	6·8			1,612	1,689	690
	Total	960	68	580	17,415	14,094,095	6·4			1,923	2,114	654
	Grand Total.	2,636	131	2,036	138,318	31,220,973	6·8		0·3	1,601	1,696	596

† Includes 51 Officers.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1873.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.*			Punishments.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madras Town	45	999	12	1,055		100	507	1	43
Northern Range.	Ganjam	21	1,207	22	1,378	879	384	1,207	1	27
	Vizagapatam	21	1,321	25	1,364	674	507	1,321	1	23
	Jeypore	9	422	9	424	339	90	2	..	21
	Godavery	21	1,168	21	1,177	405	495	1,198		15
	Krishna	20	1,132	21	1,149	576	521	1,132		9
	Total	92	5,250	98	5,492	2,873	1,997	4,860	2	59
Central Range.	Nellore	18	1,171	20	1,200	473	504	1,111	.	23
	Kurnool	18	870	18	892	359	618	870		32
	Bellary	24	1,065	25	1,168	492	718	1,065		34
	Cuddapah	23	1,003	23	1,026	447	533	1,003	1	17
	North Arcot	23	1,180	23	1,236	444	582	1,180	1	54
	Chingleput	14	843	14	844	313	354	843	.	17
	South Arcot	18	993	18	1,072	426	509	993	.	32
	Total	138	7,125	141	7,438	2,954	3,818	7,065	2	209
Southern Range.	Tanjore	17	1,306	20	1,312	435	614	1,306	1	11
	Trichinopoly	13	723	14	728	245	310	703	2	16
	Madura	22	1,065	22	1,128	435	826	1,065	.	32
	Tinnevelly	18	932	18	954	380	545	932	..	22
	Salem	20	1,024	20	1,072	408	620	1,024	.	17
	Coimbatore	18	903	18	927	394	716	903	.	19
	Neilgherries	2	127	2	133	42	53	127	.	6
	Malabar	22	1,162	23	1,167	478	787	1,162	1	51
	South Canara	11	621	11	730	307	354	621	..	21
	Total	143	7,863	148	8,151	3,124	4,825	7,843	4	195
	Grand Total	418	21,237	399	22,136	8,951	10,740	20,278	9	542

* Includes Mahah Force and Hill Police.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	PUNISHMENTS.—(*Continued.*)									
		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town		481		6	.	3		1		2
Northern Range.	Ganjam	14	390		1	.	.	1			8
	Vizagapatam	5	325		5		2			2	15
	Jeypore	7	189		4		.				14
	Godavery	6	280								6
	Krishna		196	.		.				.	11
	Total .	32	1,380		10		2	1		2	54
Central Range.	Nellore	2	380		5			.			3
	Kurnool	6	422	.	2		4		.	.	2
	Bellary	15	472		8					.	15
	Cuddapah	5	366		4				1		5
	North Arcot	8	361		5				2	1	17
	Chingleput	2	336		4						5
	South Arcot	14	735		3						3
	Total.	52	3,075		31		1		3	1	50
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	3	1,139		4	1					4
	Trichinopoly .	1	263		1						1
	Madura	7	720		7						14
	Tinnevelly	4	65		1					..	8
	Salem	3	464		9					1	6
	Coimbatore .	1	250		5					.	9
	Neilgherries	.	138			...					3
	Malabar	9	856	..	17					2	36
	South Canara .		393		2	. .					.
	Total	28	4,288	..	46	1				3	81
	Grand Total	112	9,224		93	1	9	1	4	6	187

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Reward. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Reward. By Money Rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of Police under Instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of Police under Instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras Town ..	4	70	54	678		156	112	543	409
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	60	21	478	1	144	264	802	362
	Vizagapatam ..	27	2	21	740	1	285	157	867	454
	Jeypore .	1	.	9	172	1	77	45	382	4
	Godavery ...	...	.	21	513	.	104	120	642	547
	Krishna .	...	4	20	550	..	133	91	420	687
	Total ..	29	66	92	2,453	3	743	677	3,113	2,054
Central Range.	Nellore ..	31	26	18	585	2	214	124	556	494
	Kurnool	...	6	18	357	...	122	86	578	224
	Bellary	2	21	24	560	.	137	74	634	431
	Cuddapah	68	17	23	440	1	231	151	525	374
	North Arcot .	10	21	23	866	2	229	194	551	435
	Chingleput .	31	45	14	623	1	119	86	570	223
	South Arcot	79	39	18	649	..	242	146	515	399
	Total	221	175	138	4,080	6	1,294	861	3,929	2,580
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	160	3	17	1,044	2	159	63	585	675
	Trichinopoly .	6		13	644		81	62	416	271
	Madura .	14	2	22	1,059		171	89	614	375
	Tinnevelly .	11	30	18	693		169	74	516	372
	Salem .	2	2	20	672	..	137	81	529	434
	Coimbatore .	...	7	18	600		135	84	570	267
	Neilgherries ..	..		2	76	...	3	1	96	32
	Malabar ..	17	7	22	960	...	244	212	685	499
	South Canara	...	25	11	318	...	110	78	494	270
	Total .	210	76	143	6,066	2	1,209	744	4,505	3,195
	Grand Total	461	387	118	13,277	11	3,402	2,394	12,090	8,238

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town	3	2	44	44	6	4	4	54·6	4
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	...	3	24	28	194	4	25	71·4	2
	Vizagapatam .	4	5	15	24	33	13	21	50·7	1·6
	Jeypore .	...	.	14	21	2	7	9	78	2·1
	Godavery .	.	3	20	15	35	3	24	45·9	2
	Krishna	1	1	8	9	46	10	17	26	1·5
	Total	5	12	81	97	310	37	96	51·3	1·8
Central Range.	Nellore	1	15	22	23	55	4	8	40·2	·7
	Kurnool	.	11	50	32	4	7	8	69 6	·9
	Bellary ..	.	10	25	34	..	12	11	40 7	1
	Cuddapah ..	.	26	30	18	8	2	17	53·6	1·7
	North Arcot ..	..	15	53	55	5	12	23	58·6	1·9
	Chingleput ..	..	3	22	17	14	3	7	38·2	·8
	South Arcot ..	2	19	34	32	35	2	4	32	·4
	Total .	3	99	236	211	121	42	78	47·4	1·1
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	.	6	26	12	...	3	9	50·5	·7
	Trichinopoly ...	...	7	21	18	6	3	3	33·6	·4
	Madura .	2	10	50	32	11	6	7	44·4	·6
	Tinnevelly ..	1	16	31	22	4	1	9	33·1	·9
	Salem ...	..	13	17	17	9	9	8	46·6	·8
	Coimbatore ..	...	15	24	19	.		14	85	1·5
	Neilgherries ..	...	.	2	6	.	1	3		2·3
	Malabar .	.	52	62	52	1	20	38	86·7	3·2
	South Canara...	1	15	21	21	64	6	4	38·9	·6
	Total...	4	134	254	199	95	49	95	54	1·2
	Grand Total...	15	247	615	551	532	132	273	51·2	1 3

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.								
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			
		Distrtct or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant and District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers.		
		Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8
	Madras Town. .	1	2	3	23	1	...	2	7	2
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1	2	2	.	..	..	2	2	4
	Vizagapatam .	2	1	5	2	..	..	1	2	.
	Jeypore ...	1	.	.	..	..	..	1	...	..
	Godavery	2	...	5	2	..	...	1	...	5
	Krishna	2	..	1	1	..	..	.	1	2
	Total ..	8	3	13	5	..	...	5	5	11
Central Range.	Nellore	1	1	1	...	..	.	1	...	3
	Kurnool	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	...	.
	Bellary .	1	1		1		..	3	4	..
	Cuddpah .	2		2	..		..	2	...	3
	North Arcot	2	.	3	1	.		1	1	3
	Chingleput	1	.	1	1	1	..	1	1	6
	South Arcot ...	1	1	4	.	3	...	...	...	9
	Total .	9	4	12	3	5	...	10	6	24
Southern Range.	Tanjore ..	2	.	2	..	4	...	2	...	6
	Trichinopoly .	1			2	2	.	2	1	6
	Madura .	1	1	3	..	2	..	...	1	4
	Tinnevelly ...	2		2	1	2	..	1	1	2
	Salem	2	.	5	1	1	..	1	...	4
	Coimbatore	1	1	1	2		..	3	1	3
	Neilgherries	1			4		.	...	..	2
	Malabar .	3	.	1	4			4	8	..
	South Canara ..	1	...	1				...	.	...
	Total	14	2	15	14	11	..	13	12	27
	Grand Total	32	11	43	45	17		30	30	64

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.—(*Continued*).				RELIGION OR CASTE.					
		NATIVES.				OFFICERS.					
		District or Assistant and District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.			
			On Rs 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.				Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplas.
		9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madras Town	1	.	11	995	41	1	4	...	...	.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	.	4	11	1,203	13	2	1	1	...	...
	Vizagapatam .	.	4	10	1,318	13	2	2	2	...	...
	Jeypore .	.	2	6	422	3	...	.	...	...	...
	Godavery	. .	3	12	1,161	15	4	4	...	.	...
	Krishna . .		5	13	1,129	7	1	6	1	..	...
	Total	...	18	52	5,233	51	9	13	4	...	...
Central Range.	Nellore	..	2	14	1,168	8	1	4	1	...	...
	Kurnool .		3	12	869	7	1	3	4	...	...
	Bellary	..	5	14	1,062	10	4	7	2	..	...
	Cuddapah .	.	4	15	1,000	9	4	8	1	...	...
	North Arcot .		5	13	1,176	11	2	6	1	...	...
	Chingleput .	..	3	7	836	14	2	1	.	..	...
	South Arcot	.	4	10	981	18	4	6	..	...	...
	Total .	.	26	85	7,092	77	18	35	9	...	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore		3	10	1,296	16	1	3	. .	.	...
	Trichinopoly .	.	1	8	714	14	.	2	...		...
	Madura .		6	12	1,059	13	..	5	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly . .	.	4	9	928	12	1	2	...	...	...
	Salem ...	.	3	11	1,018	15	2	6	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	..	4	9	898	13	1	2	2	...	...
	Neilgherries	.	..		123	6	...	. .	...	...	...
	Malabar	.	2	9	1,156	20		..	1	7	1
	South Canara ..	..	4	6	621	4	1	5	...	...	...
	Total .	.	27	74	7,813	113	6	25	3	7	1
	Grand Total .	1	71	222	11,333	282	34	77	16	7	1

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	District.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*)							
		OFFICERS.—(*Continued.*)						MEN.	
		Hindus.—(*Continued.*)				Other Religions.			
		Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Foreigners (not British subject.)	—	Christians.	Mahomedans.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ..	..	.	.	7	.		35	273
Northern Range.	Ganjam .		4		7	.		2	77
	Vizagapatam		...	.	8		..	5	148
	Jeypore	..			7	.	...	.	11
	Godavery		.		7				369
	Krishna ..	.	...	..	10		.	1	413
	Total .	...	4	...	39			8	1,180
Central Range.	Nellore .	.		.	9	.		10	523
	Kurnool	..			6	...	.	1	490
	Bellary	.	...	.	6	.	..	5	546
	Cuddapah	.	...		6	.		3	450
	North Arcot .	..	.		9	.	.	13	433
	Chingleput .	...			5	.	..	37	289
	South Arcot	...			4	..	..	31	368
	Total..	..		...	45	..	...	100	3,099
Southern Range.	Tanjore .	...	..	...	9	..	...	497	130
	Trichinopoly ..	...	.	..	7	...	...	6	200
	Madura ..	...	..	.	12	...	...	42	213
	Tinnevelly ..	..	...	..	9	..	..	59	190
	Salem ..	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	360
	Coimbatore ..	...	...	...	7	...	...	20	319
	Neilgherries .	...	.	...	..	1	...	11	54
	Malabar ...	2	...	..	...	...	...	19	153
	South Canara ..	2	...	.	...	..	..	128	112
	Total .	4	...	..	49	1	...	788	1,731
	Grand Total .	4	4	...	140	1	...	931	6,121

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*) MEN.—(*Continued.*) Hindus. Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplahs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Parialis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Other Religions. Foreigners (not British Subjects.)	—	Grand Total, Officers and Men.
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town ..	22	59	.	..	.	...	48	558	..	..	1,048
Northern Range.	Ganjam	4	8		.	...	480	7	625	...	.	1,231
	Vizagapatam	28	8	.	.	..	101	7	1,021	..	..	1,345
	Jeypore ..	4	6	..	...	...	96		305	.	..	432
	Godavery .	19	2	...	.	..	.	35	736	..	.	1,191
	Krishna	61	52	..	.	.	.	3	599	..	.	1,154
	Total.	116	76	..	..	.	677	52	3,286	.	..	5,353
Central Range.	Nellore	35	61	.	..		..	4	535	..	...	1,191
	Kurnool .	35	64	..	..	...	.	2	277	...	.	890
	Bellary .	61	41	...	..	..	.	28	381		...	1,091
	Cuddapah .	23	29	.	..	.	...	2	493	...	..	1,028
	North Arcot ...	37	29	..	.	...	...	8	656	..	.	1,205
	Chingleput ...	6	20	..		.	.	23	461	.	...	858
	South Arcot .	7	28	.	.	...	..	18	529	...	.	1,013
	Total ..	294	272	.	..			85	3,332		...	7,276
Southern Range.	Tanjore ..	18	20	..	..	.	..	.	631	...	...	1,325
	Trichinopoly ..	11	13	..	.	..	...	5	479	..		737
	Madura	26	18	..		.		8	752	.	.	1,089
	Tinnevelly .	2		..			..	6	671	...	.	952
	Salem .	90	25	..	.			7	530	.	...	1,046
	Coimbatore .	47	26			.		6	480		.	923
	Neighorries	.	7	.				3	48		..	130
	Malabar .	8	7	716	66	142			45			1,187
	South Canara ..	33	6	1	1	67		1	272	..		633
	Total..	235	122	717	67	209		36	3,908			8,022
	Grand Total.	577	529	717	67	209	677	221	11,084	.	..	21,699

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for* 1873.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which convictions was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	3	.	2	1		2
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy						..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes ...	146	8	152	2	..	85
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender . ..	12	...	12	..	.	3
4	224 to 226 .	Other offences against public justice	337	29	354	12	.	250
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly . ..	522	23	485	56	4	298
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	20	...	19	1	...	15
		Total	1,040	60	1,024	72	4	653
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396,	Murder by thugs .	..			...		
9		Do. dacoits	1	..	1		..	
10		Do. robbers.	13	2	14	1		2
11		Do. poison	14	1	15	..	.	3
12		Other murders	241	15	256	2	.	103
13	307 . .	Attempts at murder	56	3	57	2	..	18
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	90	8	94	3	1	52
15	376 . .	Rape . . .	61	3	53	10	1	14
16	377 . .	Unnatural offences	7	..	7	...		3
17	317, 318 .	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	88	5	92	1	...	43

(*a*) At close of 1872 there were 4 persons awaiting trial, but in 1873, 3 were transferred to this heading from Serial No. 16, Non-Cognizable.

(*b*) Of the 8 persons pending trial under this heading at close of 1872, 3 were transferred to Serial No 35.

(*c*) The enquiry into the charge against 1 person was suspended under Sec 459, C C. P. 1 person was not put on his defence for this offence as he was undergoing trial for a different one committed before escape

(*d*) Of the 175 persons shown as pending under this heading at close of 1872, 15 were struck out being double entry, 8 were transferred to Serial No 20, Non-Cognizable. 1 person omitted to be shown in 1872 has been included 9 persons were transferred to this heading from

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. Arrested: Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year: By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*							
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments		.	.	2		2
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	...	.	.	...		..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes	(*a*) 7	.	7	177	2	186
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender			...	28	.	28
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	(*b*) 5		5	415	29	(*c*) 449
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly . .	(*d*) 152	..	152	5,565	601	6,318
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier		.	.	33	5	38
		Total . .	164		164	6,220	637	7,021
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs .		..	..	. .	. .	...
9		Do. dacoits..		.	.	. .	...	...
10		Do. robbers..	1	.	1	35	1	37
11		Do. poison .	(*e*) 1		1	25	...	26
12		Other murders .	(*f*) 17		17	518	2	537
13	307	Attempts at murder .	7	.	7	78	1	86
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	(*g*) 14	. .	14	306	8	328
15	376	Rape	3		3	55	12	70
16	377	Unnatural offences ..		.	. .	11	.	11
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	(*h*) 2		2	94	4	100

Serial No. 39, Cognizable. 10 persons erroneously shown as pending in Col. 21 in 1872 have been struck out.

(*e*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 21, Cognizable.

(*f*) 5 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 14.
1 person was do. do. to Serial No. 3, Non-Cognizable.
4 persons were do. do. to Serial No. 27 ,,

(*g*) 5 persons were transferred to this heading from Serial No. 12, Cognizable.
2 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in Col. 10 of this Return.
1 person erroneously shown in Col. 21 in 1872 has been struck out.
5 persons have been transferred from this heading to Serial No. 20.

(*h*) 1 person was transferred from this to heading No. 10, Non-Cognizable.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments . .	..	.	2	.	...	2	.
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	...	.	. .			.	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes		47	130	26	6	98	
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	..	14	3		..	3	. .
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ...	4	81	345	40	3	302	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 .	Rioting or unlawful assembly	.	1,659	4,312	1,430	6	2,873	3
6	140, 170, 171 .	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	8	29	4	. .	25	
		Total ...	4	1,809	4,821	1,500	15	3,303	3
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ..		...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Do. robbers...	3	12	10	...	8	2	...
11		Do. poison ..	2	12	6	...	3	3	.
12		Other murders .	3	156	303	...	172	130	1
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder .	1	21	58	. .	34	24	. .
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	.	125	177	1	96	79	1
15	376	Rape	1	34	31	1	13	17	.
16	377 . .	Unnatural offences ...	..	3	5	. .	2	3	. .
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	22	64	8	6	50	. .

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*									
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments							.	..
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy		.					..	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes .			7		4	4	5	5
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender				1			.	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	2	2	10	1	..		.	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 .	Rioting or unlawful assembly . .	15	26	215				.	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	.		1					.
		Total	17	28	233	2	4	4	5	5
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs .						.		..
9		Do. dacoits					1	1	20	8
10		Do. robbers...	.		9	2	14	7	2,032	1,457
11		Do. poison ..	1		4	1		...	...	.
12		Other murders	2	.	19	14	21	10	2,801	1,154
13	307	Attempts at murder .	.	.	2	4	1	1	18	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide		.	3	11	..	..	..	.
15	376	Rape . . .	.	1	2	1	2	.	24	..
16	377 .	Unnatural offences		.		1	.		.	..
17	317, 318 .	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.		.	6	2	.		.	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)							
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	262	7	265	4		166
19	326, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	14	1	12	3		9
20	325, 326, 335 . .	Grievous hurt .	262	15	258	19	..	178
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	19	1	19	1		4
22	327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	32	..	26	6	.	13
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	217	7	209	12	3	160
24	363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction .	86	7	83	10		29
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	18	1	14	5	.	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .	6	1	4	2	1	2
27	371 . .	Habitually dealing in slaves .		.			.	.
28	353, 354, 356, 357 . .	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	225	6	208	23		131
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .	7	1	8			2
		Total .	1,719	84	1,693	104	6	939

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
	CLASS II. *Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)							
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	3		3	286	4	293
19	326, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession				15	.	15
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	(*a*) 27	.	27	539	35	601
21	328 . . .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	(*b*) 1	...	1	23	2	26
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession			.	77	13	90
23	324 .	Hurt by dangerous weapon	(*c*) 9	..	9	408	44	461
24	363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction	6	.	6	140	17	163
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .	4	. .	4	36	15	55
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .	..	.		15	8	23
27	371 .	Habitually dealing in slaves	. .	.			.	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 . .	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	(*d*) 12		12	438	30	480
29	338 . . .	Rash act causing grievous hurt . .	1		1	7	.	8
		Total .	108		108	3,106	196	3,410

(*a*) 1 person was transferred from this to heading No 13, Non-Cognizable.
5 persons were transferred to this from heading No 14, Cognizable.
3 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 23 ,,
5 persons erroneously shown in 1872 have been struck out.

(*b*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No 11.

(*c*) Of the 10 persons awaiting trial at close of 1872, 1 was transferred to Serial No. 38, 3 to Serial No. 13, and 3 were transferred to this from Serial No 20

(*d*) 1 person omitted to be shown in 1872 has been included in this return

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (included persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of Trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)								
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	4	72	203	36	.	166	1
19	326, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..		15	3	3	9	
20	325, 326, 335 .	Grievous hurt .	2	128	456	117	26	313	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	8	8	.	2	6	..
22	327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	.	47	41	6	11	24	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon . .	7	103	343	102	6	232	3
24	363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction	.	76	79	13	16	50	.
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion . .	.	12	40	16	.	24	.
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution . .		6	17	8	...	9	.
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..		..	...	...	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	6	135	331	109	.	222	...
29	338 .	Rash act causing grievous hurt .		3	4	2	.	2	..
		Total .	32	975	2,191	422	398	1,365	6

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)									
18	305, 306, 309 .	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ..	5	1	5	..	..	...	...	...
19	326, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt .	.		.	..	...	..	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	6	1	1	...	55	...
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession . ..	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	.
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...			..	1		1	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	1	1	12	5	303	29
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion . .	.	3		...	...	..	...	...
26	372, 373 . .	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
27	371 . ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 . ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	.	..	3	...	3	...	57	...
29	338 .	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .	.	1		...	...	..	...	...
		Total ..	10	6	60	38	56	24	5,311	2,666

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	235	44	268	11	..	82
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity ...	1	..	1			..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	...	.	.	..	...	..
		Robbery with hurt — by other means .	52	4	56		..	30
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	71	2	70	3	..	22
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise .	75	3	78	.		26
		Robbery — other robberies	309	19	317	11		152
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence .	424	18	398	42	2	53
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	6,811	184	6,948	40	7	1,946

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	PERSONS. No. Arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	(*a*) 129	2	131	1,285	30	1,446
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity				8		8
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...						
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	(*b*) 3		3	111		111
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	3		3	79	5	87
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	(*c*) 2		2	82		84
		Robbery — other robberies	14		14	534	19	567
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence	(*d*) 29		29	383	118	530
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	(*e*) 131	1	132	4,565	54	4,751

(*a*) 7 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return.
(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No 33 (Robbery on Highway.)
(*c*) 1 do do. from this to Serial No 32. (Robbery by other means.)
(*d*) 6 were transferred to this from Serial No 36
(*e*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No 42.
1 person do. do to Serial No 45.
3 persons were transferred to this from Serial No 4
8 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 .	Dacoity	10	108	851		461	390	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity				.			..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ..			.		.	.	.
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	.	31	77	14	6	57	..
33	392, 397	Robbery — in dwelling house .		27	54	12	3	39	.
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise .		17	62	11		51	.
		Robbery — other robberies ..		163	375	83	9	283	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 438, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offence .	1	207	294	85	56	153	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7	677	3,550	617	107	2,826	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .		.	70	38	246	105	89,041	7,921
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity .		.		8	...	..		
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs				.	.	.	..	
		Robbery with hurt: by other means			6	.	52	22	1,666	373
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery: in dwelling house ..			1	2	70	27	3,017	533
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise .	5	.	.	..	69	31	2,424	1,248
		Robbery: other robberies .	4	.	12	3	314	142	12,084	1,995
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence .	14		10	1	70	.	17,930	.
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	35	4	142	14	6015	2254	483211	78,198

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)							
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ..	335	5	325	14	1	128
37	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .	14	1	15	...	..	6
		Total	8,327	280	8,476	121	10	2,445
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	20	1	17	4	..	13
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement . .	385	7	268	115	9	139
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	41	1	41	1	...	29
41	374 .	Compulsory labor .	1	..	1	...	...	...
		Total ..	447	9	327	120	9	181
	CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*							
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	348	7	352	2	1	117
43	379 to 382 .	Theft { Of cattle ..	2,688	70	2,689	62	7	1,363
		Theft { Ordinary	14,571	420	14,434	526	31	6,845
44	406 to 408 . .	Criminal breach of trust	773	13	680	105	1	356

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10a	10b	11	12	12a
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)							
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	(a) 4		4	398	38	440
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .	.	.	.	36	..	36
		Total	315	3	318	7,481	264	8,063
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	(b) 1		1	21	7	29
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement . .	(c) 13	..	13	666	217	896
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	(d) 1	.	1	67	2	70
41	374	Compulsory labor .	..		...	7	...	7
		Total. .	15	.	15	761	226	1,002
	CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*							
42	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	(e) 2	...	2	206	1	209
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	(f) 46	...	46	3,184	152	3,382
		Theft { Ordinary .	(g) 346	1	347	16,249	987	17,583
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust . ..	11	. .	11	795	67	873

(a) 6 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return, and transferred to [Serial No. 34.
(b) Transferred to this heading from Serial No. 23.
(c) 9 persons were transferred from this to Serial No 5
(d) Transferred to this heading from Serial No 57
(e) 1 person was transferred to this head from Serial No 35 and 1 person who was shown as pending under this head in 1872 was transferred to Serial No. 46.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)								
36	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt . . .	7	101	290	67	21	200	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually			30		22	8	. .
		Total	25	1,831	5,583	889	685	4,007	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
38	334 . ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	2	7	19	4	...	15	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	2	281	572	270	2	292	8
40	336, 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .	2	6	59	28	...	31	...
41	374 . ..	Compulsory labor .		3	. . .	..	.	...	...
		Total	6	297	650	302	2	338	8
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property*								
42	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking . .	.	41	164	33	. .	131	...
43	379 to 382 .	Theft { Of cattle	3	506	2,687	514	5	2,167	1
		Theft { Ordinary	6	3,667	13,281	2,580	35	10,660	6
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..		294	539	144	4	390	1

(*f*) Of the 50 shown as pending in 1872, 2 were transferred to Serial No. 17 and 2 to Serial No. 15, both Non-Cognizable.

(*g*) { 9 were transferred to Serial Nos 15 and 19, Non-Cognizable
1 was do. to Serial No. 46.
15 persons omitted in 1872 have been shown in this Return.

B.—POLICE,

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only* (Continued.)									
36	449 to 452 .	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt . .	5	.	21		139	46	3,005	574
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .	1		4		...	1		5
		Total	64	4	269	66	6975	2628	612378	90,847
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*									
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...			...		.			. .
39	341 to 344 . .	Wrongful restraint and confinement			10		..			. .
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .		..	3		.		.	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ..	.		4	.	.	. .	..	..
		Total ..		. .	17			.		...
	CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*									
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1		2		8	1	723	50
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	56		55		2666	1657	46,737	24,542
		Theft { Ordinary	108	1	265	4	11891	8527	357667	106721
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	2	.	16		662	310	62,992	9,681

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)							
45	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	574	32	600	6	..	425
46	447 to 448	Criminal or house-trespass	706	22	473	240	15	332
47	461 to 462	Breaking closed receptacle	223	3	224	1	1	44
		Total	19,883	567	19,452	942	56	9,482
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	4	1	5	.	...	...
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	33	...	33	.	..	26
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	22	..	18	4		10
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	156	.	156	.	..	147
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	1,744	28	1,684	88	..	1,355
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws	291	13	297	7	..	248
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws	15	..	15	..	..	12
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	.	.	.	..	..	..
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act	2	1	3	...	...	3

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. Arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)							
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	(*a*) 11	1	12	889	11	912
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	(*b*) 32		32	1,034	456	1,522
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle				180		180
		Total	448	2	450	22,537	1,674	24,661
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	11	.	11	4	.	15
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	.			65	.	65
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	.			74	9	83
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act			.	363		363
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws	(*c*) 26		26	2,619	200	2,845
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws	5	..	5	349	10	364
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws				37	.	37
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	.	.	.	.	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act	.		.	6	..	6

(*a*) Of 12 shown in 1872, 2 persons were struck out being double entry, and 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 35.

(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No 42, and 1 from Serial No 43 (Theft ordinary) and 6 persons were not tried, having been dismissed under Section 147, C. C. P.

(*c*) 11 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in Col. 10 of this Return.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operation in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)								
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property		186	697	131	9	556	1
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	6	452	1,010	454		543	13
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle		56	115	12		103	
		Total ..	15	5,202	18,493	3,868	53	14,550	22
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves		10	4	1	3	..	...
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	.	7	52	.	...	52	.
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion		33	43	16		27	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	..		363	23	.	340	...
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws	6	66	2,757	547		2,210	..
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	2	12	343	41	..	301	1
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws		4	33	2	..	31	...
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act			.	...	..	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act ...	..	.	6	..	..	6	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime	PERSONS.—(*Contd*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)									
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2		13	6	40	168	1,331	7,040
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass		1	1		1			.
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3		2		201	47	6,756	990
		Total	173	2	354	10	18169	10710	476206	149024
	CLASS VI.—*Other offence not specified above*									
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves			.		1	1	1	1
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C	Vagrancy and bad character	6							
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion			7					
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act								.
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws	1		8		21	21	13	13
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws			3					
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws ...					12	10	42	40
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act					..			.
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act						..		..

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *See note.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Cols 6 to 8 in which convictions was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws ..	Public and Local Nuisances .	13,947	16	13,868	93	2	11,996
58	. . . . .	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	10,955	2	10,816	140	1	10,298
		Total	27,169	61	26,895	332	3	24,095
		Grand Total	58,585	1,061	57,867	1,691	88	37,795

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances	(*a*) 37		37	18,856	126	19,019
58	.. . .	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	(*b*)	.	.	15,352	97	15,449
		Total	79	.	79	37,725	442	38,246
		Grand Total .	1,129	5	1,134	77,830	3,139	82,403

(*a*) { 6 persons shown by mistake in 1872 have been omitted
1 was released on bail under Section 125 C. C. P. not shown in Col. 10
1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 40 }

(*b*) 12 persons shown by mistake in 1872 have been omitted

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)								
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances	26	228	18,701	1,597	2	17,090	12
58	. . . . .	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	(a) 8	47	15,361	861		14,500	.
		Total	42	407	37,663	3,088	5	34,557	13
		Grand Total	124	10,521	69,401	10,069	1,158	58,120	54

(a) 1 transferred to Military authorities

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No of cases in which property was stolen.	No of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS VI. *Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)									
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances	6							
58	...	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police ...		1			1370	1165	513	693
		Total	13	1	18		1407	1200	569	747
		Grand Total	277	41	951	116	26911	14566	1094469	2,43,289

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property stolen.*

Law	Description of Crime	Number of Cases. In which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetment	.		...
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2	10	...
137	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship		.	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against Public Justice	652	391	172
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	84	135	24
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	241	425	87
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	92	274	39
264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	21	30	3
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	..	.
149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	75	466	124
	Total	1,171	2,271	449
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	35	53	15
370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	.	...
	Total	35	53	15
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
384 to 389	Extortion	125	346	99
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
323	Hurt	1,330	4,245	803
345	Wrongful confinement	.	.	...
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	6,515	18,195	4,014
	Total.	7,845	22,440	4,817

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered
		6	7	8
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	10	.	..
137	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship		..	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against Public Justice	651	..	..
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	49	165	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	86	..	..
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	21		..
264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	23		.
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks		.	.
194, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	325	.	
	Total	1,165	165	..
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	8		.
370	Buying or disposing of slaves			.
	Total	8	.	..
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property*				
384 to 389	Extortion	40	1,240	23
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
323	Hurt	1,171	..	...
345	Wrongful confinement		..	..
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,194		..
	Total	3,365		...

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law	Description of Crime	Number of Cases. In which Police were employed	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*			
417 to 420 .	Cheating .	196	305	61
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	295	580	162
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	35	51	11
426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple) .	1,877	5,410	1,530
	Total	2,403	6,346	1,764
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage .	127	195	43
298 .. .	Offences against religion	1	16	16
490 to 422 . .	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	...
500 to 502 .	Defamation	82	185	42
504, 506 to 510 .	Intimidation and insult . .	206	452	98
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances . . .	249	767	95
. ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	10	14	1
. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	600	963	152
	Total...	1,276	2,593	447
	Grand Total	12,855	34,049	7,591

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
		6	7	8
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
417 to 420. .	Cheating .. .	52	2,805	25
403, 404 .	Criminal misappropriation of property	233	5,296	2,692
409 . . .	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	18	1,345	288
426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	863	913	814
	Total	1,166	10,359	4,620
CLASS VII.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .	24	242	131
298.	Offences against religion .		...	
490 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	. .		.
500 to 502 .	Defamation	26		.
504, 506 to 510. .	Intimidation and insult ...	181		.
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	615	.	. .
... .	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. .	12		.
. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	654	1	1
	Total	1,512	243	132
	Grand Total	7,256	12,007	4,775

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*						
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	5	2		2	..
131 to 136, 138 .	Offences relating to Army and Navy			.		..
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	158	142	33	98	11
212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	14	4		3	1
224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	442	440	53	376	11
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	920	6,256	2,088	3,924	244
140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	24	32	4	27	1
	Total	1,563	6,876	2,178	4,430	268
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*						
302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	.	.	.		
	Do. dacoits	1				.
	Do. robbers	15	21	8	2	11
	Do. poison	16	11	3	3	5
	Other murders	261	339	176	130	33
307	Attempts at murder	63	66	35	24	7
304, 308	Culpable homicide	100	193	96	83	14
376 ...	Rape	91	39	15	18	6
377	Unnatural offences	8	6	2	3	1
317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	93	72	14	50	8
305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	270	209	36	168	5
329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	4	3	3		...
325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	352	558	180	378	
328 .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	20	15	2	6	7
327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	59	49	19	30	..
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	320	553	264	289	
363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	120	89	34	53	2
346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	33	64	29	24	11
372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .	16	22	8	14	
371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.				.

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS II —*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)						
353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	327	465	165	290	10
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	10	5	3	2	
	Total	2,179	2,779	1,092	1,567	120
CLASS III —*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
395, 397, 398	Dacoity	288	985	487	390	108
399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	8	. .	.	8
394, 397, 398 .	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs	58	83	20	57	6
	Robbery with hurt. By other means	74	57	15	39	3
392, 393 .	Robbery. In dwellinghouse	80	66	15	51	
	Robbery. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	357	404	104	285	15
	Robbery. Other robberies.					
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	728	712	342	310	60
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7,039	3,747	754	2,837	156
449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	579	496	163	298	35
412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	15	34	22	8	4
	Total	9,219	6,592	1,922	4,275	395
CLASS IV. —*Minor offences against the person*						
334 .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	144	92	43	49	
341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,340	1,597	965	622	10
336, 337 . .	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	53	67	28	35	4
374 .	Compulsory labor .	2	6	2		4
	Total	1,539	1,762	1,038	706	18

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
453, 456 .	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	372	168	34	132	2
379 to 382 ..	Theft { Of cattle	2,811	2,795	551	2,189	55
	Theft { Ordinary	17,525	17,316	4,797	12,028	491
406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust .	1,320	762	256	463	43
411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	628	736	148	564	24
447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass..	8,813	10,340	7,317	3,003	20
461, 462 . ..	Breaking closed receptacle .	233	120	15	103	2
	Total	31,702	32,237	13,118	18,482	637
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	5	3	3	.	...
295 to 297 .	Offences against religion	34	68	20	41	7
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public and local nuisances.	698	1,774	575	1,189	10
	Total	737	1,845	598	1,230	17
Miscellaneous						
109 to 111 & 113 to 116	Abetments ..	32	39	18	21	...
120 . .	Concealment of criminal designs.	.		.	..	...
225*a* .	Rescue			.	...	...
304*a* .. .	Causing death by negligence	23	27	11	16	..
511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	1,890	206	47	157	2
	Total	1,945	272	76	194	2
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences .	48,884	52,363	20,022	30,884	1,457
CLASS I. *Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*						
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments					
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	2	10		10	.
137 .	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.		..		..	
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	2,576	3,884	848	2,964	72

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining undertrial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*—(Continued.)						
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	239	208	93	114	1
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .	800	689	338	307	44
465 to 477 .	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	280	261	101	93	67
264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	74	104	16	87	1
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	4	1	.	1	..
149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. .	232	1,244	303	940	1
	Total	4,207	6,401	1,699	4,516	186
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
312 to 316 . .	Causing miscarriage	91	48	21	21	6
370 . .	Buying or disposing of slaves. . .	1	2		...	2
	Total..	92	50	21	21	8
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
384 to 389 ...	Extortion	430	465	308	118	39
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
323	Hurt ...	8,916	9,333	4,190	5,125	18
345 ...	Wrongful confinement	.	.	.		...
352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	28,399	25,102	16,155	8,877	70
	Total	37,315	34,435	20,345	14,002	88
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
417 to 420	Cheating .	736	471	267	175	29
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	900	1,176	520	621	35
409 . .	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	135	104	33	60	11
426 to 429, 434 .	Mischief (simple)	6,563	7,662	5,072	2,575	15
	Total	8,334	9,413	5,892	3,431	90

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

	Description of Offence	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*						
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	526	305	173	87	45
298 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	20	16	4	...
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	13	10	..	10	.
500 to 502	Defamation . .	279	221	114	92	15
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,496	1,260	557	702	1
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	1,210	3,639	598	3,012	29
	Total	3,530	5,455	1,458	3,907	90
	Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments ..	25	38	20	18	. .
120 .	Concealment of criminal designs		.	...		...
121*a* .	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State	.		.	.	...
124*a* . .	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection			. .	..	...
294*a* .. .	Keeping a lottery office	.		...	..	...
511 . .	Attempts not otherwise provided for .	48	55	13	42	...
	Total	73	93	33	60	...
	Grand Total Non-cognizable Offences	53,981	56,312	29,756	26,055	501
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences	48,884	52,363	20,022	30,884	1,457
	Grand Total Offences against I. P. C.	1,02,865	1,08,675	49,778	56,939	1,958
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.						
Offences against—						
Abkarri (Excise Laws) Regulation III. of 1864		2,043	3,133	694	2,428	11
Arm's Act XXXI. of 1860 . .		30	31	3	27	1
Articles of War (Clause C., Part III.) Act V. of 1869 ..		1	...	...	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	2,882	4,363	2,542	1,774	47
Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868	155	135	5	130	..
Customs Laws Act VI. of 1863	11	34	4	30	..
Gambling Act	156	363	23	340	..
Jails Act (Madras) V. of 1869	33	38	3	34	1
Marine Police Act XXVIII of 1858	3	7	1	6	..
Merchant's Seamen's Act I of 1859	26	48	1	47	.
Military Cantonment Act I of 1866	775	908	56	847	5
Municipal Act X. of 1865, IX. of 1867, and III. of 1871	13,101	15,501	1,338	14,163	.
Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation IV. of 1821.	8,276	13,799	1,420	12,379	...
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859, Section 48	9,582	14,838	900	13,935	3
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Offences against property without violence under	50	61	3	58	.
Police Act VIII. of 1867 Breaches of peace under	2,547	4,685	213	4,472	.
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Miscellaneous offences under	5,646	6,776	321	6,455	...
Railway Laws, Reg. XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871	333	374	50	321	3
Security for good behaviour, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVIII. and Vagabonds	36	62	2	60	
Stage Carriage Act					..
Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869	35	69	14	55	..
Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869 and XXVIII of 1871	33	34	3	31	...
Miscellaneous and old Laws	5	4	..	4	...
Total Cognizable Offences	55,759	65,263	7,596	47,596	71
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE					
Offences against—					
Abkarri (Excise Laws) Regulations XIX. of 1852 and III. of 1854	381	534	125	409	.
Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII. of 1860	114	230	108	117	5
Canals and Ferry Act I. of 1870	5	9	1	8	...
Compulsory Labor Act I. of 1858	16	38	12	26	...
Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	..	.		...	...
Contract Act XIII. of 1859	2,587	1,217	187	1,027	3
C. P. C. Disposal of Lunatics, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXI.	...	..	...	.	...
Security for keeping the Peace, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVII.	11	68	...	68	...

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Concluded.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
C. P. C. Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXIX ...	..		.	...	
Disputes concerning occupancy of land, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XL..	7	4		4	...
Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XLI and Act VIII. of 1867. .	961	485	190	294	1
Contempt and Disobedience and frivolous charge, Act X. of 1872 .	26	31	1	30	...
Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I. of 1863 ...		.	.	...	. .
Emigration Act VII. of 1871 .	2	2	...	2	...
Income-tax Acts XVI. of 1870 and XII. of 1871 ...	2	1	...	1	. .
Moplai (Malabar) Act XXIV. of 1854	2		...	...	...
Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII. of 1870 ..	.		. .	..	..
Overcrowding Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859 ..	3	3	..	3	..
Petty assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI. of 1816 .	12,675	15,201	4,309	10,892	...
Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV. of 1859 .	122	132	36	96	...
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859	172	414	95	319	...
Port Regulation XXII. of 1855 and Boat Rules ...	21	22	8	14	...
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866 .	43	28	5	20	3
Railway Laws, Regulations XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871 . .	129	160	14	146	...
Registration Act VIII. of 1871	12	25	5	20	...
Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VII. of 1852, and VI. of 1871	1,420	4,210	377	3,811	22
Telegraph Act VIII. of 1860 ..	204	1	1	...	...
Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II. of 1820 and Act VII. of 1853 ..	1	308	53	255	...
Miscellaneous and old Laws	23	31	4	27	...
Total Non-cognizable Offences	18,939	23,154	5,531	17,589	34
Total Cognizable Offences...	45,759	65,263	7,596	57,596	71
Grand Total Offences against Special and Local Laws..	64,698	88,417	13,127	75,185	105

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								Remarks.
	Remaining* at end of last year.	BROUGHT TO TRIAL DURING THE YEAR 1873.				Received by transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Village Officers	3	4,667	33	10,913	18,600	...	34,216	4,748	5,729	23,271	..	416	..	.	35,542	52 persons went by default.
Unpaid Magistrates	..	...	..	...	.	...	.				.	.		.	.	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	2,711	46,498	13,858	177,736	7,410	9	248,222	98,269	48,745	82,179	3,028	10,705	1,891	..	204,680	3,345 went by default, 59 bailed by police
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	300	8,845	2,425	7,904	649	1	20,124	7,524	2,946	8,145	802	322	385		33,490	1 was suspended from trial under Sec. 459, C. C. P.
Chief Magistrates of districts	4	15,677	121	14,526	75	...	30,403	9,530	3,899	16,861	70	38	4	..	26,051	1 went by default.
Total Magistracy	3,018	75,687	16,437	211,079	26,734	10	332,965	120,072	61,319	130,456	3,900	11,481	2,280		299,763	
Sessions Courts	112	8	..	..	6	.	3,387	60	1,576	1,628	..	5	118	..	7,953	
High Courts	3	...	..		..	..	59		10	40	...		5	.	225	4 persons were not tried by High Court as they were convicted in previous cases.
Total Courts	115	8		...	6	..	†3,446	60	1,586	1,668	.	5	123	..	8,178	
Grand Total	*3,133	75,695	16,437	211,079	26,740	10	336,411	120,131	62,905	132,124	3,900	11,486	2,403	...	307,941	

* 462 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this.

† Includes 3,317 persons committed by Magistrates.

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. III.—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Fine. Without imprisonment.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Ordered to find or give. Surety of the Peace.	Ordered to find or give. Recognizance.	Ordered to find or give. Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers ..	..	.	.	..		..	(a) 23,271				..		.	...	..
Unpaid Magistrates ..		.	.			.	.			.			.	.	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates (b)	..	.		.	15	14,171	3,471		3,276	62,591	181	1,456	19	.	...
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (c) ..				..	27	3,842	578	.	855	2,828	191	509	35	43(d)	28(e)
Chief Magistrates of districts (f) .	.		.	.	.	1,510	51		107	14,782	60	137	18	...	4
Total Magistrates		..	.	..	42	19,523	27,371	.	4,238	80,201	432	2,102	72	43	32
Sessions Court (g)	76	96	27	..	33	1,271	43	.	161	45	55	34	3(h)	...	...
High Court	...	.	.	..	.	35	1	..		2	6	2	..	..	...
Total Courts..	76	96	27	..	33	1,306	44		161	47	61	36	3	..	...
Grand Total...	76	96	27	...	75	20,829	27,415	..	4,399	80,248	493	2,138	75	43	32

(a) 2,538 persons were put to stocks.

(b.)
- 429 persons were ordered to complete the work.
- 47 do. do. to return the advance.
- 18 do. do. to forfeit the salt found in their possession
- 1 person was ordered to pay the damages incurred.
- 1 do. was not punished as the sentence awarded him in another case was considered quite adequate.
- 40 persons were imprisoned in default

(c.)
- 46 persons were ordered to pay for maintenance.
- 164 do do to complete the work.
- 18 do. do. to return the advance
- 49 do. do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
- 1 person was sent to Work-House.
- 10 were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(d) Includes 10 persons who were ordered to execute recognizances in addition to oth punishment-

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. III.—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Cd.)

Class of Tribunals.	Details of punishments.																		
	Imprisonment not exceeding												Fines not exceeding						
	15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.								
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 200.	Rs. 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Village Officers ..	...	23,271	...	.	.		..		..	..	.	23,271	.	.	..	..	...	..	...
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	..	...	..	..		..	.	...	...	.	..	.		..		..	..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates .. .	5,980	2,784	8,193	687	13	...	..			...	14,186	3,471	53,200	12,409	255	3	..	2,99,128	2,24,723
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ..	453	337	2,087	229	1,307	12	22	.	..	...	3,869	578	2,047	1,353	207	76	...	68,308	40,003
Chief Magistrates of districts...	225	43	1,025	8	260	.	...	...	...	...	1,510	51	14,313	522	47	7	...	34,312	26,100
Total Magistrates...	6,658	26,435	11,305	924	1,580	12	22		..	..	19,565	27,371	69,560	14,284	509	86	...	4,31,748	2,90,826
Sessions Court .. .	5	17	204	25	371	1	636	.	88	..	1,304	43	9	128	56	11	2	44,308	29,253
High Court	3	...	6	1	11	.	15	..	..	...	35	1	2	..	..	...	...	10	10
Total Courts...	8	17	210	26	382	1	651	.	88	..	1,339	44	11	128	56	11	2	44,318	29,533
Grand Total...	6,666	26,452	11,515	950	1,962	13	673	..	88	...	20,904	27,415	69,571	14,412	565	97	2	4,76,066	3,20,359

(e) Includes 3 persons who were ordered to give security for good behaviour in addition to other punishment.

4 persons were warned.
3 do. were ordered to go on board.
1 person was sent to the Work-House
107 persons were ordered to finish the work.

(f.) 243 persons were ordered to pay for maintenance.
1 person was ordered to return the advance.

(g.) 1 person was sent to Lunatic Asylum.
2 persons were not punished as the sentences awarded them in other cases were considered quite adequate.

(h.) These persons were ordered to find security to keep peace in addition to other punishment.

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Courts.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in any one Trial.	Remaining and Committed for trial.		Number of persons in jury trials.			Number of persons in assessors' trials.				Pending.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.			Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Session Courts . . . . Assessors	2	1,539	*3,247	19	235	243	211	2,073	365	73	7	26
Session Courts . . . . Jury	5											
High Court (Jury)	12	58	46	5	31	10	. .	..	...	. .	...	...

* Of these one escaped and another died.

D.—PRISONS.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

1	2	3		
		RATIONS.		
		A.	B.	A.
No.	Jails	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	2,367 4 1	27 8 5	1,452 0 0
2	Berhampore	3,830 6 9	31 2 3	2,924 12 5
3	Vizagapatam	6,078 7 2	23 14 10	3,212 0 9
4	Rajahmundry Central	34,777 15 6	42 3 3	18,862 12 7
5	Do. District	3,370 9 5	41 1 8	2,953 4 0
6	Masulipatam	1,333 13 3	36 0 9	2,153 15 5
7	Guntoor	5,508 7 3	57 15 8	2,340 0 0
8	Nellore	6,572 11 8	41 1 4	2,877 0 0
9	Kurnool	3,964 13 6	40 0 9	2,275 7 8
10	Bellary	10,206 6 4	30 7 5	3,563 5 2
11	Cuddapah	9,678 0 4	47 3 3	2,957 7 6
12	Chittoor	4,634 15 5	25 5 2	3,575 10 1
13	Vellore Central	24,088 6 9	25 5 3	19,918 9 7
14	Salem do.	15,308 3 4	28 11 6	9,669 10 7
15	Guindy	2,758 1 5	44 7 9	1,650 0 0
16	Chingleput	5,257 5 3	42 11 10	2,637 9 0
17	Cuddalore	9,384 15 1	34 8 0	3,034 8 4
18	Tranquebar	3,837 12 0	40 6 4	2,477 0 0
19	Tanjore	3,591 9 0	31 3 8	2,424 15 11
20	Trichinopoly Central	32,251 12 0	34 10 10	14,679 6 8
21	Do. District	1,942 7 2	27 11 11	3,223 15 7
22	Madura	8,473 3 9	39 15 5	3,214 0 0
23	Tinnevelly	10,182 8 9	45 13 10	2,733 3 6
24	Paumben*	1,517 12 0	17 13 8	1,146 1 1
25	Cochin	67 4 0	67 4 0	240 0 0
26	Calicut	5,059 8 3	46 6 8	2,648 11 9
27	Tellicherry	2,273 13 4	52 14 0	2,295 12 4
28	Cannanore Central	27,462 6 1	47 2 11	12,682 12 7
29	Mangalore	4,627 7 4	44 1 1	2,423 11 11
30	Coimbatore Central	26,909 6 4	28 6 7	18,155 13 6
31	Do. District	4,035 7 11	27 13 3	668 4 7
32	Ootacamund do.	5,464 10 8	38 3 5	2,230 2 10
33	European Prison	2,777 3 7	132 3 11	7,790 2 2
34	Penitentiary	24,353 9 4	44 13 7	18,875 1 4
	Total	3,13,948 12 0	35 11 5	1,83,967 4 10

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

No.	Jails.	4	5	
		FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.	POLICE GUARD.	
		B	A.	B.
		Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	16 14 1	1,851 0 10	21 8 4
2	Berhampore..	23 12 5	1,724 1 4	14 0 3
3	Vizagapatam.....	12 10 4	5,000 0 0	19 10 11
4	Rajahmundry Central	22 14 3	8,221 4 8	9 15 6
5	Do. District	36 0 2	1,031 0 0	12 9 2
6	Masulipatam	58 3 5	851 6 4	23 0 2
7	Guntoor	24 10 1	2,341 11 2	24 10 4
8	Nellore	17 15 8	2,047 0 0	12 12 8
9	Kurnool	22 15 9	1,538 14 4	15 8 8
10	Bellary	10 10 2	5,118 0 0	15 4 5
11	Cuddapah.....	14 6 9	3,324 0 0	16 3 5
12	Chittoor	19 8 7	2,485 2 3	13 9 3
13	Vellore Central	20 15 1	9,699 2 5	10 2 0
14	Salem do.	18 2 3	5,515 13 0	10 5 6
15	Guindy	26 9 9	1,366 0 0	22 0 6
16	Chingleput	21 7 1	2,131 0 0	17 5 2
17	Cuddalore	11 2 6	3,069 0 0	11 4 6
18	Tranquebar	26 1 2	1,334 0 0	14 0 8
19	Tanjore..	21 1 4	1,359 1 10	11 13 1
20	Trichinopoly Central	15 12 6	11,024 3 4	11 13 7
21	Do. District... ...	46 0 10	1,204 14 10	17 3 4
22	Madura..	15 2 6	3,729 0 0	17 9 5
23	Tinnevelly	12 4 11	5,606 10 0	25 4 0
24	Paumben*	13 7 8	595 7 11	7 0 1
25	Cochin	240 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
26	Calicut	24 4 9	1,434 0 0	13 2 5
27	Tellicherry	53 6 2	324 0 0	7 8 6
28	Cannanore Central	21 12 8	5,484 0 0	9 6 9
29	Mangalore	23 1 3	2,136 0 0	20 5 5
30	Coimbatore Central	19 2 10	15,589 5 4	16 7 4
31	Do District	4 9 8	2,316 3 5	15 15 7
32	Ootacamund do.	15 9 6	2,285 5 4	15 15 8
33	European Prison.....	370 15 4	.. ..	... ...
34	Penitentiary	34 12 2	6,331 7 6	11 10 6
	Total...	20 14 9	1,18,011 3 10	13 6 9

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.—(Continued.)

6		7		
EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.		
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... .	.. .. . .	17 13 6	0 3 3	8 14 9
... .	. . .	254 12 2	2 1 1	50 15 3
. ...	.. . .	107 8 8	0 6 9	17 14 9
... . . .	.	842 4 1	1 0 3	26 5 1
. . .. .	. . . ...	32 15 0	0 6 5	8 3 9
. . ..	. .	103 10 1	2 12 9	51 13 0
. . . ...	... .	18 4 10	0 3 1	6 1 7
. . . .	. . .	. . .. .	.. . .	. . . .
. . . .	.		.	.. . . ..
.. .		10 7 0	0 0 5	2 1 4
. . . ..	. .	82 0 0	0 6 4	11 11 5
. . . .	. ..	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 3 2
. . . .	. . . .	116 8 0	0 1 11	6 13 7
... .	. . ..	22 0 6	0 0 7	3 2 4
. ... . .	. .	40 10 11	0 10 6	40 10 11
... . . .	..	78 9 7	0 10 2	26 3 2
... . .	. . .	. . .	. . . ..	. . ..
. . .	.	23 11 2	0 3 11	4 11 10
. . ..	. .	55 2 11	0 7 8	11 0 7
... .	.. .	97 12 6	0 1 8	4 10 6
. . . .	. .	4 9 0	0 1 0	1 8 4
... . .	.	. .	. . .	... ...
... .	. . . .	126 12 8	0 9 1	42 4 1
.. ..	. .	100 0 9	1 2 9	33 5 7
16 13 6	16 13 6	..	... .	... ...
... . .	. . . .	7 5 0	0 1 0	2 7 0
. . ..	. . .	28 12 7	0 10 8	28 12 7
... .	... .	190 10 11	0 5 2	15 14 3
. . . . ..	. . .	59 10 9	0 9 1	14 14 8
. . . ...	... .	52 7 1	0 0 10	2 12 2
.. ..	... . .	. . .	. . .	... ...
... .	. . . . .	88 6 5	0 9 10	44 3 2
... .	..	2 8 10	0 1 11	... .
. . .. .	. . ...	135 10 7	0 3 11	6 7 4
16 13 6	16 13 6	2,703 1 6	0 4 9	11 0 5

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and*

the year 1873, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

No.	Jails.	8		
		CLOTHING.		
		A.		B.
		Total Cost.		Cost per Head of Average Strength.
		RS	A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	108	6 4	1 4 2
2	Berhampore	421	1 0	3 6 9
3	Vizagapatam	545	3 11	2 2 4
4	Rajahmundry Central	2,071	1 11	2 8 2
5	Do. District	171	3 5	2 1 4
6	Masulipatam	80	12 5	2 2 11
7	Guntoor	660	3 7	6 15 2
8	Nellore	421	6 5	2 10 1
9	Kurnool	679	12 1	6 13 10
10	Bellary	918	11 11	2 11 11
11	Cuddapah	636	0 10	3 1 7
12	Chittoor	517	15 5	2 13 3
13	Vellore Central	1,832	4 8	1 14 8
14	Salem do.	1,424	9 2	2 10 9
15	Guindy	137	11 0	2 3 6
16	Chingleput	608	7 4	4 15 1
17	Cuddalore	635	10 1	2 5 4
18	Tranquebar	265	3 4	2 12 8
19	Tanjore	214	6 0	1 13 9
20	Trichinopoly Central	2,748	10 10	2 15 3
21	Do District	72	0 3	1 0 5
22	Madura	693	10 6	3 4 4
23	Tinnevelly	643	14 0	2 14 4
24	Paumbon*	82	3 6	0 15 5
25	Cochin			... ...
26	Calicut	382	5 7	3 8 1
27	Tellicherry	185	1 2	4 4 10
28	Cannanore Central	1,863	4 0	3 3 2
29	Mangalore	305	2 10	2 14 6
30	Coimbatore Central	2,785	14 2	2 15 1
31	Do District	285	12 4	1 15 6
32	Ootacamund do.	1,290	11 2	9 0 5
33	European Prison	668	8 1	31 13 4
34	Penitentiary	2,204	7 9	4 0 11
	Total	20,561	13 0	3 0 4

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.—(Concluded.)

9		10	11
CONTINGENCIES.			
A.	B.		
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
307 11 5	3 9 2	6,104 4 2	70 15 8
1,268 1 4	10 4 11	10,423 3 0	84 11 10
1,619 2 10	6 5 11	16,562 7 4	65 3 3
1,790 3 4	2 2 9	66,565 10 1	80 12 6
389 7 2	4 11 11	7,948 7 0	96 14 10
496 15 6	13 6 10	5,020 9 0	135 11 0
1,242 14 2	13 1 3	12,111 9 0	127 7 10
498 9 10	3 1 10	12,416 11 11	77 9 8
1,112 8 7	11 3 9	9,571 8 2	96 10 10
2,299 10 5	6 13 10	22,116 8 10	66 0 3
2,300 15 8	11 3 7	18,978 8 4	92 9 3
487 15 11	2 10 8	11,703 11 1	63 15 3
2,044 3 6	2 2 4	57,629 2 11	60 9 6
581 14 0	1 1 5	32,522 2 7	61 0 3
320 3 0	5 2 7	6,272 10 4	101 2 9
1,083 6 3	8 12 11	11,796 5 5	95 14 5
604 14 1	2 3 7	16,728 15 7	61 8 0
727 2 1	7 10 5	8,664 12 7	91 3 4
1,090 0 1	9 7 7	8,735 3 9	75 15 4
1,711 6 0	1 13 5	62,513 3 4	67 3 5
305 6 3	4 5 9	6,753 5 1	96 7 7
1,093 6 2	5 2 6	17,203 4 5	81 2 4
476 1 7	2 2 3	19,769 2 6	89 0 9
390 2 7	4 9 5	3,831 11 10	45 1 3
2 11 2	2 11 2	339 12 8	389 12 8
965 9 11	8 13 8	10,497 8 6	96 4 11
425 1 10	9 14 1	5,532 9 3	128 10 7
1,458 9 11	2 8 1	49,141 11 6	84 6 11
641 13 4	6 1 9	10,193 14 2	97 1 4
1,555 13 10	1 10 3	65,048 12 3	68 11 0
283 0 8	1 15 2	7,588 12 11	52 5 4
1,991 5 0	13 14 9	13,350 9 5	93 5 9
1,214 5 7	57 13 2	12,452 12 3	592 15 9
1,830 3 1	3 5 11	53,730 7 7	98 15 2
34,611 0 1	3 14 11	6,79,820 0 9	77 5 1

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
					JAIL	
					A.	B.
No.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to Labor.	Average Number unable to Labor from Sickness or Old Age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on Light Labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of Average Strength.
1	Russellcondah	86	2	12	12	14
2	Berhampore	127	6	1	49	38
3	Vizagapatam	249	46	10	60	24
4	Rajahmundry Central	825	32	147	287	35
5	Do. District	78	5	3	49	63
6	Masulipatam	31	3	3	9	29
7	Guntoor	90	12	7	27	30
8	Nellore	153	26	..	62	41
9	Kurnool	96	6	.	25	26
10	Bellary	326	66	15	54	17
11	Cuddapah	201	32	7	46	23
12	Chittoor	163	12	16	65	40
13	Vellore Central	951	19	123	109	11
14	Salem do.	521	71	5	131	25
15	Guindy	62	2	..	16	26
16	Chingleput	123	22		27	22
17	Cuddalore	260	10	32	49	19
18	Tranquebar	93	5	..	53	57
19	Tanjore	114	21	2	19	17
20	Trichinopoly Central	930	144	23	263	28
21	Do. District	69	12	2	26	38
22	Madura	212	10	...	51	24
23	Tinnevelly	223	31	74	55	25
24	Paumben*	82	12	..	12	15
25	Cochin	.	.	...	...	...
26	Calicut	98	21	...	23	23
27	Tellicherry	42	3	4	10	24
28	Cannanore Central	583	56	48	104	18
29	Mangalore	97	6	5	29	30
30	Coimbatore Central	974	165	6	222	23
31	Do. District	145	38	...	13	9
32	Gotacamund do.	140	1	7	14	10
33	European Prison	21	..	5	3	14
34	Penitentiary	543	89	...	75	14
	Total...	8,708	993	557	2,049	23

* Abolished 19th May 1873

PRISONS.

the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

		7			8		
SERVANTS.		BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAILS.			GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Average Estimated Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.
RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.			RS. A.
2 13	405 0	2	2 13	67 8	...	... ...	.. ...
2 8	1,470 0	10	2 8	300 0	25	2 8	750 0
2 3	1,575 0	4	2 3	105 0	25	2 3	656 4
3 4	11,193 0	9	3 4	351 0		... ..	... ...
3 4	1,911 0	..	. ..	..	...	... ...	... ...
3 3	344 4	4	3 3	153 0	1	3 3	38 4
3 12	1,215 0	9	3 12	405 0	3	3 12	135 0
2 8	1,860 0	.		.. .	..	.. ..	.. ...
2 13	843 12	16	2 13	540 0	10	2 13	337 8
5 10	3,645 0	7	5 10	472 8	12	5 10	810 8
2 13	1,552 8	31	2 13	1,046 4	14	2 13	472 8
3 12	2,925 0	5	3 12	225 0	...	. ...	.. ...
3 12	4,905 0	72	3 12	3,240 0	173	3 12	7,785 0
3 12	5,895 0	20	3 12	900 0	24	3 12	1,080 0
3 12	720 0	...	. . .	... ..	2	3 12	90 0
3 2	1,012 8		...	.. . .	20	3 2	750 0
3 12	2,205 0	2	3 12	90 0	13	3 12	585 0
3 12	2,385 0	11	3 12	495 0	8	3 12	360 0
3 12	855 0	8	3 12	360 0	3	3 12	135 0
3 2	9,862 8	32	3 2	1,200 0	50	3 2	1,875 0
3 12	1,170 0	9	3 12	405 0	4	3 12	180 0
3 12	2,295 0	11	3 12	630 0	48	3 12	2,160 0
4 12	3,135 0	5	4 12	285 0	. .	... ...	... ...
7 12	465 0	...	. .	. ...	...	. ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	.	. ..	...	...	... ...	... ...
4 0	1,104 0	37	4 0	1,776 0	1	3 0	36 0
5 0	600 0	8	5 0	480 0	11	5 0	660 0
5 0	6,240 0	182	5 0	10,920 0	18	5 0	1,080 0
4 11	1,631 4	5	4 11	281 4	13	4 11	731 4
3 12	9,990 0	22	3 12	990 0	27	3 12	1,215 0
3 12	595 0	.		... ...	84	3 12	3,780 0
7 9	1,270 8	14	7 9	1,270 8	7	7 9	635 4
10 0	360 0	.	. .		1	10 0	120 0
3 12	3,375 0	55	3 12	2,475 0	21	3 13	945 0
3 10	89,000 4	593	4 2	29,463 0	618	3 11	27,402 0

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the*

No.	Jails.	9				
		On the Roads, employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities, &c.			On Jail	
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
		Average Number employed.	Average Estimated or Actual Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.
			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.
1	Russellcondah	42	5 0	2,520 0	16	212 11
2	Berhampore	6	2 8	180 0	30	102 7
3	Vizagapatam	92	2 3	2,415 0	11	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	1	3 4	39 0	14	... ...
5	Do District	9	3 4	351 0	1	... ...
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	11	... ...
7	Guntoor	16	6 12	1,301 4	16	... ...
8	Nellore	35	5 6	2,257 5	10	... ...
9	Kurnool	30	2 13	1,012 8	...	... ...
10	Bellary	124	5 10	8,370 0	19	... ...
11	Cuddapah	71	2 13	2,396 4	...	... ...
12	Chittoor	58	3 12	2,610 0	7	... ...
13	Vellore Central	10	4 0	480 0	52	... ...
14	Salem do.	1	3 12	45 0	29	... ...
15	Guindy	36	3 12	1,620 0	6	... ...
16	Chingleput	22	3 2	825 0	6	336 2
17	Cuddalore	94	3 12	4,230 0	...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	3	2 1	74 4	7	... ...
19	Tanjore	18	3 12	810 0	6	27 4
20	Trinchinopoly Central	...	...	...	75	... ...
21	Do. District	...	...	...	15	... ...
22	Madura	3	3 12	135 0	19	... ...
23	Tinnevelly	30	4 12	1,710 0	28	182 3
24	Paumben*	32	7 12	1,240 0	6	... ...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	... ...
26	Calicut	4	4 0	192 0	7	... ...
27	Tellicherry	...	...	... ...	1	80 4
28	Cannanore Central	...	...	... ...	24	... ...
29	Mangalore	1	4 14	58 8	5	... ...
30	Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	96	... ...
31	Do. District	10	3 12	450 0	...	... ...
32	Ootacamund do.	94	6 2	6,909 0	3	... ...
33	European Prison	...	...	... ...	...	... ...
34	Penitentiary	51	3 12	2,295 0	10	... ...
	Total...	893	4 2	44,526 1	530	940 15

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Madras Presidency during the year 1873, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Cd.)

10			11			12	
GARDEN.			ON MANUFACTORIES.			TOTAL.	
C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B
Value of Vegetables sold.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of year.	Average Profits per Head of those so employed.	Total Estimated Earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to Labor.	Average Estimated Earnings per Head of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS A.	RS. A.
81 15	1 8	294 10	...	...	... .	3,287 2	38 3
157 4	0 12	259 11		... ...	. .	2,959 11	23 5
181 10	1 6	181 10	1	42 8	42 8	4,975 6	20 0
526 13	3 2	526 13	335	50,660 11	151 4	62,770 8	76 1
41 1	3 7	41 1	11	287 4	26 2	2,590 5	33 3
3 9	. . .	3 9	.	...	. . ...	539 1	17 6
184 8	0 15	184 8	.	... .	... ...	3,240 12	36 0
121 4	1 0	121 4	20	623 9	31 3	4,862 2	31 12
... ..	... ...	..	9	87 3	9 11	2,820 15	29 6
215 11	0 15	215 11	29	739 1	25 8	14,252 4	49 11
. . .		... .	...	.	...	5,467 8	27 3
110 3	1 5	110 3	.	...	... ...	5,870 3	36 0
752 15	1 3	752 15	393	35,967 13	91 8	53,130 12	55 14
1,004 9	2 14	1,004 9	240	24,744 0	103 2	33,668 9	64 10
50 9	0 11	50 9		... ...	... ...	2,480 9	40 0
0 6	4 11	336 8	19	1,139 4	59 15	4,063 4	33 1
... . .	... . .	...	60	5,786 6	96 7	12,896 6	49 10
84 15	1 0	84 15	6	319 1	53 3	3,718 4	40 0
52 15	1 2	80 3	37	1,203 3	32 8	3,443 6	30 3
1,112 1	1 4	1,112 1	343	22,313 13	65 1	36,363 6	39 2
268 7	1 7	268 7	1	340 9	340 9	2,364 0	34 4
303 13	1 5	303 13	67	1,159 1	17 5	6,682 14	31 8
188 12	1 2	370 15	...	... ...	... ...	5,500 15	24 11
2 13	0 1	2 13	20	45 8	2 4	1,753 5	21 6
... ...	. . ...	...	...	. ...	... .	... ...	... ...
55 5	0 11	55 5	5	309 8	61 14	3,472 13	35 7
6 14	7 4	87 2	5	511 10	102 5	2,338 12	55 11
522 10	1 13	522 10	151	4,235 12	28 1	22,998 6	39 7
201 0	3 6	201 0	33	1,015 6	30 12	3,918 10	40 6
624 0	0 9	620 4	436	52,052 9	119 6	64,867 13	66 10
. ...	... ...	.	...		. ...	4,815 0	33 3
157 0	4 6	157 0	...	... ...	. . ...	10,242 4	73 3
... ...	. ...	...	12	2,091 14	174 5	2,571 14	122 8
1,210 10	10 1	1,210 10	242	45,025 7	186 1	55,326 1	101 14
8,219 12	1 7	9,160 11	2,475	2,50,751 0	101 4	4,50,253 0	51 11

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

1	2	3								
		CASH.								
		DEBITS.								
No.	Jails.	A.			B.			C.		
		Balance at close of previous year.			Cash Receipts during this year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent.)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	42	8	0	42	8	0
4	Rajahmundry Central	18,462	3	5	76,051	15	3	79,547	3	2
5	Do. District	12	8	7	870	14	5	883	7	0
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	33	4	1	1,104	14	0	1,138	2	1
9	Kurnool	400	12	10	3,930	5	11	4,331	2	9
10	Bellary	167	2	10	1,207	10	9	1,374	13	7
11	Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	20	7	3
12	Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	43	5	0
13	Vellore Central	5	10	7	84,403	13	4	84,409	7	11
14	Salem	140	15	11	38,607	6	3	38,748	6	2
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	44	12	4	758	1	9	802	14	1
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	17,997	13	4	17,997	13	4
18	Tranquebar	4	1	5	858	1	8	862	3	1
19	Tanjore	47	3	3	2,470	10	0	2,517	13	9
20	Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	51,544	13	5	51,544	13	5
21	Do. District	173	2	5	17	1	11	190	4	4
22	Madura	114	7	3	2,420	11	6	2,535	2	9
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Paumben*	7	0	0	45	4	9	52	4	9
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	61	11	3	2,663	14	4	2,725	9	7
27	Tellicherry	468	6	8	3,231	10	11	3,700	1	7
28	Cannanore Central	1,795	11	7	20,045	14	0	21,841	9	7
29	Mangalore	1	9	7	1,307	10	7	1,309	4	2
30	Coimbatore Central	195	10	8	1,02,694	5	11	1,02,890	0	7
31	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	European Prison	65	6	11	2,744	9	3	2,810	0	2
34	Penitentiary	12	0	10	27,279	4	9	27,291	5	7
	Total...	22,257	5	2	4,42,319	14	0	4,49,610	3	8

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.

			4
			OUTSTANDINGS.
CREDITS.			A.
D.	E.	F.	
Expended during the year.	Cash remitted to the Treasury.	Balance in Hand at close of this year.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
. ...	... ...	. ...	.. ..
... ...	...	. ... .	. ...
... .	42 8 0	. ...	... .
27,318 10 4	60,815 11 6	6,379 12 10	5,682 12 8
287 5 7	369 2 2	226 15 3	. ...
... ...	... ...	.. ...	... .
... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
357 0 11	704 14 0	76 3 2	... .
2,040 9 2	2,123 14 5	166 11 2	128 9 0
665 1 0	707 10 9	2 1 10	... ...
... ...	20 7 3	.	... .
0 4 2	43 0 10	.. ...	... .
42,360 14 9	41,903 13 4	144 11 10	1,469 14 7
15,871 8 7	22,832 1 8	44 11 11	2,286 11 6
.	...	...	... .
58 14 0	703 1 9	40 14 4	... ...
7,746 11 9	10,251 1 7	.. ...	... ...
400 6 9	440 0 11	21 11 5	. ...
871 12 5	1,570 10 0	75 7 4	... ...
27,096 5 6	24,448 7 11	... ...	2,575 6 11
4 3 7	16 13 4	169 3 5	... ...
903 13 10	1,520 11 6	110 9 5	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	. . ..
7 0 0	45 4 9	... . .	... ...
... ...	...	... .	... ...
1,261 11 3	1,463 14 4	... .	101 7 3
1,685 11 11	1,731 10 11	282 10 9	... ...
12,125 0 6	7,637 1 4	2,079 7 9	727 10 2
183 12 0	1,067 10 7	57 13 9	... .
46,120 4 9	56,694 5 11	75 5 11	... ...
... .	... ...	. ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	...	... ...
1,046 0 1	1,629 14 8	134 1 3	... ...
12,771 5 6	12,616 15 1	1,903 1 0	... ...
2,01,184 8 4	2,51,401 0 6	11,991 10 4	12,972 8 1

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

No.	Jails.	4.—(*Contd.*) OUTSTANDINGS.—(*Contd.*) B. Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail.			Raw Material. A. Value at close of previous year.			Raw Material. B. Value at close of this year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...			...	...	...	...	..	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		.
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
4	Rajahmundry Central	18,990	7	5	6,075	7	7	1,996	11	4
5	Do. District	23	5	4	20	5	0	33	5	10
6	Masulipatam		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
7	Guntoor	. .		...	...	...		...	...	. .
8	Nellore	25	8	4	47	9	1	9	13	2
9	Kurnool	465	14	0	54	8	8	65	0	0
10	Bellary	9	8	0	41	2	1	6	3	0
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
12	Chittoor		...	...	...	...		...	..	...
13	Vellore Central	9,555	12	4	6,337	0	0	3,759	14	9
14	Salem do.	7,045	3	6	11,104	13	11	7,123	6	7
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	. .	...
16	Chingleput		...	. .	...	...	.	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	315	5	4	913	14	10	316	8	1
18	Tranquebar	28	3	0	55	2	10	104	7	2
19	Tanjore	29	7	9	165	10	10	127	4	4
20	Trichinopoly Central	5,798	6	1	2,224	5	7	3,572	7	1
21	Do. District	10	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	61	6	7	192	2	0	71	12	0
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Paumben*	. .	.		...	...	...	.	...	.
25	Cochin	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
26	Calicut	150	13	8	. .	...	...	57	14	5
27	Tellicherry	...	. . .	.	33	5	1	311	5	2
28	Cannanore Central	2,422	0	1	1,310	10	9	403	9	5
29	Mangalore	9	7	0	...	...	..	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore Central	2,153	6	0	6,675	8	6	8,843	5	0
31	Do. District	.	. .	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	European Prison	549	10	0	539	15	4	345	3	5
34	Penitentiary	2,467	8	8	2,715	9	0	4,649	7	2
	Total	50,112	4	9	38,507	3	1	31,797	9	11

* Abolished 19th May 1873

PRISONS.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

5				6
STOCK.				
MANUFACTURED GOODS.		PLANT AND MACHINERY.		
C.	D.	E.	F.	
Value at close of previous year.	Value at close of this year.	Value at close of previous year	Value at close of this year.	Average Actual Cash Earnings per Head of Average Number of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
. .	.	.	. ..	.. .
	.		. .. .	. . .
	.			0 2 8
12,120 12 1	9,626 3 10	2,649 14 8	838 3 1	73 11 5
87 0 3	146 15 8	29 5 3	67 12 4	4 11 8
			.. ..	.. . ..
. .	.	... .	.. . .	.
241 10 7	240 6 11	110 0 0	88 0 0	4 9 8
706 7 7	468 0 2	213 0 0	173 0 0	22 1 11
553 9 7	1,120 10 6	100 0 0	65 7 3	2 2 8
. .. .	.	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 7
4 5 0	.		.	0 4 2
16,651 7 8	23,109 3 6	1,038 3 0	1,437 13 2	44 1 0
7,152 0 8	2,840 8 5	1,470 10 3	1,535 1 2	43 13 2
. ..			..	... ..
480 0 0	440 0 0	..		5 11 5
4,632 7 10	6,420 2 3	900 0 0	1,025 10 0	39 6 10
76 4 0	22 10 11	98 5 11	124 1 4	4 11 8
295 7 1	347 9 2	29 2 0	46 14 0	13 12 5
7,439 10 7	15,732 13 10	440 12 4	524 4 0	26 4 7
337 7 6	316 12 0	48 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 10
105 5 6	470 7 7	68 0 0	68 0 0	7 2 9
.	.	...	. .. .	..
..	...	... ...	. ..	0 8 10
... . . .	. .	.	... . .	. . . .
50 0 0	..	30 0 0	21 0 0	14 15 6
28 11 3	154 6 2	160 0 0	181 1 7	41 3 8
3,610 10 8	6,216 15 9	667 0 5	864 13 3	13 1 7
3 0 0	122 0 0		.	11 0 1
32,799 7 2	32,757 13 11	177 0 0	150 0 0	58 3 3
... .		. .	.	. ...
... ...	...	. ..		. ... ..
1,042 0 10	506 15 2	284 15 8	515 1 10	77 9 10
3,841 15 11	5,186 6 2	1,599 9 5	1,727 15 4	23 3 9
92,512 13 9	1,06,247 1 11	10,425 14 11	9,516 2 11	28 13 11

No. III A.—*Balance Sheet showing the Out-turn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.*

Jails.	CREDIT.												
	Cash Balance at the end of the year 1873.			Value of Articles sold during the year 1873.			Value of Stock at the end of the year 1873						Total.		
							Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	42	8	0			..	...	...		...	...	...	42	8	0
Rajahmundry Central	6,379	12	10	59,358	5	9	9,626	3	10	1,996	11	4	2,119	14	11	79,481	0	8
Do. District	226	15	3	394	3	9	146	15	8	33	5	10	67	12	4	869	4	10
Nellore	76	3	2	730	6	4	240	6	11	9	13	2	88	0	0	1,144	13	7
Kurnool	166	11	2	2,467	10	11	468	0	2	65	0	0	173	0	0	3,340 †70	6 0	3 6
Bellary	2	1	10	717	2	9	1,120	10	6	6	3	0	65	7	3	1,911	9	4
Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	.		...	...			12	0	0	32	7	3
Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0		...	...			...		...		43	5	0
Vellore Central	144	11	10	40,989	11	1	23,103	3	6	3,759	14	9	1,437	13	9	78,441	6	11
Salem do.	43	11	5	28,365	14	3	2,840	8	5	7,123	6	7	1,535	1	2	39,908	9	10
Chingleput	40	14	4	758	1	9	440	0	0	...		...	...	...		1,239	0	1
Cuddalore	...	..	...	10,620	12	5	6,420	2	3	316	8	1	1,025	10	0	18,383	0	9
Tranquebar	21	11	5	468	3	11	22	10	11	104	7	4	124	1	4	741	2	11
Tanjore	75	7	4	1,600	1	9	347	9	2	127	4	2	46	14	0	2,197	4	5
Trichinopoly Central	...		...	27,767	12	7	15,732	13	10	3,572	7	1	524	4	0	47,597	5	6
Do. District	169	3	5	28	1	5	316	12	0				50	0	0	564	0	10
Madura	110	9	5	1,582	2	1	470	7	7	71	12	0	68	0	0	2,302	15	1
Paumben*	0	15	0	46	8	9		...	..		...	..	...	...		47	7	9
Calicut		...		1,614	12	0		..	...	57	14	5	21	0	0	1,693	10	5
Tellicherry	282	10	9	1,731	10	11	154	6	2	311	5	2	184	1	7	2,664	2	7
Cannanore Central	2,079	7	9	9,740	3	11	6,216	15	9	403	9	5	864	13	3	19,305	2	1
Mangalore	57	13	7	1,077	1	9	122	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,256	15	4
Coimbatore Central	75	5	11	58,846	11	10	32,757	13	11	8,843	5	0	150	0	0	1,00,673	4	8
European Prison	134	1	3	2,344	3	3	506	15	2	345	3	5	535	1	10	3,845	8	11
Penitentiary	1,903	1	0	15,236	13	5	5,186	6	2	4,649	7	2	727	15	4	[illegible]	11	1
Total	12,034	14	11	2,75,549	10	7	1,06,247	1	11	31,797	9	11	10,800	1[illegible]		[illegible]	4	7

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

† Loss.

(Concluded.)

Jails	Debit.																				
	Cash Balance at the end of the previous year 1872.			Value of Stock at the end of the previous year 1872.									All the Charges of the year			Balance in favor of the Manufactures.			Total		
				Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials			Plant and Machinery.											
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...			27	8	0	15	0	0	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	0
Rajahmundry Central	18,462	3	5	12,120	12	1	6,075	7	7	2,649	14	8	27,318	10	4	12,854	0	7	79,481	0	8
Do. District	12	8	7	87	0	3	20	5	0	29	5	3	267	5	7	432	12	2	869	4	10
Nellore	33	4	1	241	10	7	47	9	1	110	0	0	357	0	11	355	4	11	1,144	13	7
Kurnool	400	12	10	706	7	7	54	8	8	213	0	0	2,035	9	8	...			3,410	6	9
Bellary	167	2	10	553	9	7	41	2	1	100	0	0	665	1	0	384	9	10	1,911	9	4
Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	...		...	12	0	0	...	...	...	.	...	...	32	7	3
Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	..		...		43	5	0
Vellore Central	5	10	7	16,651	7	8	6,337	0	0	1,338	3	0	42,360	14	9	11,748	2	11	78,441	6	11
Salem do.	140	15	11	7,152	0	8	11,104	13	11	1,470	10	3	15,862	9	1	4,177	8	0	39,908	9	10
Chingleput	44	12	4	480	0	0			...	...	...	...	58	14	0	655	5	9	1,239	0	1
Cuddalore	...		...	4,632	7	10	913	14	10	900	0	0	7,692	6	3	4,244	3	10	18,383	0	9
Tranquebar	4	1	5	76	4	0	55	2	10	98	5	11	400	0	0	107	4	9	741	2	11
Tanjore...	47	3	9	295	7	1	165	10	10	29	2	0	871	12	5	788	0	4	2,197	4	5
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	7,439	10	7	2,224	5	7	440	12	4	27,334	10	11	10,157	14	1	47,597	5	6
Do. District ...	173	2	5	337	7	6	...		...	48	0	0	4	3	7	1	3	4	564	0	10
Madura	114	7	3	105	5	6	192	2	0	68	0	0	903	13	10	919	2	6	2,302	15	1
Paumben*...	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	6	1	0	34	6	9	47	7	9
Calicut	61	11	3	50	0	0	...	.	.	30	0	0	1,363	2	6	188	12	8	1,693	10	5
Tellicherry	468	6	8	281	11	3	33	5	1	160	0	0	1,685	11	11	34	15	8	2,664	2	7
Cannanore Central	1,795	11	7	3,610	10	8	1,310	10	9	667	0	5	10,370	11	7	1,550	5	1	19,305	2	1
Mangalore... ...	1	9	7	3	0	0	.		...	...		...	183	12	0	1,068	9	9	1,256	15	4
Coimbatore Central...	195	10	8	32,799	7	2	6,675	8	6	17,	9	0	46,135	4	1	14,690	6	3	1,00,673	4	8
European Prison	65	6	11	1,042	0	10	539	15	4	284	15	8	1,046	0	3	867	1	11	3,845	8	11
Penitentiary	12	0	10	3,841	15	11	2,715	9	0	1,599	9	5	12,771	5	6	7,763	2	5	28,703	11	1
Total...	22,257	5	[illegible]	92,556	6	9	38,522	3	1	10,425	14	11	1,99,715	1	2	73,023	5	6	4,36,500	4	7

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

No. III A.—*Balance Sheet showing the Out-turn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Concluded.)

Jails.	DEBIT.											
	Cash Balance at the end of the previous year 1872.			Value of Stock at the end of the previous year 1872.						All the Charges of the year.			Balance in favor of the Manufactures.			Total.		
				Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	27	8	0	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	0
Rajahmundry Central	18,462	3	5	12,120	12	1	6,075	7	7	2,649	14	8	27,318	10	4	12,854	0	7	79,481	0	8
Do. District	12	8	7	87	0	3	20	5	0	29	5	3	287	5	7	432	12	2	869	4	10
Nellore	33	4	1	241	10	7	47	9	1	110	0	0	357	0	11	355	4	11	1,144	13	7
Kurnool	400	12	10	706	7	7	54	8	8	213	0	0	2,035	9	8	...	...	...	3,410	6	9
Bellary	167	2	10	553	9	7	41	2	1	100	0	0	665	1	0	384	9	10	1,911	9	4
Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	3
Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	43	5	0
Vellore Central	5	10	7	16,651	7	8	6,337	0	0	1,338	3	0	42,360	14	9	11,748	2	11	78,441	6	11
Salem do.	140	15	11	7,152	0	8	11,104	13	11	1,470	10	3	15,862	9	1	4,177	8	0	39,908	9	10
Chingleput	44	12	4	480	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	14	0	655	5	9	1,239	0	1
Cuddalore	...	...	...	4,632	7	10	913	14	10	900	0	0	7,692	6	3	4,244	3	10	18,383	0	9
Tranquebar	4	1	5	76	4	0	55	2	10	98	5	11	400	0	0	107	4	9	741	2	11
Tanjore	47	3	9	295	7	1	165	10	10	29	2	0	871	12	5	788	0	4	2,197	4	5
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	7,439	10	7	2,224	5	7	440	12	4	27,334	10	11	10,157	14	1	47,597	5	6
Do. District	173	2	5	337	7	6	...	...	...	48	0	0	4	3	7	1	3	4	564	0	10
Madura	114	7	3	105	5	6	192	2	0	68	0	0	903	13	10	919	2	6	2,302	15	1
Paumben*	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	0	34	6	9	47	7	9
Callcut	61	11	3	50	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	1,363	2	6	188	12	8	1,693	10	5
Tellicherry	468	6	8	281	11	3	33	5	1	160	0	0	1,685	11	11	34	15	8	2,664	2	7
Cannanore Central	1,795	11	7	3,610	10	8	1,310	10	9	667	0	5	10,370	11	7	1,550	5	1	19,305	2	1
Mangalore	1	9	7	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	12	0	1,068	9	9	1,256	15	4
Coimbatore Central	195	10	8	32,799	7	2	6,675	8	6	171	9	0	46,135	4	1	14,690	6	3	1,00,673	4	8
European Prison	65	6	11	1,042	0	10	539	15	4	284	15	8	1,046	0	3	867	1	11	3,845	8	11
Penitentiary	12	0	10	3,841	15	11	2,715	9	0	1,599	9	5	12,771	5	6	7,763	2	5	28,703	11	1
Total...	22,257	5	2	92,556	6	9	38,522	3	1	10,425	14	11	1,99,715	1	2	73,023	5	6	4,36,500	4	7

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Constr[illegible] and net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the [illegible]*

1	2	3	4	5	
				EXPENDED ON [illegible] JAIL DURING T[illegible] PAST YEAR	
No.	Jails.	Estimated Cost of New Jail if any sanctioned.	Expended on the Construction of New Jail in previous year.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	... .	.	.. .	758 4 6
2	Berhampore		.	.	.
3	Vizagapatam	.	80,366 3 0	.	.
4	Rajahmundry Central ..		. .		. .
5	Do. District.	. .		. .	. . . .
6	Masulipatam			.	. .
7	Guntoor	. .	.		. . .
8	Nellore	.	.	.	.. ...
9	Kurnool	.		.	... .
10	Bellary	1,00,920 0 0	78,156 14 2		... ...
11	Cuddapah.....	. . . .	.		... ...
12	Chittoor	.			.. ...
13	Vellore Central	3,75,294 0 0	3,73,212 13 9	..	20 0 0
14	Salem do.	.		. .	... ..
15	Guindy		. .	.	.. ... .
16	Chingleput		. .	.	... . .
17	Cuddalore.....	.		.	... ...
18	Tranquebar	. .	..	.	. ...
19	Tanjore				.. ...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	3,76,000 0 0	8,964 6 7		435 4 0
21	Do. District ...	. .		. . .	. ...
22	Madura.....	12,464 0 0	4,525 11 10	..	5,904 15 11
23	Tinnevelly	. .	.	... .	... ...
24	Paumben*	.	. .	..	. ...
25	Cochin	...	.	.	... ...
26	Calicut	. .	. .	. .	. ...
27	Tellicherry	.	..	. . .	... ...
28	Cannanore Central	.	.	.	527 4 7
29	Mangalore	. .	. . . .	..	. .. ...
30	Coimbatore Central ...	..	..	.. . .	... ...
31	Do. District ...				.. ...
32	Ootacamund do. ...	. . .	. . .	.. ..	. ...
33	European Prison.....	..		...	. ...
34	Penitentiary	. .		. .	. . . ...
	Total...	8,64,678 0 0	5,45,226 1 4	..	7,645 13 0

* Abolished 19th May 1873

PRISONS.

of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross Presidency during the year 1873, *including all Charges.*

6						7			8		
EXPENDED DURING THE PAST YEAR ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS.											
A.			B.			Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.			Expended on Maintenance and Guarding of the Prisoners during the past year as shown in Statement No. I		
By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.								
RS	A.	P	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
89	4	0	...	...	...	847	8	6	6,104	4	2
282	7	2	456	1	3	738	8	5	10,423	3	0
323	13	6	212	15	0	536	12	6	16,562	7	4
16	15	8	328	2	0	345	1	8	66,565	10	1
94	2	8	247	10	9	341	13	5	7,948	7	0
8	7	7	...	...	...	8	7	7	5,020	9	0
49	9	2	...	...	...	49	9	2	12,111	9	0
92	0	2	2,087	15	7	2,179	15	9	12,416	11	11
176	3	0	118	0	0	294	3	0	9,571	8	2
123	12	0	1,716	14	4	1,840	10	4	22,116	8	10
187	5	3	..	..	...	187	5	3	18,978	8	4
333	8	5	397	3	1	730	11	6	11,703	11	1
224	4	6	5,691	6	3	5,935	10	9	57,629	2	11
306	14	0	11,659	5	1	11,966	3	1	32,522	2	7
62	3	4	69	9	6	131	12	10	6,272	10	4
94	4	0	794	1	3	888	5	3	11,796	5	5
385	11	1	115	0	0	500	11	1	16,728	15	7
220	12	2	...	...	...	220	12	2	8,664	12	7
...	...	...	1,840	9	0	1,840	9	0	8,735	3	9
28	13	5	141	0	5	605	1	10	62,513	3	4
271	4	0	...	.	...	271	4	0	6,753	5	1
41	15	5	64	0	0	6,010	15	4	17,203	4	5
6	8	6	352	0	0	358	8	6	19,769	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,831	11	10
5	1	2	...	...	...	5	1	2	339	12	8
208	4	3	1,014	0	0	1,222	4	3	10,497	8	6
300	0	11	51	0	0	351	0	11	5,532	9	3
975	4	9	20	9	8	1,523	3	0	49,141	11	6
157	10	6	...	...	...	157	10	6	10,193	14	2
1,655	14	9	...	...	...	1,655	14	9	65,048	12	3
15	6	3	...	...	...	15	6	3	7,588	12	11
88	15	10	4,300	7	5	4,388	15	10	13,350	9	5
135	6	0	510	7	5	645	13	5	12,452	12	3
652	1	1	35	7	6	687	8	7	53,730	7	7
7,614	4	6	32,223	6	1	47,483	7	7	6,79,820	0	9

D.—PRISONS.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873, *including all Charges.*—(Concluded.)

No.	Jails.	9			10			11			12		
		Total Expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.			Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.			Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.			Net Profit to Government during the year per Convict		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	6,951	12	8	312	8	0	77	3	2	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	11,161	11	5	.	...	..	90	11	11	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam .	17,099	3	10	414	12	0	65	10	11	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central	66,910	11	9	60,845	1	6	7	5	9	...	...	...
5	Do. District	8,290	4	5	710	6	2	92	7	0	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	5,029	0	7	...	..	..	135	14	8	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	12,161	2	2	1,301	4	0	114	5	6	...	...	...
8	Nellore .	14,596	11	8	2,962	4	0	72	11	5	...	...	...
9	Kurnool . .	9,865	11	2	2,338	12	5	76	0	5	..	...	...
10	Bellary . .	23,957	3	2	736	1	9	69	5	0	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah . .	19,165	13	7	2,193	6	3	82	12	8	...	...	...
12	Chittoor .	12,434	6	7	82	14	10	67	7	11	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	63,564	13	8	42,065	9	4	22	9	9	...	...	...
14	Salem do. .	44,488	5	8	22,832	1	8	40	10	1	...	...	...
15	Guindy	6,404	7	2	...		..	103	4	9	...	...	...
16	Chingleput .	12,684	10	8	748	7	9	97	0	8	...	..	...
17	Cuddalore .	17,229	10	8	11,446	15	7	21	4	1	...	...	...
18	Tranquebar . .	8,885	8	9	514	4	11	88	1	10	...	...	...
19	Tanjore	10,575	12	9	1,909	15	0	75	5	8	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central	63,118	5	2	24,448	7	11	41	9	3	...	...	...
21	Do. District	7,024	9	1	16	13	4	100	1	9	...	...	...
22	Madura.	23,214	3	9	1,520	11	6	102	5	3	...	..	
23	Tinnevelly .	20,127	11	0	8	2	0	90	10	0	.	...	...
24	Paumben* .	3,831	11	10	163	6	9	43	2	6	...	...	..
25	Cochin . .	344	13	10	...	...	..	344	13	10	...	...	...
26	Calicut . .	11,719	12	9	1,583	13	4	92	15	10	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry	5,883	10	2	1,731	10	11	96	8	10	..	...	...
28	Cannanore Central ..	50,664	14	6	7,637	1	4	73	14	10	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	10,351	8	8	1,085	4	7	88	4	0	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore Central ..	66,704	11	0	56,694	5	11	10	9	1	...	...	...
31	Do. District ...	7,604	3	2	88	10	0	51	13	2	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do. ...	17,739	9	3	299	6	0	121	15	4	...	...	...
33	European Prison . .	13,098	9	8	1,629	14	8	546	2	0	...	...	...
34	Penitentiary . .	54,418	0	2	12,616	15	1	76	15	8	...	...	...
	Total..	7,27,303	8	4	†2,60,939	8	6	53	0	8	...	...	...

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

† Rupees 9,538-8-0 of this sum was realized from private individuals, &c., on account of hire of convicts.

D.—PRISONS.

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.*

1	2	3			4		
No	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet per Prisoner.			Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	71	2	73	15·48	...	15·48
2	Berhampore	160	32	192			...
3	Vizagapatam	282	18	300	...	1·55	1·55
4	Rajahmundry Central	992	48	1,040	...	.	
5	Do. District.	88	18	106	.	...	...
6	Masulipatam	106	4	110		·16	·16
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	..		
8	Nellore	245	27	272			
9	Kurnool	98	5	103		1·28	1·28
10	Bellary	388	27	415			...
11	Cuddapah	153	22	175	43·07		43 07
12	Chittoor	254	22	276		.	...
13	Vellore Central	949	88	1,037	.	.	...
14	Salem do.	526	22	548	.	1 25	1·25
15	Guindy	87		87	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	130	29	159	..	...	.
17	Cuddalore	345	13	358			
18	Tranquebar	116	8	124		3·07	3·07
19	Tanjore	169	28	197		...	
20	Trichinopoly Central	938	86	1,024	..	...	...
21	Do. District.	180	18	198	..	...	
22	Madura	224	12	236	...	...	
23	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	..	...	
24	Paumben*	112	2	114	...		
25	Cochin	29	8	37	...		
26	Calicut	221	9	230	..	..	...
27	Tellicherry	161	5	166	..	..	...
28	Cannanore Central	829	30	859	.		...
29	Mangalore	223	15	238	...		..
30	Coimbatore Central	990	52	1,042	...	...	...
31	Do. District.	180		180	..	.	...
32	Ootacamund do.	201	12	213	...	.	...
33	European Prison	35	.	35	...	...	...
34	Penitentiary	436	45	481	83·25	...	83·25
	Total	10,389	745	11,134	141·80	7·31	149·11

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	5			6		
		Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.			Average Daily Strength during the year.		
		M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	.	·19	·19	86·48	2·81	88·29
2	Berhampore	40 75	24·56	65·31	119 25	7 44	126·69
3	Vizagapatam	48·30		48·30	233 70	19·55	253·25
4	Rajahmundry Central	189 58	21·09	210 67	802·42	26·91	829·33
5	Do. District	15·50	7 99	23·49	72·50	10·01	82·51
6	Masulipatam	73·52		73·52	32 48	4·16	36 64
7	Guntoor	13 59	11·39	24·98	91·41	3·61	95·02
8	Nellore	96·92	15 45	112 37	148·08	11·55	159·63
9	Kurnool	5·29	...	5 29	92·71	6·28	98·99
10	Bellary	67·40	11·93	79 33	320·60	15·07	335·67
11	Cuddapah		12·05	12·05	196·07	9·95	206·02
12	Chittoor	83 40	8·75	92·15	170 60	13·25	183·85
13	Vellore Central	29·66	56 15	85·81	919 34	31 85	951·19
14	Salem do	4 53	...	4·53	521·47	23·25	544·72
15	Guindy	24·83		24·83	62·17	...	62·17
16	Chingleput	15·92	19 97	35·89	114·08	9·03	123·11
17	Cuddalore	76·07	3·71	79·78	268·93	9 29	278·22
18	Tranquebar	31 43	...	31·43	84·57	11·07	95·64
19	Tanjore	59·76	22·39	82·15	109·24	5·61	114·85
20	Trichinopoly Central	49 62	40·61	90·23	888 38	45·39	933·77
21	Do. District	110·01	...	110 01	69·99	...	69·99
22	Madura	17·61	6·03	23·64	206 39	5·97	212·36
23	Tinnevelly	52 22	13·37	65·59	213·78	9·63	223 41
24	Paumben*	29 95	...	29·95	82·05	...	82·05
25	Cochin	28 24	...	28 24	76	...	·76
26	Calicut	118 70	2·93	121·63	102 30	6·07	108·37
27	Tellicherry	120 30	2·54	122·84	40·70	2·46	43·16
28	Cannanore Central	246·41	...	246·41	582·59	...	582·59
29	Mangalore	127·44	5·03	132·47	95·56	9·97	105·53
30	Coimbatore Central	39·28	28·74	68·02	950·72	23·26	973·98
31	Do. District	35·12		35·12	144·88	...	144·88
32	Ootacamund do	58 99	10·71	69·70	142·01	1·29	143·30
33	European Prison	13·97	...	13·97	91·03	...	21·03
34	Penitentiary		13·88	13·88	519·25	31·12	550·37
	Total	1924 31	339·46	2263·77	8506·49	354·85	8861·34

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

7			8			9		
Total Population during the year.			Number admitted. into Hospital during the year.			Daily Average Number of Sick during the year.		
M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
289	6	295	79	1	80	1·92	·10	2·02
504	40	544	94	15	109	4·03	·66	4 69
1,152	120	1,272	67	2	69	5 56	·10	5 66
1,106	46	1,152	646	16	662	31·02	·58	31·60
470	45	515	60	9	69	3·38	·31	3·69
132	19	151	66	8	74	1·68	·70	2·38
480	23	503	83	2	85	2·87	04	2·91
656	61	717	100	7	107	4·63	·28	4·91
378	23	401	157	7	164	4 00	·27	4·27
1,089	71	1,160	127	6	133	5·35	·14	5·49
790	43	833	246	4	250	7·29	·08	7·37
770	55	825	252	7	259	9 45	·61	10·06
1,204	47	1,251	623	33	656	16·02	·70	16·72
1,133	60	1,193	170	9	179	7 00	·38	7·38
111	...	111	60	...	60	1 29	...	1·29
464	29	493	113	2	115	2 92	·06	2·98
844	37	881	207	17	224	8 28	·35	8·63
362	50	412	112	9	121	4·31	·22	4·53
383	24	407	57	3	60	4·19	·39	4 58
1,293	94	1,387	300	16	316	20·50	·57	21 07
328	...	328	52	...	52	3 24	...	3·24
797	34	831	76	3	79	2·70	·26	2 96
723	41	764	54	10	64	2 65	·26	2·91
102	...	102	63	...	63	3·42	...	3·42
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	13	473	112	...	112	2·86	...	2·86
223	5	228	25	1	26	·76	·03	·79
783	...	783	131		131	12 47	...	12·47
427	28	455	177	4	181	3·91	·30	4·21
1,259	62	1,321	281	2	283	18 88	·23	19 11
572	...	572	151	...	151	9·65	...	9·65
317	25	342	52	...	52	1·75	...	1·75
40	...	40	1	...	1	·03	...	·03
2,019	257	2,276	378	34	412	19·47	1·55	21 02
21,667	1,358	23,025	5,172	227	5,399	227 48	9 17	236 65

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	10							11		
		Number of Deaths.							Ratio of Deaths per cent of "Total Population."		
		A		B.		C.					
		In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.					
		M.	F	M	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	..	...	...		.	..	.	...		
2	Berhampore	9	1	...		9	1	10	1 78	2 50	1·83
3	Vizagapatam .. .	14	1	...		14	1	15	1·21	·88	1·17
4	Rajahmundry Central	15	1	...		15	1	16	1 35	2 17	1·38
5	Do. District	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·21		·19
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...		..	...		.	.	..
7	Guntoor	1	...	...		1		1	·20	.	·19
8	Nellore	2	...	...		2	..	2	·30	...	·27
9	Kurnool.	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	79	4 34	·99
10	Bellary	2	2	...		2	2	4	·18	2·81	·34
11	Cuddapah	4	...	...		4	...	4	50	...	48
12	Chittoor.....	1	...	...		1		1	·12	...	·12
13	Vellore Central	8	1	1	.	9	1	10	74	2 12	·79
14	Salem do.	12	2	...	..	12	2	14	1·05	3·33	1·17
15	Guindy		...	..	...			...	.	...	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	..	.	..	...	.		...	.
17	Cuddalore	4	...	...	..	4		4	·47		·45
18	Tranquebar	6	...	...	...	6		6	1·65	...	1·45
19	Tanjore	8		.	...	8	...	8	2 08		1·96
20	Trichinopoly Central	56	...			56	...	56	4·33	...	4·03
21	Do. District.	3	..			3	.	3	·91		·91
22	Madura	4	1	..		4	1	5	·50	2 94	·60
23	Tinnevelly.....	5	1			5	1	6	·69	2·13	·78
24	Paumben*	.	..				...	...	...	...	...
25	Cochin	..	...					.		...	...
26	Cahcut	2	..			2		2	·43	.	·42
27	Tellicherry	1	...		...	1	...	1	·44		·43
28	Cannanore Central ...	11	...		...	11		11	1·40	...	1·40
29	Mangalore	2	..		...	2	...	2	·46	...	·43
30	Coimbatore Central...	42	...		...	42	.	42	3·33		3·17
31	Do. District.	20	...	.	...	20		20	4·49	.	3 49
32	Ootacamund do ...	1	..		...	1	.	1	·31	...	·29
33	European Prison	...	..		..		.	.	.	.	.
34	Penitentiary	3	...	1		4	.	4	·19		·17
	Total...	240	11	2		242	11	253	1·11	·81	1·09

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C			D.			E.		
Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
91·35	55 24	90·61	2·22	5·52	2 28		..	.			.			...
78·82	201·61	86·03	3·37	8·87	3·70			.	7 54	13·44	7·89	7·54	13·44	7·89
28·66	10·23	27·24	2·37	·51	2·23	..		...	5 99	5·11	5 92	5·99	5·11	5 92
80 50	59·45	79 82	3·86	2·15	3 81	.		. .	1 86	3·71	1·92	1 86	3·71	1·92
82·75	89 91	83 62	4·06	3·09	4·47	.			1 37	...	1·21	1·37	...	1·21
203·20	192·30	201·96	5·17	16 82	6·49	.		...			.		..	...
90 79	55·40	89·45	3·13	1 10	3 06	.		.	1·09	...	1·05	1·09	.	1·05
67·53	60·60	67·03	3·12	2·42	3·07	.		.	1 34		1·25	1·34	...	1·25
169·34	111·46	165·67	4 31	4·29	4·32			...	3·23	15·92	4·04	3·23	15·92	4·04
39·61	39 81	39 59	1·66	·92	1·63			.	62	13 27	1 19	·62	13·27	1·19
125·46	40·20	121·34	3 71	·80	3 57	.		...	2·04		1·94	2·04		1·94
147·71	52 83	140·87	5·53	4·60	5·47	..			·58	...	·54	·58	. .	·54
67·76	103·61	68·96	1·74	2·19	·74			...	97	3·13	1·05	·97	3·13	1·05
32·60	38·70	32·85	1·34	1·63	1 35			...	2·30	8 60	2·57	2·30	8·60	2·57
96·50	...	96·50	2 07	.	2 07			.			.	.	.	...
99 05	22 14	93 41	2 55	66	2·42									
76·97	182·99	80 51	3 07	3·76	3·10			.	1·48		1 43	1·48		1·43
132·43	81·30	126·51	5·09	1 98	4 73				7 09		6·27	7·09	.	6·27
52 17	53·47	52·24	3 83	6·95	3 98	..		.	7 32	.	6·96	7·32	.	6·96
33·76	35·25	33 84	2 36	1·25	2·25			...	6·30		5·99	6·30	. .	5·99
74 29	...	74·29	4·62		4 62				4 28		4·28	4·28	.	4·28
36·82	50 25	37·20	1·30	4·35	1·39				1 93	16 74	2·35	1·93	16·74	2·35
25·25	103·84	28 64	1·23	2·69	1·30	..		.	2 33	10 38	2·68	2·33	10·38	2·68
76·78	...	76 78	4·16	. .	4·16		...	...	.		.	.	.	
.		...		.				.		.	.	..	.	...
109·48		103·34	2·79	.	2·63	.			1 95	...	1·84	1·95		1·84
61 42	40·65	60·24	1·86	1 21	1 83		.		2 45		2·31	2·45		2·31
22·48		22·48	2·14		2 14				1·88		1·88	1·88		1·88
185·22	40 12	171·51	4 09	3·00	3 98			...	2 09		1·89	2·09		1·89
29·55	8·59	29·05	1·98	·98	1·96		.	.	4 41	...	4·31	4·41	.	4·31
104·22		104·22	6 66		6 66		.	.	13·80		13·80	13·80	..	13·80
36·61	. .	36·08	1·23		1·22		.		·70		·69	·70	..	·69
4·75		4·75	·14		·14			..			...		.	...
72·79	109·25	74·85	3 74	4·98	3·81			...	·77		·72	·77	. .	·72
60·80	63·97	60·92	2·67	2·58	2·67		...	..	2·84	3 09	2·85	2·84	3·09	2·85

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments	Number of Judicial Divisions	Average area of each Division in square miles	Average population of each Division	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers)	53,162	2¼	575	(a) 44,590	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c, final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs, or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs 100	Hereditary .. ..
2 Taluq Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers)	155	892	1,98,860	155	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department
3 Other Local Magistrates	331	417¾	90,100	331	do		
4 Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers)	5		.	5	do	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs 500	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction
5 District Munsifs, (exercising Civil powers)	111	1,263¾	2,77,688	111	do	Original Suits up to Rs 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rupees 50 (Act III of 1873)	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal) Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law
6 Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction	53			53	do	Powers of Magistrate of 1st or 2nd Class	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue *Vide* Sub-Magistrates

(a) i. e., The number of Heads of Villages
(b) i. e., The number who actually exercised jurisdiction
(c) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1873.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native					Criminal.	Civil	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
.	.		(b) 31,376	..	Grants in land and fees in kind.	..	Revenue Executive	..	..	23,548	50,439	..	..	..
.		10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive	.	.	.	..		..	..
								.	.	(d) 1,13,377	(e) 624	.	.	.
..	.	6	325	800	800	(c) 120				..	..	..	..	..
..	5		.	8,400	.	1,392	None.	288	.	(d) 3,475	1,322	.	1	.
..	..	16	95	2,600	2,600	1,400	do.	252	15	..	1,39,483	..	..	..
22	..	5	24	4,800	4,800	..	Revenue Executive	288						

(d) Including Preliminary Enquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts

(e) Civil work performed by the Sub Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions	Average area of each Division in square miles	Average population of each Division	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7 Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers)	3	4,692	..	3	One Judge	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868)	Covenanted Officers ..
8 Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers)	54	2,561	5,70,804	54	do ..	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town)	2	13½	1,98,776	4	One Magistrate, single or two together	Powers of a Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII of 1867	None
10 Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge)	6	5,534	1,577,302	6	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rupees 500 Original Suits exceeding Rs 2,500 Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted No special qualification for the latter ..
11 Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town)	1	27	3,97,552	3	..	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs 1,000 Suits exceeding Rs 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864)	The first Judge must be a Barrister ..
12 Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts)	12	4,594	1,298,095	12	One Judge	Original Suits exceeding Rs 2,500 Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law *Vide* District Munsif ..
13 District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers)	18	6,160	1,505,257	18	do ..	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831 and Madras Act VIII of 1865	Covenanted Officers ..
14 Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal cases	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Covenanted Officers ..
15 District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers)	21	6,585	1,467,782	21	Do .. Also in six Districts with juries in certain cases	Civil Suits exceeding Rs 2,500 Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs	Covenanted Officers ..
Total..	747			751			

(*f*) *i e*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*g*) Including Preliminary Enquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1873—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers	Uncovenanted.	Native	European and East Indian	Native					Criminal.	Civil	Revenue	Criminal Appeal	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	.		..	10,000	10,000	(f) 580				(g) 12,355	261		2,683	1
36	..	3	15	8,500	8,500	(f) 580	Revenue Executive	288						
..	1	2	1	11,100	11,100	8,100	None	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys and Vakeels of the High Court	14,406	.	..	..	
4	..	2	..	15,000	..	5,000	do	236	10	8	8,929		.	522
..		3	1	15,300	15,300	81,500	do	261	..		..		..	..
	..	2	10	6,000	6,000	6,402	do	236	11	36	9,035		7	2,474
18	..	..	..	28,000										
3	..	..	..	28,000		h 4,687	Chief Executive Officer of the District	286		898	..	(j) 2,973	429	..
21	..	..	..	28,000	.	7,721	None	236	98	1,534	463		723	3,896
81	6	40	582							1,46,089	1,60,117	2,973	3,843	6,893

(h) *i e*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice
(i) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(j) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Consitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side)	..	27	3,97,552	..	One Judge	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town	According to Letters Patent .. .. ..
16. High Court. (Appellate Side)	5		..	5	..	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court)	
16. High Court. (Appellate Side)	..	1,38,291	30,823,421		Two Judges	Regular appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts; Special appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts; General powers of revision	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1873.—(Concluded.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted	Native	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	.	..	..	.	..	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
3	..	2	.	48,000	..	(*) 80,000	None	243	87	58	725	..	412	91 5

(*) Not including pay of the menial servants

E.—CIVIL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Nature of Claims	Number of Cases in Different Courts.												High Court.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases.													
Money due on Contract: On written promise for sum certain	7,431	.	21,152	128	68	76	28,855	43,559	5,578	7,102	9	56,248	374
Money due on Contract: On unwritten promise for sum certain	29,550	..	1,645	9	3	2	31,209	14,409	765	452	1	15,627	6
Money due on Contract: On account stated	6,095		1,288	25	8	12	7,428	7,219	511	999	7	8,736	27
Money due on Contract: Money paid or received	1,812		198	7	2	4	2,023	2,290	106	150	...	2,546	31
Money due on Contract: For goods sold and delivered	2,530		327	3	..	2	2,862	2,060	84	386	..	2,530	57
Rent	425	.	1,235	2	2	5	1,669	5,606	371	275	..	6,252	1
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	2,967	.	794	9	6	6	3,782	2,577	143	203	...	2,923	24
Damages: For injuries to person	.	...	28	..	1	..	29	186	4	..	...	190	6
Damages: For injuries to property	.	.	230	4	2	3	239	186	16	57	...	259	4
Damages: For defamation	...	.	125	..	..	2	127	14	...	...	...	14	1
Damages: For other injuries, not included in the above	..	...	96	4	.	1	101	160	10	1	...	171	3
Damages: For breaches of contract, not included in the above	4	.	142	3	2	3	154	108	25	7	...	140	12
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	..	..	434	4	2	2	442	25	...	...	...	25	9
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident		..	150	5	2	..	157	..	...	...	...	...	6

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	..	.	112	3	2		117	..	..	...		..	10
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	..		77	2	8	5	92	4	...	.	.	4	21
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	..		1	1			2	.	.	.	..	.	1
Suits connected with religion and caste			18		.		18	.	..	.	1	1	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments		...	56	3		7	66	1	.	...	.	1	12
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce			127	5		7	139	42	8	1		51	10
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	.	..	17	.	...	2	19		.		.	..	
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics			17				17		.	.			1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights			532	7	7	8	554	8	5	1	.	14	.
Suits to establish or contest Wills			31	1	2	3	37			.		...	11
Claims to inheritance — Under Hindu Law		.	529	18	2	25	574	3	...			3	41
Claims to inheritance — do. Mahomedan Law			105	7	1	5	118	5		.	.	5	5
Claims to inheritance — do. any other Law		.	12	.			12	.		.		..	2
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	..		73	1	1	.	75	1	..			1	10
Suits relating to the revenue		1	275	7		2	285	800	13	50	...	863	..
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property		.	13,629	120	84	39	13,872				..	..	114
Claims in right of pre-emption			114	.		..	114			..		.	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands			29	.			29	.	.		.	..	..
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)		.	562	.		6	568		.	..		.	.
Suits for partition of immoveable property		.	1,184	17	8	26	1,235	..	..	.	.		33
Suits regarding boundaries	.		154	2		3	159	..	..	.			...
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	.		10,861	105	12	54	11,032	8		.		8	49
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4)	...	1	10	.	..		11	.		..	.	.	
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3)	.	742	82		.		744	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11)	..	1,449	8	.	...	...	1,457	.		..	..	...	..
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	82	.	..	.	..	82	...	...		...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80)	...	799	..	...	...	..	799	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	50,815	3,073	56,379	502	225	310	1,11,304	79,271	7,639	9,684	18	96,612	881

E.—CIVIL.

No. III—*Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.																
	Ordinary Suits								Small Causes						High Court.	Madras Small Cause Court.	
	Village Munsifs	Revenue Courts	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner	Subordinate Judges	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner	Total number of Suits	Total value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner	Total number of Small Causes,	Total value in Rupees	Ordinary Suits.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	25,124	698	740	5	3	1	26,571	77,426	4,787	5	444	..	5,236	19,894	..	8,419	25,471
,, ,, ,, 20 .	24,948	678	5,113	34	1	3	30,777	2,82,955	31,429	70	915	..	32,414	4,26,528	..	9,918	1,11,776
,, ,, ,, 100 ..	319	953	28,842	54	2	15	30,185	18,07,416	42,998	3,362	4,237	12	50,609	19,32,593	..	5,979	2,76,722
,, ,, ,, 500 .	1	271	21,890	60	1	20	22,249	46,45,515	49	4,782	4,356	8	9,195	22,48,856	100	1,577	3,15,332
,, ,, ,, 1,000 ..	7	20	3,572	31	3	11	3,638	25,60,554	.		..	..		..	99	186	1,25,825
,, ,, ,, 5,000	.	7	799	564	244	246	1,860	34,85,149			..	.	..	..	315	..	..
,, ,, ,, 10,000	.	2	.	54	36	46	138	9,43,960	.	..	.	.	..	..	54	..	..
,, ,, ,, 1,00,000	.	.	1	12	9	78	100	27,51,836	.		..	.	.	.	35	..	..
Exceeding ,, 1,00,000 ..				.	.	10	10	63,72,989		..	..	.	..	.	4	..	..
Suits in which it is not possible to estimate the money value ..	40	354	148	1	..	13	546	..		1	..	..	1	..	118	..	..
Total .	50,439	2,973	61,105	815	299	443	1,16,074	2,29,27,800	79,263	8,220	9,952	20	97,455	46,27,871	725	26,079	8,55,126

E.—CIVIL.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

CLASS OF COURTS		Suits remaining from 1872.	Filed in 1873 (including suits remanded and re-admitted)	Received by transfer	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts	Plaint rejected or returned	UNCONTESTED						CONTESTED		TOTAL		PENDING.			Average duration of Suits.		
								Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.* For plaintiff.	Decreed *ex parte.* For defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested	Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts		10,480	50,860	2	61,342	18	22	7,516	2,812	10,933	9,063	9,353	326	9,190	1,246	50,439	10,885	3,660	2,412	980	72	67	28
Revenue Courts		809	3,049	160	4,018	117	167	287	315	210	44	80	54	1,226	757	2,973	928	350	310	70	114	74	20
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	31,607	57,660	3,446	92,713	5,787	438	2,221	1,701	14,007	74,359	13,137	1,864	16,354	7,462	61,105	25,823	6,856	7,809	2,861	510	291	156
	Small Causes	6,239	79,874	254	86,367	86	287	4,852	1,872	17,816	7,914	19,924	3,262	17,597	6,026	79,263	7,018	990	332	9	90	68	14
Small Cause Courts	As Sub Judges.	127	213	15	355	4	5	8	1	43	27	82		90	50	299	52	11	16	16	389	132	9
	Small Causes	1,150	9,491	.	10,611	41	19	629	97	2,258	1,739	3,180	13	1,543	493	9,952	648	262	10	.	23	18	29
Subordinate Judges	Ordinary ..	562	572	179	1,313	163	5	38	33	116	35	100	1	332	160	815	335	99	119	6	243	139	7
	Small Causes	257	7,900	2,577	10,734	305	37	817	80	1,782	753	2,254	64	1,758	712	8,220	2,209	632	285	..	43	34	13
District Courts	Ordinary	386	328	186	900	230	7	15	12	86	20	41	1	160	108	443	227	44	68	58	243	157	8
	Small Causes	2	18		20				1	4	..	2	..	12	1	20	.		..	..	19	22	..
Madras Small Cause Court		2,802	26,209		29,011		.	2,422	4	8,259	1,312	8,203	1	4,768	1,110	26,079	2,932	2,460	431	41	26	14	124
Total		54,421	236,174	6,819	2,97,414	6,749	987	18,805	6,928	55,511	25,264	56,356	5,586	53,030	18,125	2,39,608	51,057	15,364	11,792	4,103	.	..	408
High Court (Original Side)		541	881	.	1,422			27	138	5	..	149	..	307	99	725	697	..	..	.	..	..	5

E.—CIVIL.

No. V.—*Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1872.	Instituted in 1873 (including Appeals remanded and readmitted.)	Received by transfer	Total for disposal	Uncontested. Transferred.	Uncontested. Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Uncontested. Withdrawn, compromised or decreed on confession.	Uncontested. Confirmed	Uncontested. Modified.	Uncontested. Reversed	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified	Contested. Reversed.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending. Over four months.	Pending. Over twelve months.	Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	961	119	2,341	3,421	41	135	92	45	14	34	1,256	278	621	2,475	905	470	92	143	55	14
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges	179	84	433	696		54	20	7	2	4	267	40	128	522	174	129	7	39	5	3
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner — Revenue..	297	397	.	694		59	44	27	14		278	50	46	498	196	86	53	9	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner — Civil	2,917	5,906	38	8,861	2,773	177	156	77	14	44	1,847	295	788	3,398	2,690	953	345	201	47	23
Total	4,354	6,506	2,812	13,672	2,814	405	312	156	44	82	3,648	663	1,583	6,893	3,965	1,638	497	392	107	40
High Court — Regular Appeals	49	131		180		1	3	5	1		72	20	21	123	57	22	7	8	6	2
High Court — Special Appeals	221	874		1,095		11	14	139	3	10	499	35	41	752	343	61	7	23	24	4
Appeals from Original Side .	4	43		47			1	2		2	29	3	12	40	7	3	.	4	2	...

E.—CIVIL.

No. VI.—*Statement showing the number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner	Ordinary	38		81		201	.	278		2,209		23,016	..	25,823	...
	Small Causes							1	.	9	...	7,008	...	7,018	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges	..	.			1		4	.	11	7	36	167	52	174
	Small Causes	..	.		.	.		...	...	.	..	648	.	648	...
Subordinate Judges	Ordinary	.	.	4	.	2	3	6	20	60	85	263	797	335	905
	Small Causes	..	.	.	..		.	...	...	...	.	2,209	..	2,209	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner	Ordinary	3	..	..	5	8	10	13	36	35	348	168	2,487	227	2,886
	Small Causes	..	.			.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total..	41	...	85	5	212	13	302	56	2,324	440	33,348	3,451	36,312	3,965
High Court		59	.	34	.	81	1	89	2	101	11	338	393	702	407

E.—CIVIL.

No. VII.—*Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1873.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1872	Filed in 1873.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed	Partially executed		Imprisonment of person.	Moveable Property. Attached.	Moveable Property. Sold.	Immoveable Property. Attached.	Immoveable Property. Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	12,286	61,265	2,461	76,012	31,405	26,237	11,721	10,245	8,833	2,907	19,200	11,559	315
	Small Causes	5,964	52,873	573	59,210	22,186	20,630	6,233	11,497	10,820	2,798	2,350	1,286	63
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges	102	813	3	918	347	264	112	55	90	39	333	250	9
	Small Causes	638	9,276	14	9,928	5,368	3,036	478	986	1,476	636		...	...
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary	487	1,697	76	2,258	1,104	623	480	570	235	98	748	432	6
	Small Causes	164	3,591	98	3,783	1,727	482	566	1,072	619	262	..	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	389	1,059	83	1,531	718	416	326	291	275	126	726	396	10
	Small Causes	2	58		60	33	22	5	3	16	5	1	3	...
Revenue Courts		28	601		629	576	4	49	4	12	41	9	...	...
	Total	20,060	1,31,231	3,038	1,54,329	63,464	51,714	19,970	24,723	22,421	6,932	23,367	13,926	403

F.—REGISTRATION.

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
	DEEDS OF GIFT.					
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.			
1	2		3			
	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73.			1873-74.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras District	32	35	11,642	0	0	28,750	0	0
Ganjam do.	3	6	.. ..			300	0	0
Vizagapatam do	22	21	7,420	0	0	4,650	0	0
Godavery do .. .	10	23	3,525	0	0	7,090	0	0
Kistna do . ..	6	11	. .. ..			950	0	0
Nellore do.	10	11	4,[illegible]	0	0	30,510	0	0
Cuddapah do	16	11	6,400	0	0	2,310	0	0
Kurnool do.	17	24	4,000	0	0	15,495	0	0
Bellary do	24	23	3,172	0	0	2,702	0	0
Chingleput do.	5	4	890	0	0	1,500	0	0
North Arcot do	6	10	2,080	0	0	2,210	0	0
South Arcot do	5	11	800	0	0	200	0	0
Tanjore do	38	63	18,191	0	0	31,569	0	0
Tinnevelly do .. .	49	39	18,537	0	0	8,795	0	0
Madura do	10	15	450	0	0	3,737	8	0
Trichinopoly do	15	13	8,471	0	0	7,591	7	4
Salem do .	6	7	4,550	0	0	4,120	0	0
Coimbatore do.	6	8	2,700	0	0	1,250	0	0
South Canara do.	16	20	4,102	0	0	2,600	0	0
Tellicherry do	27	30	15,526	0	0	12,060	0	0
Calicut do. .	17	15	57,410	0	0	7,295	0	0
Neilgherry do . ..		1	. .. ..			.. .		
Total ..	340	401	1,74,071	0	0	1,75,684	15	4

F.—

No. 1.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.					AFFECTING IMMOVE			
					DEEDS OF SALE (RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS.)			
					Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
					4		5	
					1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.
							RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
Madras	District	..	.	..	1,423	1,495	16,76,545 7 9	18,35,528 11 6
Ganjam	do.	...	.	.	513	610	1,85,330 10 3	2,88,010 3 6
Vizagapatam	do.	..	...	...	910	1,072	4,94,625 11 10	5,63,673 5 11
Godavery	do.	.	...	..	1,958	2,134	7,01,796 12 0	8,82,278 2 6
Kistna	do.	...	...	..	789	759	2,54,690 12 10	2,24,317 5 1
Nellore	do.	..	..	.	462	548	1,69,854 0 0	2,10,616 0 0
Cuddapah	do.	...	...	..	1,434	1,416	4,25,857 13 1	4,00,051 13 2
Kurnool	do.	...	...	..	1,009	884	2,36,565 0 0	2,16,043 0 0
Bellary	do	...	...	...	1,066	1,185	2,99,420 5 0	3,66,314 4 2
Chingleput	do.	...	...	...	1,171	1,331	6,41,084 10 11	5,87,991 11 4
North Arcot	do.	...	..	..	1,411	1,677	4,30,878 10 0	5,61,823 15 0
South Arcot	do.	...	...	.	1,678	1,828	5,53,906 0 0	5,83,826 0 0
Tanjore	do.	...	..	.	6,407	7,096	33,19,018 8 0	37,72,623 12 0
Tinnevelly	do.	..	...	.	5,571	5,575	23,89,632 0 0	23,20,116 0 0
Madura	do.	.	..	...	2,887	3,144	13,27,392 10 2	14,84,095 4 2
Trichinopoly	do.	...	...	...	1,872	2,189	8,28,096 9 4	9,23,509 9 8
Salem	do.	...	..	.	1,721	1,950	5,01,632 8 0	6,14,135 4 3
Coimbatore	do.	...	..	...	2,988	3,165	12,39,093 15 1	13,52,089 13 3
South Canara	do.	...	...	...	1,623	1,633	12,22,540 11 1	12,72,799 13 3
Tellicherry	do.	...	...	...	1,405	1,660	5,70,379 10 4	7,03,949 15 9
Calicut	do.	...	...	...	3,496	2,902	18,52,697 11 2	14,96,588 6 4
Neilgherry	do.	...	...	...	109	99	2,25,977 13 6	2,85,366 2 2
				Total...	41,903	44,352	1,95,47,017 14 10	2,09,45,748 9 0

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

DEEDS OF SALE (LESS THAN RUPEES 100.)				PERPETUAL LEASES.			
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.	
6		7		8		9	
1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		RS. A P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. I.	RS. A. P.
174	203	9,704 4 7	11,709 5 2	...	...	... ...	... ...
311	388	16,255 2 10	20,388 13 6	..	3	... ...	7 0 0
228	161	12,178 8 0	8,913 4 4	9	28	343 1 4	271 9 1
1,278	1,499	75,722 1 2	83,129 10 8	21	1	3,893 0 0	5 0 0
476	409	26,882 7 2	23,212 7 0	5	1	106 11 10	4 8 0
283	329	15,901 0 0	17,507 0 0	6	17	190 0 0	1,681 0 0
985	1,048	56,698 11 4	59,452 6 6	14	13	658 15 6	393 8 0
848	728	44,381 0 0	35,278 0 0	3	5	32 0 0	256 0 0
458	515	25,212 9 0	28,320 11 1	7	1	940 0 0	12 0 0
347	390	20,772 4 0	25,438 5 1	6	25	115 13 0	1,277 6 5
463	448	29,572 14 0	28,679 0 0	55	50	6,359 3 0	1,814 4 0
799	857	47,929 0 0	51,198 0 0	13	...	165 12 0	... ...
1,765	1,809	1,02,727 4 0	1,02,060 0 0	48	27	1,331 11 0	3,001 0 0
2,192	2,214	1,23,327 0 0	1,26,271 0 0	44	14	361 0 0	710 0 0
612	719	36,408 2 11	42,765 8 2	4	8	27 7 10	439 6 4
815	789	42,910 9 6	40,976 4 9	3	9	90 0 0	654 5 0
518	465	28,659 5 9	25,655 3 7	35	63	19,727 0 2	2,070 15 6
310	302	18,740 14 0	19,119 12 4	10	17	133 1 11	286 3 11
421	392	20,438 6 8	19,605 2 10	1,128	1,294	43,686 9 1	39,367 11 3
793	1,101	33,647 14 7	49,965 12 6	206	354	5,593 6 5	1,434 3 2
2,305	1,744	1,07,338 0 3	90,377 12 11	31	28	4,178 1 0	593 12 2
52	74	1,619 2 0	2,993 2 4	...	...	... ...	... ...
16,433	16,584	8,97,026 9 9	9,13,016 10 9	1,648	1,958	87,932 14 1	54,279 12 10

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE																							
	LEASES FOR UPWARDS OF ONE YEAR OTHER THAN PERPETUAL LEASES.																LEASES FOR ONE YEAR							
	Number of Deeds		Value of Annual Rents.														Number of Deeds.		Aggregate					
	10		11														12		13					
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.							1873-74							1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.					
			RS		A		P			RS		A.		P.					RS.		A.		P.	
Madras District ...	300	625	38,128		5		8			52,343		13		5			13	17	1,211		12		0	
Ganjam do. ...	47	71	25,054		7		8			26,513		13		10			12	1	9,359		11		11	
Vizagapatam do. ...	378	304	97,315		4		5			68,937		4		11			119	63	22,145		6		0	
Godavery do .	1,402	506	2,46,119		3		3			90,378		5		7			255	82	65,544		15		11	
Kistna do ...	75	153	18,019		15		10			58,139		2		6			5	4	276		13		4	
Nellore do. ..	639	658	5,11,354		0		0			4,16,726		0		0				4	1,799		0		0	
Cuddapah do ...	247	107	17,379		0		5			4,217		8		3			7	8	200		5		3	
Kurnool do. ..	1,810	1,340	2,04,387		0		0			15,249		0		0			16	2	1,579		0		0	
Bellary do. ..	80	87	13,706		12		6			12,823		8		7			10	15	849		8		0	
Chingleput do. ..	211	216	34,510		2		2			22,925		9		7			39	29	4,097		10		0	
North Arcot do. ...	202	255	90,586		15		0			2,26,021		9		0			33	8	22,545		9		0	
South Arcot do. ..	233	306	12,440		4		0			26,867		0		0			27	31	2,929		0		0	
Tanjore do. .	2,529	2,801	4,26,760		13		0			3,40,479		4		0			198	321	32,027		12		0	
Tinnevelly do. ..	162	181	33,506		0		0			39,372		0		0			48	111	2,755		0		0	
Madura do. ..	181	115	90,760		11		9			78,028		7		2			14	26	21,479		12		0	
Trichinopoly do. ...	356	401	59,156		3		2			73,647		6		2			42	57	10,577		12		6	
Salem do ...	203	178	58,408		7		6			27,741		2		8			29	25	2,267		15		4	
Coimbatore do. ..	319	345	38,500		10		2			41,532		4		3			23	26	3,541		8		0	
South Canara do. ...	356	502	28,394		7		8			27,520		9		8			137	151	12,217		15		8	
Tellicherry do. ..	8,340	10,903	2,43,584		6		8			2,52,919		4		3			205	185	59,880		1		11	
Calicut do. ..	12,402	13,901	10,47,697		5		5			12,43,531		1		6			3,881	4,216	2,41,375		9		6	
Neilgherry do. ..	2	2	35		0		0			103		0		0			1	...	264		0		0	
Total.	30,474	34,077	33,66,105		8		3			31,46,047		3		4			5,117	5,382	5,18,926		2		4	

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

OR LESS.	AMOUNT OF FINE OR PREMIUM PAID ON SUCH LEASES.				DEEDS OF MORTGAGE.			
Rents.	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	14		15		16		17	
1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P			RS. A. P	RS. A. P			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,071 0 0	..	...	... ...	.. ..	1,372	1,910	29,66,545 6 11	23,48,691 7 0
... ...	..	2	... . ..	80 0 0	725	714	2,49,911 11 11	2,65,103 14 4
7,486 14 4	1	..	100 0 0	... ...	1,059	1,307	6,08,461 11 11	6,63,967 13 0
13,381 3 7	1	1	350 0 0	520 0 0	1,722	2,294	5,88,148 1 9	7,03,630 4 0
3,802 7 0	1	3	200 0 0	580 0 0	1,022	1,096	3,88,242 4 10	4,31,119 6 9
247 0 0	...	1	... .	770 0 0	902	1,104	3,28,712 0 0	4,07,369 0 0
757 8 0	70	46	19,476 4 0	12,024 14 4	623	854	1,67,356 15 5	2,45,809 8 3
201 0 0	473	1,033	84,001 0 0	2,00,326 0 0	842	924	1,93,903 0 0	2,01,367 0 0
5,945 0 0	1	12	100 0 0	3,557 4 0	1,385	1,411	6,59,699 9 0	5,22,260 8 2
486 12 0	...	...	... ...	.. ..	1,028	1,139	3,58,761 7 8	4,82,154 14 0
1,385 10 0	...	...	... .	... .	1,727	1,815	7,85,523 13 0	7,88,472 1 0
2,346 0 0	4	...	381 0 0	... ..	1,914	2,155	5,54,131 0 0	6,33,925 0 0
35,645 8 0	...	...	... .	... .	8,816	9,075	36,45,094 0 0	35,54,786 0 0
9,061 0 0	40	1	8,546 0 0	256 0 0	11,451	12,052	37,20,640 0 0	35,41,325 0 0
2,841 4 0	7	3	8,301 11 2	1,000 0 0	5,110	5,212	20,86,236 7 9	18,23,606 4 11
11,878 15 3	...	...	... .	.. ..	2,252	2,497	7,88,013 2 3	8,52,488 14 0
1,964 4 4	2	3	180 0 0	600 0 0	1,717	1,989	5,02,842 13 4	6,51,105 2 6
3,325 3 0	7	4	322 0 0	364 0 0	2,591	2,846	9,55,924 11 11	10,72,022 10 4
11,895 6 11	98	117	31,015 12 0	22,216 12 0	3,385	3,518	16,70,555 8 4	18,48,880 11 10
55,706 0 1	558	447	36,732 1 0	22,163 6 4	8,236	10,310	15,67,897 7 6	16,60,609 12 10
2,39,778 5 2	238	412	5,396 8 2	8,324 1 11	12,243	13,592	39,29,341 6 4	42,56,149 11 3
... ...	...	...	... . ..	. ... ..	62	72	92,724 8 0	98,618 10 9
4,09,206 5 8	1,561	2,082	1,95,102 4 4	2,72,782 6 7	70,784	77,880	2,68,08,667 3 10	2,70,53,463 10 11

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE					
	ALL OTHER DEEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EXCEPT CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.				CERTIFIED	
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.	
	18		19		20	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
			RS. A. P	RS. A. P.		
Madras District	174	291	8,97,274 14 3	7,87,174 3 2	7	1
Ganjam do.	35	35	70,156 3 8	15,090 0 0	6	2
Vizagapatam do	94	119	81,040 0 0	1,12,952 4 5	3	1
Godavery do.	102	126	3,56,996 4 8	62,598 6 3	8	7
Kistna do.	66	42	12,886 15 3	7,029 4 0	3	4
Nellore do.	65	88	30,887 0 0	47,630 0 0	74	39
Cuddapah do.	67	87	18,994 3 5	11,709 5 7	29	8
Kurnool do.	112	76	15,479 0 0	22,002 0 0	5	...
Bellary do.	60	57	55,840 14 9	58,954 14 0	28	17
Chingleput do.	105	73	57,713 2 0	90,751 1 5	...	...
North Arcot do.	92	91	72,703 4 0	40,003 7 0	37	6
South Arcot do.	165	193	57,298 0 0	78,612 0 0	18	1
Tanjore do.	902	1,005	10,95,988 0 0	18,20,816 0 0	117	61
Tinnevelly do.	344	316	5,15,312 0 0	4,23,061 0 0	93	84
Madura do.	217	239	1,85,957 1 7	1,61,608 13 2	9	24
Trichinopoly do.	353	258	1,84,121 1 6	3,04,279 7 11	8	7
Salem do.	135	149	1,00,374 0 0	81,022 9 10	...	6
Coimbatore do.	127	148	58,235 0 0	64,167 4 6	8	1
South Canara do.	1,090	1,097	6,51,035 2 11	6,06,516 3 5	1	2
Tellicherry do.	1,495	1,529	2,69,861 6 9	3,60,308 15 7	...	...
Calicut do.	4,417	6,677	15,00,410 14 0	18,07,658 7 5	127	6
Neilgherry do, ...	72	177	7,505 14 8	8,786 6 4	...	...
Total...	10,289	12,871	62,96,070 7 8	69,72,732 2 0	581	277

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Concluded.)

COPIES OF DECREES & ORDERS OF COURT.		TOTAL.			
Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
21		22		23	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P.	RS. A P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	... .	3,495	4,577	56,01,052 3 2	50,65,268 8 3
10 12 10	200 0 0	1,652	1,830	5,56,078 13 1	6,15,693 13 2
1,897 8 3	367 12 0	2,822	3,076	13,25,527 3 9	14,31,220 4 0
2,635 9 11	812 9 4	6,756	6,672	20,45,031 0 8	18,43,823 9 11
670 10 7	5,067 11 11	2,447	2,479	7,01,976 11 8	7,54,222 4 3
21,846 0 0	10,623 0 0	2,444	2,798	11,14,748 0 0	11,43,679 0 0
3,919 13 4	997 2 9	3,422	3,552	7,16,942 1 9	7,37,753 10 10
375 0 0	... ...	4,662	3,983	7,84,702 0 0	7,06,217 0 0
6,702 10 7	5,240 3 7	3,118	3,311	10,65,644 4 10	10,06,130 5 7
... .	... .	2,912	3,207	11,17,945 1 9	12,12,525 11 10
10,014 5 0	1,918 15 0	4,026	4,360	14,50,264 9 0	16,52,328 13 0
5,359 0 0	1,050 0 0	4,852	5,382	12,35,339 0 0	13,78,024 0 0
81,561 0 0	47,040 0 0	20,820	22,258	87,22,700 0 0	97,08,020 8 0
65,873 0 0	35,135 0 0	19,954	20,586	68,78,489 0 0	65,04,102 0 0
9,464 6 4	18,033 13 3	9,044	9,532	37,66,478 7 6	36,16,156 5 2
22,421 0 2	73,487 5 8	5,716	6,220	19,43,857 6 5	22,88,513 11 9
... ...	2,652 8 0	4,364	4,832	12,18,642 2 4	14,11,067 2 8
1,006 13 4	216 14 0	6,382	6,858	23,18,198 10 5	25,54,374 1 7
1,819 0 0	105 7 0	8,157	8,609	36,85,805 9 5	38,51,507 14 2
... ...	... ...	20,707	26,072	28,03,102 7 2	31,19,117 6 6
26,163 7 1	1,905 8 10	38,919	43,171	87,72,008 14 11	91,52,202 3 6
... ...	... ...	298	425	3,28,126 6 2	3,95,867 5 7
2,61,740 1 5	2,04,853 15 4	1,76,969	1,93,790	5,81,52,660 2 0	6,01,47,815 11 9

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING MOVE					
	DEEDS OF SALE.					
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value		Number of Deeds.	
	24		25		26	
	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.
			RS A P	RS. A P.		
Madras District	22	28	37,693 12 10	26,527 8 1	174	142
Ganjam do. .. .	5	8	4,565 0 0	2,830 0 0	110	101
Vizagapatam do. . .	30	38	12,105 12 3	37,219 2 8	231	171
Godavery do .. .	98	174	36,459 6 6	69,290 4 3	1,325	843
Kistna do .. .	20	41	19,940 12 2	22,344 5 3	184	94
Nellore do .	9	11	6,949 0 0	6,833 0 0	113	109
Cuddapah do. ..	15	30	6,589 12 0	9,012 15 10	66	48
Kurnool do ...	21	16	4,205 0 0	2,902 0 0	48	53
Bellary do	25	33	15,344 14 0	7,425 14 3	113	77
Chingleput do. .. .	5	7	3,484 3 9	2,161 11 8	79	77
North Arcot do	12	8	10,351 1 0	2,036 8 0	119	68
South Arcot do.	4	8	2,050 0 0	1,116 0 0	76	72
Tanjore do	41	39	12,115 0 0	20,947 0 0	681	696
Tinnevelly do. .. .	87	111	14,081 0 0	36,182 0 0	1,074	894
Madura do	11	4	9,588 4 0	3,700 0 0	338	368
Trichinopoly do	22	6	9,769 12 0	7,220 0 0	243	214
Salem do	5	8	907 0 0	1,166 1 5	84	66
Coimbatore do	4	3	1,093 0 0	1,775 0 0	148	137
South Canara do .. .	99	114	21,003 2 3	21,255 1 7	847	875
Tellicherry do	183	310	45,170 14 11	62,741 10 0	1,143	1,234
Calicut do	222	283	87,001 1 2	1,24,510 1 11	1,575	1,740
Neilgherry do	..	1	.. ...	100 0 0	5	4
Total ..	943	1,281	3,60,767 12 10	4,69,296 7 11	8,776	8,083

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

BONDS.		OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK IV.				TOTAL.	
Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.	
27		28		29		30	
1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P.	RS. A P			RS A. P.	RS. A. P.		
2,03,098 2 8	2,49,072 13 3	138	176	73,940 1 0	1,95,729 7 5	334	346
1,37,371 8 5	62,119 10 6	313	47	1,10,757 3 4	25,933 8 0	428	156
1,15,842 13 3	1,09,836 12 8	97	74	1,05,207 8 11	53,381 8 11	358	283
7,03,235 12 3	2,65,505 10 10	146	120	80,730 1 6	41,420 1 6	1,569	1,137
82,360 10 4	36,140 14 9	169	135	7,89,797 4 4	1,34,823 7 5	373	270
1,78,478 0 0	52,421 0 0	92	74	2,25,472 0 0	58,317 0 0	214	194
87,722 7 2	23,087 6 4	67	88	5,21,319 3 5	95,423 7 1	148	166
13,838 0 0	11,844 0 0	46	24	9,98,930 0 0	8,668 0 0	115	93
23,12,604 10 8	72,087 2 5	67	117	42,202 15 1	33,179 15 6	205	227
32,031 1 6	24,795 1 11	30	35	1,31,270 8 0	25,579 14 8	114	119
3,40,861 12 0	39,728 6 0	60	92	3,33,397 15 0	1,83,275 11 0	191	168
28,510 0 0	26,715 0 0	62	63	1,72,809 0 0	34,319 0 0	142	143
4,96,854 0 0	2,70,878 0 0	526	522	8,41,638 8 0	2,53,107 8 0	1,251	1,257
4,84,181 0 0	2,57,707 0 0	392	277	8,75,731 0 0	1,39,929 0 0	1,553	1,282
3,61,456 4 5	2,79,129 8 7	195	148	28,42,446 7 9	3,35,552 10 3	544	520
1,16,739 4 3	76,826 14 5	155	169	5,04,725 10 4	47,505 4 2	420	389
23,679 12 0	23,890 0 0	92	68	5,83,859 7 3	58,461 8 4	181	142
72,151 8 0	66,359 15 0	56	31	7,42,781 5 2	17,355 4 0	208	171
2,97,414 14 3	2,17,442 4 3	262	332	3,18,197 12 9	1,53,069 5 2	1,208	1,321
4,02,760 11 11	4,01,889 13 9	256	366	7,22,877 15 0	1,87,704 11 1	1,582	1,910
5,57,528 6 11	6,34,404 11 5	332	388	4,71,779 4 0	2,28,299 0 7	2,129	2,411
905 0 0	800 0 0	6	3	1,32,050 0 0	12,516 0 0	11	8
70,49,625 12 0	32,02,682 2 1	3,559	3,349	1,16,21,921 2 10	23,23,551 5 1	13,278	12,713

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered*

Districts	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—*(Concluded.)* TOTAL.—*(Concluded.)* Aggregate Value. 31		CIVIL COURT Number of Memo. 32	
	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS A P.	RS. A P.		
Madras District	3,14,732 0 6	4,71,329 12 9	...	...
Ganjam do.	2,52,693 11 9	90,883 2 6	96	13
Vizagapatam do.	2,33,156 2 5	2,00,437 8 3	195	108
Godavery do.	8,20,425 4 3	3,76,216 0 7	204	105
Kistna do.	8,92,098 10 10	1,93,308 11 5	6	...
Nellore do	4,10,899 0 0	1,17,571 0 0	...	...
Cuddapah do	6,15,631 6 7	1,27,523 13 3	100	80
Kurnool do.	10,16,973 0 0	23,414 0 0	71	42
Bellary do.	23,70,152 7 9	1,12,693 0 2	...	...
Chingleput do	1,66,785 13 3	52,536 15 3	8	1
North Arcot do	6,84,610 12 0	3,25,040 9 0	217	109
South Arcot do.	2,03,369 0 0	62,150 0 0	144	104
Tanjore do.	13,50,907 8 0	6,44,932 8 0	918	86
Tinnevelly do.	13,73,993 0 0	4,33,818 0 0	270	160
Madura do.	32,13,491 0 2	6,18,382 2 10	8	...
Trichinopoly do	6,31,234 10 7	1,31,552 2 7	29	...
Salem do	6,08,446 3 3	83,517 9 9	1,281	843
Coimbatore do	8,16,025 13 2	85,490 3 0	...	...
South Canara do.	6,36,615 13 3	3,91,766 11 0	...	...
Tellicherry do	11,70,809 9 10	6,52,336 2 10	150	...
Calicut do	11,16,308 12 1	9,87,213 13 11	1,197	1,454
Neilgherry do.	1,32,955 0 0	13,416 0 0	...	...
Total ...	1,90,32,314 11 8	59,95,529 15 1	4,894	3,105

REGISTRATION.

in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Concluded.)

MEMORANDA. Aggregate Value.		Grand Total of Documents		Grand Total of Aggregate Value.	
33		34		35	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	.. ..	3,829	4,923	59,15,784 3 8	55,36,598 5 0
55,765 12 9	25 0 0	2,176	1,999	8,64,538 5 7	7,06,601 15 8
3,003 8 0	1,533 8 0	3,375	3,467	15,61,686 14 2	16,33,191 4 8
9,807 15 0	2,114 8 10	8,529	7,914	28,75,264 3 11	22,22,154 3 4
552 12 0	... .	2,826	2,749	15,94,628 2 6	9,47,530 15 8
... ...	... ...	2,658	2,992	15,25,647 0 0	12,61,250 0 0
12,342 13 5	7,616 12 8	3,670	3,798	13,44,916 5 9	8,72,894 4 9
6,505 0 0	3,992 0 0	4,848	4,118	18,08,180 0 0	7,33,623 0 0
... .	... . . .	3,323	3,538	34,35,796 12 7	11,18,823 5 9
... ...	... .	3,084	3,327	12,84,730 15 0	12,65,062 11 1
13,773 10 0	2,365 0 0	4,434	4,637	21,48,648 15 0	18,79,734 6 0
... ...	5,429 0 0	5,138	5,629	14,38,708 0 0	14,45,603 0 0
1,26,003 0 0	8,966 0 0	22,989	23,601	1,01,99,610 8 0	1,02,61,919 0 0
1,00,244 0 0	35,081 0 0	21,777	22,028	83,52,726 0 0	69,73,001 0 0
... ...	... .	9,596	10,052	69,79,969 7 8	42,34,538 8 0
3,921 13 0	... ...	6,165	6,609	25,79,013 14 0	24,20,065 14 4
50,375 6 7	41,079 11 8	5,826	5,817	18,77,463 12 2	15,35,664 8 1
... .	... .	6,590	7,029	31,34,224 7 7	26,39,864 4 7
... .	. . ... .	9,365	9,930	43,22,421 6 8	42,43,274 9 2
1,128 10 6	... ...	22,439	27,982	39,75,040 11 6	37,71,453 9 4
25,576 6 4	4,771 10 11	42,245	47,036	99,13,894 1 4	1,01,44,187 12 4
... ...	... ...	309	433	4,61,081 6 2	4,09,283 5 7
4,09,000 11 7	1,12,974 4 1	1,95,141	2,09,608	7,75,93,975 9 3	6,62,56,319 14 11

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING						
		COMPULSORY.						
		Instruments of gift, (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, Clause 2).	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual leases, (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... ...
Madras District ...	2	35	3,577	1	...	621	4,234	8,345 2 0
Ganjam do. ...	10	6	1,228	2	3	64	1,303	2,077 8 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	18	21	2,392	2	28	274	2,717	4,385 8 0
Godavery do. ...	19	23	3,957	...	1	427	4,408	6,629 12 0
Kistna do.	16	11	1,738	1	1	143	1,894	2,939 5 0
Nellore do. ...	14	11	1,536	1	17	646	2,211	3,525 5 0
Cuddapah do. ...	15	11	2,079	...	13	92	2,195	3,292 3 0
Kurnool do. ...	12	24	1,475	...	5	1,304	2,808	3,725 14 0
Bellary do. ...	22	23	2,440	...	1	76	2,540	3,901 8 0
Chingleput do. ...	11	4	2,379	1	25	169	2,578	4,000 10 0
North Arcot do. ...	16	10	3,437	1	50	222	3,720	5,884 3 0
South Arcot do ...	13	11	3,815	8	...	167	4,001	6,114 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	16	63	15,741	108	27	1,623	17,562	28,535 1 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	18	39	15,496	10	14	104	15,663	24,317 0 0
Madura do. ...	17	15	8,024	7	8	134	8,188	12,943 0 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	9	13	4,606	22	9	273	4,923	7,835 4 0
Salem do. ...	18	7	3,864	1	63	122	4,057	6,080 15 0
Coimbatore do. ...	16	8	6,011	1	17	309	6,346	9,813 3 0
South Canara do. ...	11	20	4,778	665	1,294	409	7,166	11,061 14 0
Tellicherry do ...	10	30	6,864	53	354	8,597	15,898	15,265 2 0
Calicut do. ...	20	15	13,549	96	28	13,598	27,286	32,497 2 0
Neilgherry do. ...	2	1	180	...	...	2	183	448 4 0
Total...	305	401	1,09,166	980	1,958	29,376	1,41,881	2,03,637 11 0

REGISTRATION.

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1873-74.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

					OPTIONAL.				
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100, (Section 18, Clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of ditto, (Section 18, Clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, Clause 3.)	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards, (Section 18, Clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
...	...	.	..		...	...	...	... ...	... ...
252	...	17	4	11	58	1	343	475 5 0	50,65,268 8 3
498	1	1	7	...	18	2	527	476 5 0	6,15,693 13 2
228	...	63	30	...	37	1	359	406 3 0	14,31,220 4 0
2,027	1	82	79	..	68	7	2,264	1,858 4 0	18,43,823 9 11
544	...	4	10	...	23	4	585	565 15 0	7,54,222 4 3
505	..	4	12	...	27	39	587	543 1 0	11,43,679 0 0
1,272	...	8	15	...	54	8	1,357	1,182 7 0	7,37,753 10 10
1,081	...	2	36	...	56	...	1,175	915 15 0	7,06,217 0 0
681	...	15	11	...	47	17	771	748 8 0	10,06,130 5 7
492	1	29	47	.	60	...	629	647 6 0	12,12,525 11 10
562	...	8	33	...	31	6	640	587 10 0	16,52,328 13 0
1,116	..	31	139	1	93	1	1,381	1,349 11 0	13,78,024 0 0
2,812	12	321	1,178	...	312	61	4,696	5,459 12 0	97,08,020 8 0
4,526	3	111	77	...	122	84	4,923	4,416 2 0	65,04,102 0 0
1,054	4	26	11	...	225	24	1,344	1,756 2 0	36,16,156 5 2
1,013	71	57	128	...	21	7	1,297	1,168 5 0	22,88,513 11 9
613	...	25	56	...	75	6	775	861 12 0	14,11,067 2 8
381	...	26	36	...	68	1	512	662 3 0	25,54,374 1 7
861	49	151	93	1	286	2	1,443	1,986 15 0	38,51,507 14 2
7,299	60	185	2,306	...	324	...	10,174	6,986 13 0	31,19,117 6 6
10,178	95	4,216	393	...	997	6	15,885	12,564 10 0	91,52,202 3 6
79	...	...	...	...	163	...	242	177 10 0	3,95,867 5 7
38,074	297	5,382	4,701	13	3,165	277	51,909	45,796 14 0	6,01,47,815 11 9

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.
	Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property and Receipts for same	Obligations for Payment of Money.	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					RS. A. P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	..	..	..	...	.. ..	...	...	...
Madras District	28	142	176	346	998 9 0	2	53	...
Ganjam do ...	8	101	47	156	313 1 0	...	2	...
Vizagapatam do.	38	171	74	283	563 3 0	...	7	...
Godavery do.	174	843	120	1,137	1,772 8 0	1	17	...
Kistna do.	41	94	135	270	512 8 0	1	8	...
Nellore do	11	109	74	194	376 13 0	1	8	...
Cuddapah do	30	48	88	166	354 8 0	...	2	...
Kurnool do	16	53	24	93	130 0 0	...	1	...
Bellary do	33	77	117	227	433 15 0	1	8	1
Chingleput do. .. .	7	77	35	119	216 8 0		31	...
North Arcot do.	8	68	92	168	421 0 0	...	40	...
South Arcot do.	8	72	63	143	297 0 0	1	30	1
Tanjore do.	39	696	522	1,257	2,179 11 0	...	95	2
Tinnevelly do.	111	894	277	1,282	2,092 0 0	...	55	...
Madura do	4	368	148	520	1,169 0 0	...	18	...
Trichinopoly do	6	214	169	389	673 8 0	...	25	...
Salem do	8	66	68	142	247 0 0	..	12	1
Coimbatore do.	3	137	31	171	305 8 0	...	5	1
South Canara do.	114	875	332	1,321	1,794 9 0	1	21	1
Tellicherry do.	310	1,234	366	1,910	2,776 5 0	1	2	...
Calicut do.	283	1,740	388	2,411	3,673 7 0	...	7	...
Neilgherry do.	1	4	3	8	18 0 0	...	...	...
Total...	1,281	8,083	3,349	12,713	21,318 9 0	9	447	7

(a.) This sum includes the following items —
Estimated value of paper for Registers, Office Stationery, Packing materials, Registration ink, and printing done in the Government Press, Rs 15,755-10-8
Estimated value of Seals, stamp and weighing machines made up at D P W Workshop, Rs 69-3-0.

REGISTRATION.

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1873-74.—(Concluded.)

Number of memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	RECEIPTS. Total Ordinary Fees (including the Entries in Columns 9, 18 and 24, and the Total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 26 and 27)	RECEIPTS. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines	Total Expenditure.
27a	27b	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
...	..	...	...		..	.	.. . ..	... ...	(a)47,857 11 2
...	...	1		39	141	323	10,027 0 0	3,846 0 3	(b)12,008 6 9
...	13	5	...	11	63	78	2,874 14 0	1,018 13 0	3,342 1 10
...	108	6	13	15	115	153	5,382 14 0	1,540 13 0	4,787 6 9
...	105	5	10	31	137	338	10,328 8 0	2,208 3 6	8,014 4 6
...	...	7	4	15	45	92	4,046 13 0	754 1 0	3,857 15 0
...	...	10	2	17	51	120	4,477 3 0	1,366 9 3	4,109 12 11
...	80	8	2	24	27	70	4,837 2 0	740 9 0	3,905 3 9
...	42	...	6	14	10	198	4,775 13 0	581 15 0	4,217 8 0
...	...	7	...	18	17	143	5,119 15 0	758 10 0	4,475 3 4
...	1	9	29	24	55	154	4,988 8 0	1,209 1 0	4,098 0 6
...	109	11	28	70	49	175	7,053 13 0	1,199 4 2	5,959 8 11
...	104	27	50	52	33	379	7,884 11 0	1,713 12 9	6,366 10 1
1	86	43	83	200	325	2,413	36,563 8 0	8,263 12 0	25,844 4 1
2	160	27	10	86	147	1,466	31,041 8 0	4,754 6 9	20,3[illegible] 0 6
...	...	9	2	39	163	795	15,940 2 0	2,764 14 0	11,121 3 [illegible]
...	...	15	13	41	57	505	9,777 1 0	1,551 12 0	7,328 6 1
32	843	15	22	18	54	214	7,241 11 0	2,084 12 0	5,984 11 8
...	...	11	16	27	59	251	10,806 14 0	1,046 11 0	7,889 11 8
...	...	9	12	56	139	1,995	14,930 14 0	5,645 0 8	12,084 1 9
...	..	3	...	53	111	981	25,058 4 0	6,375 6 0	15,952 8 0
...	1,454	52	...	105	368	1,405	48,763 3 0	10,177 3 0	31,603 1 0
...	...	3	...	...	13	20	643 14 0	72 12 0	902 10 8
35	3,105	283	302	955	2,179	12,298	2,72,564 1 0	59,674 5 4	2,52,100 8 8

Amount debited for freight and value of Chubbs' locks, Rs. 476-2-9

Amount debited for buildings at Tanjore, Porlaur and Teroovidamurdoor, Rupees 6,750-0 5.

(b) Including Rupees 23-7-9, the value of Office Stationery

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	CURRENT. Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts.	Tolls.	Tax on Vehicles.	Registration of Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
Bellary ..	Adoni ...	4,590	5,612	2,630	1,527	533
	Anantapore ...	798	...	3,800	693	231
	Bellary ...	17,624	4,593	18,617	7,322	1,176
	Ghooty ...	1,290	685	3,075	461	230
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	9,147	...	9,300	1,475	1,430
	Erode ...	1,690	..	1,400	596	522
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah .	5,943	3,913	9,400	845	539
Ganjam .	Berhampore	1,806	1,500	6,055	780	498
	Chicacole ..	1,585	...	5,300	500	236
Godavery ..	Cocanada ...	5,485	5,223	4,000	692	162
	Ellore	2,914	2,872	4,400	535	812
	Rajahmundry .	3,074	4,079	1,950	463	142
Kistna .	Guntoor ...	2,495	4,594	7,300	1,040	918
	Masulipatam	3,708	4,906	8,225	1,168	582
Kurnool .	Cumbum ...	1,260	1,001	1,514	365	280
	Kurnool .	4,379	1,618	7,095	1,368	296
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	6,683	4,520	4,600	909	597
Madura ...	Dindigul . .	1,232	.	5,669	800	487
	Madura	10,918	...	26,263	2,117	950
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	11,335	3,726	3,608	1,618	461
	Cannanore	5,320	365	3,535	861	215
	Cochin ...	4,539	2,689	...	185	74
	Palghaut ...	3,086	2,013	12,520	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	6,161	3,546	2,919	541	82
Nilgiri Hills .	Coonoor ...	2,457	979	...	484	35
	Ootacamund .	9,871	3,827	.	3,282	256
Nellore .	Nellore ...	7,348	...	5,695	1,849	1,628
North Arcot ...	Vellore	4,663	5,768	18,150	2,110	1,092
	Wallajahpett ...	1,593	1,348	5,002	316	674
Salem ...	Salem ...	6,329	6,833	10,950	1,651	653
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ...	5,242	...	10,950	2,938	1,028
	Chellumbrum .	2,297		.	554	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	6,497	7,121	820	1,138	313
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	8,613	...	14,670	1,270	...
	Mayaveram	2,700	3,962	5,577	551	498
	Manargudi ...	1,706	3,586	7,284	657	...
	Negapatam	8,695	10,721	10,536	1,336	1,186
	Tanjore	12,071	9,959	17,000	2,112	...
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah .	3,206	...	8,317	1,272	439
	Tinnevelly .	2,347	2,722	8,676	1,213	630
	Tuticorin ..	2,848	2,682	8,150	552	133
Trichinopoly .	Srirungum ..	4,454	924	...	495	297
	Trichinopoly .	12,275	8,734	19,464	5,714	1,664
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	1,096	1,462	7,275	316	163
	Vizagapatam ...	1,981	6,966	9,900	2,013	123
	Vizianagram ..	1,024	2,237	7,628	1,647	357
	Palcondah ...	322	1,126	5,325	43	246
	Total...	2.26,697	1,38,412	3,34,544	60,374	22,868

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current (*Continued*). License Fees.	Current (*Continued*). Fines.	Current (*Continued*). Total.	Arrear Taxes. Rate on Houses.	Arrear Taxes. Tax on Arts.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ..	Adoni .	293	311	15,496	13	16
	Anantapore ..	69	54	5,645	92	...
	Bellary ..	540	966	50,838	...	93
	Ghooty ..	..	282	6,023	18	373
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore .	334	16	21,702	309	..
	Erode .	63	77	4,348	473	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	26	503	21,169	..	...
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ..	62	248	10,949	635	78
	Chicacole ..	.	23	7,644	33	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada .	931	73	16,566	9	149
	Ellore .	17	139	11,689	170	308
	Rajahmundry	376	91	10,175	160	521
Kistna ..	Guntoor .	603	364	17,314	5	107
	Masulipatam .	1,150	364	20,103	202	113
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ..	36	42	4,498	...	...
	Kurnool .	188	108	15,052	390	987
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram	230	67	17,606	682	277
Madura ...	Dindigul ..	122	169	8,479	321	...
	Madura	517	132	40,897	1,137	...
Malabar ...	Calicut ..	268	493	21,509	2,829	541
	Cannanore	159	403	10,858	1,511	418
	Cochin .	220	63	7,770	17	53
	Palghaut .	17	167	17,803	183	118
	Tellicherry	110	74	13,433	699	377
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ..	96	149	4,200	48	81
	Ootacamund ...	845	219	18,300	712	546
Nellore ...	Nellore ..	403	119	17,042	153	...
North Arcot ..	Vellore .	381	86	32,250	627	882
	Wallajahpett .	33	56	9,022	275	68
Salem .	Salem ..	346	670	27,432	463	710
South Arcot	Cuddalore .	372	141	20,671	942	...
	Chellumbrum ...	24	..	2,875	...	...
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	30	532	16,451	316	259
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ..	1,074	840	26,467	634	2,134
	Mayaveram .	659	95	14,042	12	46
	Manargudi ..	184	158	13,575	136	95
	Negapatam	1,017	292	33,783	391	277
	Tanjore .	562	883	42,587	600	1,588
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah .	164	168	13,566	..	487
	Tinnevelly ...	182	195	15,965	...	...
	Tuticorin .	205	285	14,855	...	6
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ...	431	282	6,883	1,231	1,759
	Trichinopoly .	1,131	430	49,412	1,740	215
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	...	..	10,312	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	81	2	21,066	98	942
	Vizianagram ...	9	8	12,910	...	...
	Palcondah ...	1	...	7,063	183	117
	Total .	14,561	10,839	608,295	18,449	14,746

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Arrear Taxes.—(*Contd.*) Tolls	Other Items.	Total.	Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary. ...	Adoni ...	..	...	29	88	1,208
	Anantapore ...	.	...	92	72	265
	Bellary ...	..	...	93	4,782	6,140
	Ghooty ...	53	...	444	129	326
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...		63	372	119	6,214
	Erode ...		...	473	114	549
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah .	850	...	850	212	7,733
Ganjam ..	Berhampore ..	...	...	713	3	1,326
	Chicacole ...	...	35	68	...	2,247
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.	51	209	...	6,016
	Ellore ...		...	478	...	201
	Rajahmundry ...	.	17	698	387	4,361
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	.	...	112	...	1,917
	Masulipatam .	...	820	1,135	...	3,806
Kurnool .	Cumbum ...	. .	...		363	246
	Kurnool ...	...	...	1,377	84	1,617
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram .	429	...	1,388	19	725
Madura. .	Dindigul ...	...	...	321	165	1,416
	Madura ...	765	...	1,902	182	19,954
Malabar. ..	Calicut ...	...	...	3,370	...	3,424
	Cannanore ...	...	41	1,970	.	287
	Cochin	...	...	70	2,125	7,681
	Palghaut ...	265	...	566	62	2,527
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	1,076	93	1,710
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	...	8	137	107	3,134
	Ootacamund . .	...	130	1,388	3,342	6,899
Nellore ...	Nellore ...		82	235	3,775	1,898
North Arcot ...	Vellore	...	..	1,509	1,133	17,913
	Wallajahpett ...	...	...	343	267	556
Salem ...	Salem ...	690	57	1,920	1,783	6,975
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	100	18	1,060	76	4,947
	Chellumbrum	...	...	...	52	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	...	...	575	1,282	2,011
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ..	398	...	3,166	431	4,013
	Mayaveram .	...	47	105	88	1,015
	Manargudi . .	...	14	245	675	2,379
	Negapatam ...	...	...	668	331	3,996
	Tanjore ...	301	97	2,586	91	5,234
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ..	...	...	487	52	4,859
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	19	1,711
	Tuticorin ..	...	9	15	113	1,058
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ..	.	38	3,028	474	1,955
	Trichinopoly .	3,833	23	5,811	1,429	17,485
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam	...	...	.	...	...
	Vizagapatam ..	742	480	2,267	40	3,333
	Vizianagrum ..	. .	...	...	5	88
	Palcondah ..	...	248	548	...	745
	Total .	8,426	2,278	43,899	24,564	1,74,100

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Recoveries.	Contribution from Local Funds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	28	6,664	6,144	29,657
	Anantapore	..	675	275	7,024
	Bellary ...		850	10,120	72,823
	Ghooty ...	.	600	1,001	8,523
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,395	859	75	31,736
	Erode ...		.	1,920	7,404
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ...	340	1,850	4,340	36,494
Ganjam .	Berhampore ...	..	800	4,917	18,708
	Chicacole ...	256	..	16	10,231
Godavery ...	Cocanada	83	500	1,330	24,704
	Ellore	20	.	5,372	17,760
	Rajahmundry ..	126	866	3,299	19,912
Kistna .	Guntoor ...	36	1,339	11,077	31,795
	Masulipatam ...	325	1,000	1,206	27,575
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	...	600	2,498	8,205
	Kurnool ...	.	1,800	4,186	24,116
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram	10	3,107	14,400	37,255
Madura ...	Dindigul	12		5,176	15,569
	Madura	111	200	33,874	97,120
Malabar ...	Calicut	..	2,636	8,061	39,000
	Cannanore ...	4	...	4,213	17,332
	Cochin	..	.	3,207	20,853
	Palghaut ..	150	1,433	5,298	27,839
	Tellicherry ...	...	485	1,269	18,066
Nilgiri Hills . .	Coonoor .	130	..	902	8,610
	Ootacamund ...	786	.	7,518	38,233
Nellore	Nellore ...	...	3,950	8,222	35,122
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	88	750	11,463	65,106
	Wallajahpett ...	36	...	2,468	12,692
Salem ...	Salem	4,724	3,400	3,447	49,681
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	39	2,662	3,741	33,190
	Chellumbrum ...	.		...	2,927
South Canara .	Mangalore ...	140	600	9,042	30,101
Tanjore ...	Combaconum .	48	1,218	6,773	42,116
	Mayaveram	306	...	3,875	19,431
	Manargudi ...		1,810	1,532	20,215
	Negapatam ...		2,615	8,124	49,517
	Tanjore ...	249		8,352	59,099
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...		460	3,548	22,972
	Tinnevelly	9	2,530	2,108	22,342
	Tuticorin ..	7	800	4,635	21,493
Trichinopoly .	Srirungum	.	4,448	8,537	20,325
	Trichinopoly ...	3,680	3,860	5,978	87,658
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	9	.	6	10,327
	Vizagapatam ...	.	...	1,378	28,084
	Vizianagrum ...	70	. .	182	13,255
	Palcondah ...	...	...	2,475	10,831
	Total	14,217	55,367	2,32,580	13,53,022

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant I. New Works.	Grant I. Repairs.	Grant I. Other Items.	Grant I. Total.	Grant II. Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	8,233	1,174	222	9,629	1,062
	Anantapore ...	415	209		624	914
	Bellary .	16,675	10,089	3,663	30,427	1,589
	Ghooty	1,089	1,837	92	3,018	758
Coimbatore. ...	Coimbatore	2,376	5,137	1,241	8,754	1,250
	Erode	590	825		1,415	407
Cuddapah	Cuddapah .	13,139	6,667	144	19,950	1,466
Ganjam . .	Berhampore	3,995	1,027	183	5,205	1,023
	Chicacole .	1,258	751	1,115	3,124	286
Godavery	Cocanada .	6,136	558	317	7,011	591
	Ellore . .	3,525	445	346	4,316	411
	Rajahmundry ..	3,409	509	245	4,163	454
Kistna	Guntoor	3,346	2,618	805	6,769	1,502
	Masulipatam	8,013	2,053	1,207	11,273	2,276
Kurnool	Cumbum .	304	542		846	943
	Kurnool	2,298	1,235	.	3,533	512
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram	11,961	1,318	475	13,754	1,641
Madura	Dindigul .	3,300	1,681	.	4,981	816
	Madura . .	8,911	4,480	2,489	15,880	1,310
Malabar	Calicut . . .	1,021	6,956	828	8,805	2,423
	Cannanore	2,104	714	30	2,848	623
	Cochin	439	2,156	.	2,595	2,213
	Palghaut .	1,119	5,435	7,361	13,915	2,528
	Tellicherry	1,695	3,312	993	6,000	1,816
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor . .	158	791	77	1,026	391
	Ootacamund	14,500	3,517	1,393	19,410	772
Nellore	Nellore .	6,096	4,475		10,571	2,825
North Arcot .	Vellore . .	9,442	5,812	6,326	21,580	2,379
	Wallajahpett .	3,724	1,455	326	5,505	924
Salem	Salem . ..	9,838	1,843	1,218	12,899	4,501
South Arcot	Cuddalore.	4,935	4,383	490	9,808	1,889
	Chellumbrum .	...	.	. .	. .	...
South Canara . .	Mangalore ..	6,291	5,318	791	12,400	1,427
Tanjore	Combaconum	1,633	15,768	692	18,093	1,615
	Mayaveram .	3,786	598	1,749	6,133	1,748
	Manargudi	5,388	946	772	7,106	639
	Negapatam	7,085	3,855	2,842	13,782	2,163
	Tanjore . .	13,111	5,050	1,579	19,740	4,021
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah ..	3,159	500	536	4,195	1,087
	Tinnevelly ...	3,398	2,906	870	7,174	1,605
	Tuticorin . .	9,779	512	739	11,030	241
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum .	9,117	423	311	9,851	345
	Trichinopoly ..	34,809	6,530	5,756	47,095	1,071
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ..	3,781	1,547	.	5,328	400
	Vizagapatam ..	2,250	3,829	85	6,164	1,293
	Vizianagram	3,819	1,905	53	5,777	640
	Palcondah . ..	1,752	2,482	...	4,234	600
	Total...	2,63,202	1,36,173	48,361	4,47,736	61,390

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	GRANT III. Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni ...	1,530	369	120	3,558	5,577
	Anantapore ..	653	150	120	2,086	3,009
	Bellary	3,138	618	429	19,700	23,885
	Ghooty .. .	727	108	...	2,200	3,035
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore .	3,694	180	240	9,652	13,766
	Erode . . .	957	50	84	1,671	2,762
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ...	3,782	119	190	5,025	9,116
Ganjam	Berhampore ...	2,195	130	192	3,847	6,364
	Chicacole	1,719	151	180	2,098	4,148
Godavery ...	Cocanada . . .	3,373	146	...	3,921	7,440
	Ellore . . .	666	126	180	3,146	4,118
	Rajahmundry .	2,512	137	..	6,290	8,939
Kistna	Guntoor	3,226	221	205	6,669	10,321
	Masulipatam ..	3,326	239	275	4,959	8,799
Kurnool .. .	Cumbum . ..	1,460	133	71	1,210	2,874
	Kurnool .	2,049	184	360	5,215	7,808
Chingleput .	Conjeveram .	5,255	96	165	6,342	11,858
Madura	Dindigul ..	455	146	122	3,045	3,768
	Madura .	7,277	412	218	24,009	31,916
Malabar	Calicut . .	9,347	218	745	6,966	17,306
	Cannanore	.	251	204	5,026	5,481
	Cochin ..	4,144	256	120	2,104	6,624
	Palghaut	2,435	487	387	2,389	5,698
	Tellicherry .	2,278	273	324	2,365	5,240
Nilgiri Hills. . . .	Coonoor ..	400	162	60	2,871	3,493
	Ootacamund .	500	214	134	7,497	8,345
Nellore	Nellore.	6,477	159	240	4,550	11,426
North Arcot... ...	Vellore	3,233	340	200	9,784	13,557
	Wallajahpett .	250	122	190	1,786	2,348
Salem	Salem	5,522	379	370	13,626	19,897
South Arcot . . .	Cuddalore	5,767	186	601	6,581	13,135
	Chellumbrum ..	...	7	..	1,289	1,296
South Canara . ..	Mangalore .	2,668	240	162	5,870	8,940
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	5,882	151	205	11,049	17,287
	Mayaveram .	1,015	160	17	4,752	5,944
	Manargudi ..	6,109	120	120	2,055	8,404
	Negapatam	3,716	215	444	13,170	17,545
	Tanjore .	1,049	306	533	13,370	15,258
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	5,180	101	192	2,950	8,423
	Tinnevelly	2,093	146	180	3,674	6,093
	Tuticorin . .	2,776	188	238	3,170	6,372
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum	3,004	96	92	3,429	6,621
	Trichinopoly .	3,122	769	380	17,848	22,119
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam .	125	140	180	2,911	3,356
	Vizagapatam ..	2,100	431	403	8,498	11,432
	Vizianagrum ..	.	121	268	3,766	4,155
	Palcondah	1,006	120	...	1,086	2,212
	Total	1,28,192	10,103	10,140	2,79,075	4,27,510

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant IV. Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses.)	Other Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni	1,464		..	321	1,785
	Anantapore ..	632	..	38	290	960
	Bellary .	4,583	.	284	2,327	7,194
	Ghooty .	553	.	...	137	690
Coimbatore .	Coimbatore	2,064	569	1,072	627	4,332
	Erode	307	.	147	134	588
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	1,115	.	549	808	2,472
Ganjam .	Berhampore ..	1,958		.	15	1,973
	Chicacole	..		238	52	290
Godavery	Cocanada	1,521	.	140	850	2,511
	Ellore .	.		78	200	278
	Rajahmundry	1,245		174	626	2,045
Kistna .	Guntoor	1,254	234	.	605	2,093
	Masulipatam	852	120	...	1,723	2,695
Kurnool	Cumbum	240		.	86	326
	Kurnool	374		105	4,169	4,648
Chingleput .	Conjeveram	1,174		. .	101	1,275
Madura ..	Dindigul	944	186	...	90	1,220
	Madura . .	4,306	179	2,516	372	7,373
Malabar ...	Calicut	1,334	.	48	717	2,099
	Cannanore ..	601		276	227	1,104
	Cochin ..	660		196	757	1,613
	Palghaut .	716	...	120	467	1,303
	Tellicherry ..	.	.	8	16	24
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ...	750	..	...	100	850
	Ootacamund .	1,206	31	32	3,829	5,098
Nellore ..	Nellore .	1,755	...	2,066	1,363	5,184
North Arcot	Vellore .	3,166	408	3,893	560	8,027
	Wallajahpett	599	131		548	1,278
Salem ..	Salem . .	767	292	850	1,697	3,606
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore .	1,215	...	1,535	444	3,194
	Chellumbrum .	.		.	. .	...
South Canara .	Mangalore .	755		..	1,254	2,009
Tanjore .	Combaconum	935		133	729	1,797
	Mayaveram .	874		92	1,008	1,974
	Manargudi ..	1,858	..	..	711	2,569
	Negapatam .	4,412	..	...	472	4,884
	Tanjore ...	2,251	153	212	5,464	8,080
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah .	1,264	203	134	1,736	3,337
	Tinnevelly ..	1,573	. .	13	376	1,962
	Tuticorin	707		228	847	1,782
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	855	...	..	192	1,047
	Trichinopoly ..	5,176	...	213	7,518	12,907
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	..	..	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ..	556	.	...	285	841
	Vizianagrum ..	362	...	...	...	362
	Palcondah ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	58,933	2,506	15,390	44,850	1,21,679

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. III.—*Expenditure.*—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant V. Supervision	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21	22
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
Bellary ...	Adoni	2,301	29	...	9,274	29,657
	Anantapore	1,086	..	..	431	7,024
	Bellary	5,749		352	3,627	72,823
	Ghooty	1,012	..	..	10	8,523
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	2,634	1,000	..	.	31,736
	Erode	602	.	.	1,630	7,404
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	2,036	630	..	824	36,494
Ganjam	Berhampore	2,311	.	.	1,832	18,708
	Chicacole	1,562		...	821	10,231
Godavery	Cocanada	3,985	..	...	3,166	24,704
	Ellore	1,333	..	...	7,304	17,760
	Rajahmundry ...	1,388	12	...	2,911	19,912
Kistna	Guntoor	2,329	16	160	8,605	31,795
	Masulipatam	2,388	5	12	127	27,575
Kurnool	Cumbum	996	..	2	2,218	8,205
	Kurnool	2,106		8	5,501	24,116
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram	1,953		.	6,774	37,255
Madura ...	Dindigul	1,196	.	...	3,588	15,569
	Madura ...	2,409	395	.	37,837	97,120
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	3,265	..	38	5,064	39,000
	Cannanore ...	1,637	..	2	5,637	17,332
	Cochin ...	1,617	497	..	5,694	20,853
	Palghaut	1,849	110	.	2,436	27,839
	Tellicherry ...	1,968	...	2	3,016	18,066
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor	2,385		..	465	8,610
	Ootacamund	2,947	1,576	15	70	38,233
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	1,580	...	..	3,536	35,122
North Arcot	Vellore ...	2,752	...	230	16,581	65,106
	Wallajahpett	1,435	530	.	672	12,692
Salem ...	Salem ...	2,781	4,349	12	1,636	49,681
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	3,095	...	1	2,074	33,196
	Chellumbrum	944	...	...	687	2,927
South Canara	Mangalore	2,505	205	32	2,583	30,101
Tanjore	Combaconum	2,576	...	...	748	42,116
	Mayaveram ...	1,324	389	...	1,919	19,431
	Manargudi ...	1,347	...	..	151	20,216
	Negapatam	3,447	87	...	7,609	49,517
	Tanjore	4,111	25	.	7,864	59,099
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah	3,039	..	..	2,891	22,972
	Tinnevelly ...	3,320	...	67	2,121	22,342
	Tuticorin	1,958	.	..	100	21,483
Trichinopoly	Srirungum ...	1,599	.	.	862	20,325
	Trichinopoly	4,045	350	68	.	87,655
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ...	928	..	...	315	10,327
	Vizagapatam ...	4,191	..	..	4,163	28,084
	Vizianagrum	2,321	.	...	...	13,255
	Palcondah	1,145	...	391	2,249	10,831
	Total.	1,05,487	10,205	1,392	1,77,623	13,53,022

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues.	For Vessels.	For Tonnage.
				RS. A. P.		
Ganjam.	Ganjam	20	12,176	1,335 11 6	4	1,519
	Gopaulpore	90	76,932	9,742 7 6	7	3,940
	Calingapatam	10	9,033½	996 15 3	14	6,047¼
	Poondy	8	7,688	... .	...	..
	Barwah	1	1,131	. . . . .	1	172
	Sonnapore	2	1,980	... ...	...	...
	Bavanapad	..	..	.. . . .	...	...
	Total...	131	108,940½	12,075 2 3	26	11,678¼
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	98	91,875	1,415 1 3	4	2,615
	Bimlipatam	116	107,808	3,394 5 3	32	14,981
	Poodimadaka*	.	.	... .	1	571
	Pentacottah*	3	2,468	. ... .	1	725
	Total	217	202,151	4,719 6 6	38	18,892
Godavery.	Cocanada	131	118,780	5,875 8 0	39	16,803
	Coringa	.	.	. ...	...	...
	Narsapur	.	..	..	..	...
	Total ..	131	118,780	5,875 8 0	39	16,803
Kistna.	Masulipatam	52	45,826¼	98 15 0	3	1,178
	Nagayalunka			.. ..	..	...
	Nizampatam	..		... .	2	402
	Kottapalem	..	..	. ... ..	...	..
	Gangadipalem			... .	..	...
	Ipurpalem	50	49,546	.. ..	...	...
	Motupalli	.	...	.. ..	...	...
	Total .	102	95,372¼	98 15 0	5	1,580
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2	162	.. ..	...	.
	Itamukkala...	...	.	.. ..	..	...
	Pakala		..	... .	...	...
	Ramayapatam	...	..	. ..	..	..
	Chennayapalem	.		.. ...	..	..
	Iskapalli	..	..	... .	...	...
	Ponnapudi	..	..	. ...	...	..
	Mypadu	..	..	... ...	..	...
	Kristnapatam	.	...	... ...	..	...
	Pamanji	..	...	... ...	..	...
	Tupili	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	..	..	... ...	...	...
	Total...	2	162	... .	...	..
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	37	5,877	237 0 0	1	492
	Porto Novo	...	.	... ...	4	358
	Total ..	37	5,877	237 0 0	5	850

* No tonnage dues are collected

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.

EIGN.	COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.		
Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
254 13 6	8	1,117	69 13 0	32	14,812	1,660 6 0
547 7 0	45	7,094½	360 15 6	142	87,966¼	10,650 14 0
755 14 6	26	4,537	426 6 0	50	19,617¾	2,179 3 9
.. ..	39	4,453½	.. . .	47	12,141½	. . ..
... .	33	7,316	..	35	8,619	.. ..
... .	5	720	. ... ..	7	2,700	... ...
... ...	23	4,416	... .	23	4,416	... ...
1,558 3 0	179	29,654	857 2 6	336	150,272¾	14,490 7 9
327 0 0	72	8,677	502 11 9	174	103,167	2,244 13 0
1,722 5 0	21	3,149	173 11 0	169	125,938	5,200 5 3
. . ...	9	767	. . ... .	10	1,338	... ...
. . . ...	6	881	. . .	10	4,074	... ...
2,049 5 0	108	13,474	676 6 9	363	234,517	7,445 2 3
2,989 3 6	102	15,266	1,219 2 0	272	150,849	10,083 13 6
... .	64	11,901	903 10 7	64	11,901	903 10 7
... ...	166	5,494	.. . .	166	5,493	.. ...
2,989 3 6	332	32,661	2,122 12 7	502	168,244	10,987 8 1
172 6 0	146	7,538	403 5 9	201	54,542¼	674 10 9
. . ..	14	444½	... .	14	444½	. ...
... .	95	3,506	... .	97	3,908	... ...
.. ..	71	6,230	. . .	71	6,230	... .
... .	2	88	.. ..	2	88	. . ..
.. . .	101	12,392	. . .. .	151	61,938	. . ..
. ... ..	160	7,667	. . . ..	160	7,667	. . .. .
172 6 0	589	37,865½	403 5 9	696	134,817¾	674 10 9
. . . .	248	18,297 $\frac{58}{65}$	. . . .	250	18,359 $\frac{58}{65}$	... .. .
. ... .	74	6,121 $\frac{51}{65}$	... .	74	6,121 $\frac{51}{65}$	. ... . .
... .	6	184 $\frac{53}{65}$	..	6	184 $\frac{53}{65}$	.. ..
.. ..	9	1,020 $\frac{10}{65}$	.. ..	9	1,020 $\frac{10}{65}$	... ...
. . .. ..	2	496	. . . .	2	496	... . . .
... .	2	196	. . ...	2	196	. . ..
... .	8	576 $\frac{59}{65}$	. . ..	8	576 $\frac{59}{65}$	. . .
.. ..	9	278	... .	9	278	... . . .
... .	43	3,350 $\frac{11}{30}$	. .. ..	43	3,350 $\frac{11}{30}$	... .
... .	6	1,025	. . . . ..	6	1,025	.
... .	4	809	.. . .	4	802	. ...
... ...	10	348 $\frac{12}{65}$	.	10	348 $\frac{12}{65}$	.. ..
... ...	421	32,704 $\frac{41}{390}$	. . ..	423	32,866 $\frac{41}{390}$	... .
31 0 0	206	12,982	574 0 0	224	19,351	842 0 0
40 0 0	258	17,186	1,007 0 0	262	17,544	1,047 0 0
71* 0 0	464	30,168	1,581 0 0	506	36,895	1,889 0 0

at these two ports.

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Name of Ports.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	5,90,811	9	5	8,583	3	6
	Gopaulpore	30,12,631	4	0	16,97,251	5	9
	Calingapatam	8,84,155	14	3	43,185	4	4
	Poondy	1,12,005	1	0	17,810	0	0
	Barwah	79,935	15	5	4,939	0	0
	Sonnapore	97,269	8	0	22,272	14	3
	Bavanapad	1,52,339	0	0	37,086	0	0
	Total	49,29,148	4	1	18,31,127	11	10
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	11,92,163	0	0	5,96,947	0	0
	Bimlipatam	26,09,278	0	0	11,69,233	0	0
	Poodimadaka	1,06,592	0	0	1,932	0	0
	Pentacottah	1,68,580	0	0	2,100	0	0
	Total	40,76,613	0	0	17,70,212	0	0
Godavery.	Cocanada	61,36,099	0	0	15,49,740	0	0
	Coringa	3,25,273	0	0	61,412	0	0
	Narsapur	2,57,764	0	0	9,718	0	0
	Total	67,19,136	0	0	16,20,870	0	0
Kistna.	Masulipatam	25,53,183	13	11	11,18,892	9	1
	Nagayalunka	7,800	0	0	348	0	0
	Nizampatam	61,835	10	11	40,893	3	4
	Kottapalem	3,253	2	0	1,159	15	0
	Gangadipalem	2,000	0	0	...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	1,97,631	12	0	5,90,034	4	0
	Motupalli	49,132	15	6	1,63,254	1	6
	Total	28,74,837	6	4	19,14,582	0	11
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2,14,014	0	0	3,92,302	0	0
	Itamukkala	78,722	0	0	1,09,018	0	0
	Pakala	...	...	...	2,019	0	0
	Ramayapatam	4,029	0	0	3,532	0	0
	Chennayapalem	...	...	...	34	0	0
	Iskapalli	600	0	0	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	3,648	0	0	122	0	0
	Mypadu	7,137	0	0	1,220	0	0
	Kristnapatam	21,661	0	0	7,358	0	0
	Pamanji	10,276	0	0	...	...	...
	Tupili	1,906	0	0	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	1,913	0	0	235	0	0
	Total	3,43,906	0	0	5,15,840	0	0
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	6,69,731	0	0	3,26,532	0	0
	Porto Novo	6,13,276	0	0	1,10,916	[illegible]	0
	Total	12,83,007	0	0	4,37,448	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Import. RS.	A.	P.	Sea Customs Revenue. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	43,455	12	1	88	11	4	210	1	0
	Gopaulpore	60,505	8	11	395	3	2	644	4	8
	Calingapatam	31,649	10	6	180	7	2	380	8	6
	Poondy	4,624	2	0	...	...	...	11	5	4
	Barwah	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
	Sonnapore	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
	Bavanapad	..	...	...	..	...	..	11	1	0
	Total	1,40,235	1	6	664	5	8	1,257	4	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	6,280	0	11	4,119	13	9	10,399	14	8
	Bimlipatam	48,845	4	4	1,955	10	1	50,800	14	5
	Poodimadaka*	2,681	13	6	..	...	.	2,681	13	6
	Pentacottah*	6,136	10	8	1	0	0	6,137	10	8
	Total	63,943	13	5	6,076	7	10	70,020	5	3
Godavery.	Cocanada	63,567	0	8	7,518	8	5	71,085	9	1
	Coringa	7,386	7	8	...	...	..	7,386	7	8
	Narsapur	..	...			...		.		
	Total	70,953	8	4	7,518	8	5	78,472	0	9
Kistna.	Masulipatam	5,099	11	1	7,562	10	2	12,662	5	3
	Nagayalunka	.	...	.		.	..	..	...	..
	Nizampatam	30	11	5	1,073	0	10	1,103	12	3
	Kottapalam	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Gangadipalem	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	.	..	...	.		.	...	...	.
	Motupalli				..	.				..
	Total	5,130	6	6	8,635	11	0	13,766	1	6
Nellore.	Kottapatam	.	.	.	..	.	.	41	9	1
	Itamukkala	...		.	.	...	.	...	...	...
	Pakala		.		..	...	..	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam		...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...
	Chennayapalem	.	...	...	..	.		.	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	.	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..
	Mypadu	...		.	..	...	.	...	..	...
	Kristnapatam	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	..	.	..		...	...	..	...	.
	Dugarazupatam	...	.	...	...		.	6	6	0
	Total	..		.	..	..	.	47	15	1
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	36,026	0	0	465	0	0	38,391	0	0
	Porto Novo	53,445	0	0	4,528	0	0	57,973	0	0
	Total	89,471	0	0	4,993	0	0	94,464	0	0

t these t wo ports.

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				RS. A. P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam ...	..	...	.. ..
	Therumullavasal ..	..	.	
	Tranquebar	1	1,174	... .
	Nagore .. .	.	.	197 6 0
	Negapatam ..	74	67,430	. ... ..
	Valangany . ..	.		1,751 0 9
	Thoppothorai	5	394	.. ..
	Muttupettai .. .	..		.. ..
	Adrampatam			... .
	Ammapatam .	..	..	.. ..
	Kattumavadi	.		... ...
	Krishnapatam	.		... .
	Kottapatam	.		.. ..
	Gopaulpatam			. ... ..
	Sundrapandiyampatam .	.		.. . ..
	Total	80	68,998	1,948 6 9
Madura.	Keelakarry ..	.		.. ..
	Devipatam .	858	68,208½	... .
	Paumben .. .	3	768	. ....
	Tondy	.		.. ..
	Total	861	68,976½	... .
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	75	65,832	9,586 5 0
	Kulasegarapatam .	..		.. ..
	Koilpatam	.	.	.. ..
	Total	75	65,832	9,586 5 0
Malabar.	Cannanore	76	59,053	1,027 7 3
	Tellicherry .. .	71	59,824	684 4 0
	Kallai	.	.	... .
	Badagara	6	5,563	... ...
	Quilandy	9	2,770	... .
	Calicut .. .	65	53,743	2,584 15 6
	Beypore	33	31,403	283 5 9
	Tanore	...		... ...
	Ponany	2	145	... ...
	Chowghaut	.		... ...
	Cochin	166	71,320	10,293 14 6
	Total .	428	283,821	14,873 15 0
South Canara.	Mangalore	97	86,445	899 0 0
	Mulki	...		... ...
	Manjeshwar		...	... ...
	Kumbla	..	.	... ...
	Kassergode	...		... ...
	Udipi	...	.	... ...
	Barkur	...	.	... ...
	Kundapur		..	... ...
	Baindur	...	..	... ...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	... ...
	Total...	97	86,445	899 0 0
Madras.	Madras	305	359,202	38,306 4 6

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Foreign.					Country or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
...	..	.	..	..	3	423	...	...	...
...	...	.	.	.	93	10,767	...	.	...
10	2,940	297	4	0	74	7,953	476	8	6
...	.	...	..		40	7,823	939	3	3
...	.	..	..		634	69,377	3,911	10	8
..		..		.	1	19	...	..	..
...	..				341	8,357	...	...	...
...	...		.		159	14,284	...	...	...
..	.	..	..		155	11,135	..	..	...
...	..	..	..	.	63	3,390	..	...	..
...	.	.	..		17	656	...	...	...
..	...		..	.	18	537	...	...	...
..	...		.		25	1,646	..	...	...
..		..		.	8	248	...	...	...
.	.	...	.	.	1	17	...	...	...
10	2,940	297	4	0	1,632	136,632	5,327	6	5
.	.	..		...	1,139	41,918	...	...	...
2	10½	.			1,112	15,850½	...	...	...
...	.	..	.		3,457	144,792	.	...	..
...		..			804	23,007	...	...	...
2	10½	.	..	.	6,512	225,567½	..	..	..
2	354	58	5	0	611	32,709¾	1,281	6	6
1	26	.		.	223	13,612			...
..		..	.		101	4,942	..	.	...
3	380	58	5	0	935	51,263¾	1,281	6	6
2	660	41	4	0	1,281	32,909	1,060	3	3
22	9,246	893	5	0	1,356	20,015	774	7	0
1	100			.	290	3,612	...	..	...
7	576		.		720	20,348	..	...	..
2	1,023		..		337	10,893	.	..	...
2	1,276	239	4	9	2,343	92,508	6,785	8	6
...		.	...		907	27,277	1,101	8	3
.	..		..	...	219	7,370	...	...	...
1	142	.	.	.	516	27,759	...	...	..
...	..				25	2,112	...	...	..
26	7,056	404	13	0	1,319	45,562	3,522	8	3
63	20,079	1,578	10	0	9,318	290,365	13,244	3	3
392	28,548	1,893	0	0	3,291	68,511	752	0	0
12	280	..	..	..	775	10,277	..	..	...
25	1,155	..	..	..	212	4,615	...	...	...
11	491	...	...	...	355	4,709	...	...	...
6	82	...	..	.	584	5,987	...	...	...
94	2,022	..	...	..	912	9,821	...	...	...
298	6,251	...	...	...	1,401	19,491	...	...	...
185	7,293	..	..	...	1,369	24,748	..	..	...
4	84	...	...	...	529	5,215	...	.	...
16	86	..	...		89	912	...	...	.
1,043	46,292	1,893	0	0	9,517	154,286	752	0	0
45	35,288	2,583	13	6	413	56,310½	4,661	1	1

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	3	423	...	...	...
	Therumullavasal	93	10,767	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	85	12,067	971	2	6
	Nagore	40	7,823	939	3	3
	Negapatam	708	136,807	5,662	11	5
	Valangany	1	19	...	...	...
	Thoppothorai	346	8,751	...	...	..
	Muttupettai	159	14,284	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	155	11,135	...	...	..
	Ammapatam	63	3,390	..	...	...
	Kattumavadi	17	656	...	..	..
	Krishnapatam	18	537		...	...
	Kottapatam	25	1,646	..	...	..
	Gopaulpatam	8	248	.	...	..
	Sundrapandiyampatam	1	17	.	...	
	Total	1,722	208,570	7,573	1	2
Madura.	Keelakarry	1,139	41,918	...	..	.
	Devipatam	1,972	84,069½	..	...	..
	Paumben	3,460	145,560	..	...	..
	Tondy	804	23,007	..	..	...
	Total	7,375	294,554½		.	..
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	688	98,895¾	10,926	0	6
	Kulasegaranapatam	224	13,638	..	.	.
	Koilpatam	101	4,942	...	.	.
	Total	1,013	117,475¾	10,926	0	6
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,359	92,622	2,128	14	6
	Tellicherry	1,449	89,085	2,352	0	0
	Kallai	291	3,712	..	..	..
	Badagara	733	26,187	..	...	..
	Quilandy	348	14,686	.	..	.
	Calicut	2,415	147,527	9,609	12	0
	Beypore	940	58,680	1,384	14	0
	Tanore	219	7,370	...	...	.
	Ponany	519	28,046	..	..	.
	Chowghaut	25	2,112	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,511	123,938	14,221	3	9
	Total	9,809	594,265	29,696	12	3
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,780	183,504	3,544	0	0
	Mulki	787	10,557	..	...	...
	Manjeshwar	237	5,770	..	...	...
	Kumbla	366	5,200	...	...	...
	Kassergode	590	6,069	...	...	...
	Udipi	1,006	11,843	...	...	...
	Barkur	1,699	25,742	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,554	32,041	...	...	..
	Baindur	533	5,299	...	...	..
	Naikenkottah	105	998	...	...	...
	Total	10,657	287,023	3,544	0	0
Madras.	Madras	763	450,800½	45,551	3	1

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	92,540	0	0	...	...	...
	Therumullavasal	13,23,893	0	0	10,986	0	0
	Tranquebar	7,69,781	0	0	11,464	0	0
	Nagore	69,977	0	0	2,53,177	0	0
	Negapatam	44,40,173	0	0	23,32,878	0	0
	Valangany	1,69,073	0	0	776	0	0
	Thoppothorai	1,47,564	0	0	21,542	0	0
	Muttupettai	13,37,363	0	0	19,867	0	0
	Adrampatam	4,12,364	0	0	26,631	0	0
	Ammapatam	78,168	0	0	6,945	0	0
	Kattumavadi	15,377	0	0	791	0	0
	Krishnapatam	45,386	0	0	516	0	0
	Kottapatam	68,572	0	0	1,332	0	0
	Gopaulpatam	53,365	0	0	379	0	0
	Sundrapandiyampatam	7,603	0	0	...	...	...
	Total...	90,31,199	0	0	26,87,284	0	0
Madura.	Keelakarry	2,05,641	0	0	2,03,644	0	0
	Devipatam	46,528	0	0	11,672	0	0
	Paumben	4,43,471	0	0	3,26,285	0	0
	Tondy	1,16,798	0	0	1,04,865	0	0
	Total	8,12,438	0	0	6,46,466	0	0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	67,42,823	0	0	32,73,175	0	0
	Kulasegarapatam	2,58,332	0	0	36,533	0	0
	Koilpatam	30,395	0	0	19,367	0	0
	Total ..	70,31,550	0	0	33,29,075	0	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	15,66,401	0	0	27,51,994	0	0
	Tellicherry	52,14,919	0	0	65,76,195	0	0
	Kallai ...	65,909	0	0	2,49,441	0	0
	Badagara	24,12,930	0	0	5,24,068	0	0
	Quilandy	1,74,299	0	0	1,77,728	0	0
	Calicut...	53,26,533	0	0	43,84,744	0	0
	Beypore	29,44,064	0	0	3,88,303	0	0
	Tanore	2,01,124	0	0	28,796	0	0
	Ponany	4,27,513	0	0	1,32,367	0	0
	Chowghaut	36,578	0	0	3,158	0	0
	Cochin...	91,47,295	0	0	59,79,870	0	0
	Total .	2,75,17,565	0	0	2,11,96,664	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	56,03,799	0	0	22,36,606	0	0
	Mulki ...	3,10,483	0	0	78,625	0	0
	Manjeshwar	72,897	0	0	17,122	0	0
	Kumbla	91,589	0	0	22,618	0	0
	Kassergode	69,431	0	0	64,358	0	0
	Udipi ...	2,63,878	0	0	2,16,986	0	0
	Barkur	6,11,377	0	0	1,64,153	0	0
	Kundapur	4,97,673	0	0	1,47,772	0	0
	Baindur	92,547	0	0	31,907	0	0
	Naikenkottah	15,880	0	0	1,828	0	0
	Total...	76,28,754	0	0	29,81,975	0	0
Madras.	Madras	2,85,47,488	0	0	3,57,25,274	0	0

II.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Exports.	Duty on Imports.	Sea Customs Revenue.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	5,783 12 3	.. . .	5,783 12 3
	Therumullavasal ..	82,393 3 6	634 13 10	83,028 1 4
	Tranquebar . . .	53,462 3 9	825 5 8	54,287 9 5
	Nagore .	2,092 14 0	14,246 13 1	16,339 11 1
	Negapatam .	2,11,202 0 5	81,568 10 6	2,92,770 10 11
	Valangany	10,856 4 0	45 11 9	10,901 15 9
	Thoppothorai .	10,238 13 1	386 10 5	10,625 7 6
	Muttupettai	92,100 5 10	1,227 4 5	93,327 10 3
	Adrampatam .	24,128 0 10	1,430 7 7	25,558 8 5
	Ammapatam .	7,194 6 0	350 11 11	7,545 1 11
	Kattumavadi .	1,656 4 2	30 14 5	1,687 2 7
	Krishnapatam .	5,010 12 3	24 3 8	5,034 15 11
	Kottapatam	6,021 5 8	70 12 4	6,092 2 0
	Gopaulpatam	4,594 8 3	21 8 1	4,616 0 4
	Sundrapandiyampatam	790 2 5	. . . .	790 2 5
	Total	5,17,525 0 5	1,00,863 15 8	6,18,389 0 1
Madura.	Keelakarry	2,432 8 10	5,232 15 2	7,742 11 4
	Devipatam . .	2,055 2 9	693 8 1	2,783 5 6
	Paumben . .	568 10 3	1,823 13 7	2,433 14 8
	Tondy	6,646 12 10	1,925 7 2	8,639 5 6
	Total	11,703 2 8	9,075 12 0	21,599 5 0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin .	24,738 12 11	1,15,524 8 9	1,51,797 2 8
	Kulasegarapatam	739 3 3	959 0 7	1,754 7 5
	Koilpatam	829 6 5	955 15 7	1,793 6 6
	Total	26,307 6 7	1,17,439 8 11	1,55,345 0 7
Malabar.	Cannanore .	387 3 9	1,764 3 6	2,151 7 3
	Tellicherry . .	24,500 14 1	4,120 11 2	28,621 9 3
	Kallai . . .		29 14 9	29 14 9
	Badagara...		169 10 3	169 10 3
	Quilandy . .	145 10 7	214 13 8	360 8 3
	Calicut . .	7,605 0 7	16,994 2 2	24,599 2 9
	Beypore	1,076 0 8	3,193 13 8	4,269 14 4
	Tanore . .	. . . ...	. . .	... ...
	Ponany . .	. . .	34 7 9	34 7 9
	Chowghaut . .	.	. .. ..	. . ..
	Cochin	27,708 2 7	45,379 14 1	73,088 0 8
	Total .	61,423 0 3	71,901 11 0	1,33,324 11 3
South Canara.	Mangalore . . .	11,408 2 2	5,712 9 11	210 11 8
	Mulki	. ..	.. ..	66 2 0
	Manjeshwar . .	733 12 2	. . .. .	10 1 0
	Kumbla	680 0 3	... . .	19 7 0
	Kassergode	.. . ...	... .	32 4 6
	Udipi	290 13 0	66 8 9	99 0 0
	Barkur	13,302 4 1	8 8 3	520 10 7
	Kundapur . . .	5,794 7 8	228 13 2	101 0 0
	Baindur ...	5 10 0	6 10 10	28 0 6
	Naikenkottah . . .	..	. . . . .	6 9 0
	Total ..	32,215 1 4	6,023 2 11	1,093 14 3
Madras.	Madras .. .	3,52,687 0 0	14,15,081 0 0	17,67,768 0 0

H.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1873-74.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1873. 6th December..	Brig *Mary Ann*, no Master when lost.	105	Was loading paddy at Calingapatam for Masulipatam, and the weather becoming rough, parted her cable, when a second anchor was let go, with which she brought up outside the surf, springing a leak. The pumps not working, the crew, fearing the vessel would sink at her anchor, cut her coir cable and beached her to prevent her from drifting on the rocks off Calingapatam Point. The vessel was valued at Rupees 10,000. Part of the cargo of paddy was lost, amounting to Rupees 180. Crew landed safely.
1874. 3rd January .	Schooner *Nagore Meera Saib*, Syrang Chippala Phattiah	26½	While engaged taking in cargo, was capsized owing to placing too much on one side, and she had to be towed on shore by boats, breaking up in getting into the surf. No lives lost.
13th ..	Ship *Indian Empire*, Master John Henry Blackmore.	1,514 $\frac{62}{100}$	Left New Castle-on-the-Tyne on the 27th September last laden with 2,000 tons of coal, called at Galle for orders, and left again for Bombay About 30 miles north of Cochin the coal was discovered to be on fire, and the ship was steered to Cochin By the advice of the Master Attendant of that port, the late Captain J. W Marden, she was run on the mud bank off Maliporum, and was scuttled in order to put out the fire, which was effectually done, and the vessel, after discharging 200 tons of coal, was again floated, and brought to the Cochin roads, preparatory to her leaving for Bombay. The vessel and cargo were valued at Rupees 3,20,000
28th	Barque *Phœnix* Master S. Mathias	574	Left Madras in ballast on the evening of the 27th January last for Cocanada in a leaky state. Finding the leak increasing, and the pumps choked with sand ballast, the Commander put back to Madras. The vessel was the next morning boarded by the Assistant Master Attendant, and was found to be full of water up to the lower deck beams, and gradually heeling over. To prevent the vessel's foundering in the roadstead, and to ensure a greater saving of property, her anchor was slipped, and the vessel was towed on shore by boats The value of the vessel was Rupees 6,000. Crew landed safely.
1st February	Schooner *Valeant*, Master Mical	56 $\frac{22}{100}$	This vessel, while on the voyage from Colombo to Tuticorin, was becalmed on a bright moonlight night, having both her lights burning, was run into by the S. S *Assyria*, 40 miles N. W. from Colombo, and damaged to the extent of 1,000 rupees. No lives lost.
14th ..	Bark *Arracan*. Master Nathaniel Leslie.	1,013	Left Shields for Bombay with a cargo of coal on the 10th September last, and on the 14th February, in latitude 3° 26′ and longitude 65° 30′, signs of fire were observed to issue from the hold All attempts to extinguish the fire proving useless, the vessel was abandoned by the crew, who left in three boats, viz., the long boat in charge of the Commander, the pinnace in charge of the Second Officer, and the gig in charge of the Chief Officer. The first boat was picked up by some passing vessel, and the men were landed at Aden; the second was picked up by the S. S. *City of Manchester*, and the men were landed at Calcutta; and the third arrived at Cochin safely. There was no loss of lives. The value of the cargo was unknown.
14th	Schooner *Henry*, Master Abdool Rhyman.	29 $\frac{98}{100}$	While on the passage from Penang to the Nicobars was blown across to Pondicherry, and at that port, in rough weather, she parted from all her anchors, and drifted on shore. Crew swam ashore safely. The value of the vessel was 700 dollars

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in Clear Weather.
	N.	E		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd, country made.	80	6
Santapillay	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English made Dioptric, 4th Order	150	14
Cocanada	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd, country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st, country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ..	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	English-made, 6th Order	95	6
Point Divi	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do.	95	11
Pulicat ..	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do	56	10
Madras .	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 15′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st .	90	12 to 14
Karical ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd .	65	8
Negapatam ..	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a flag-staff.	1871.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house on high ground.	1871	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillaymetta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a column.	1870	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a harbour light to enable mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a tower.	1871	A white fixed light displayed from a tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited.
180 . .	From a flag-staff.	1870	A white light at present; will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230 from N. to S. W.	From a column	1870	A white fixed light about two miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180 or the whole sea horizon.	Do do	1870	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapolliem due west of the shoalest part of the Arineghon Shoal, which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
180 or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a tower on the side of the old flagstaff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Catadioptric light on the north esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do. do	1st July 1836	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the flag-staff.	June 1853	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names	Latitude	Longitude	Class and Description	Height of Light above the Sea	Distance at which visible in Clear Weather.
	N	E		Feet	Miles.
Paumben	9° 17′ 30	79° 12 34″	English Catadioptric	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin	8° 47 17	78° 10 55	English made Dioptric 4th Order	82	12
Cape Comorin	8° 5 10	77° 32′ 30			
Cochin	9° 58 5	76° 13 55	English made Catadioptric, 4th Order	97	15
Calicut	11° 15 15	75° 45 35″	1st, country made	105	15
Tellicherry	11° 44 50	75° 28 0	English made Dioptric, 6th Order	112	6
Cannanore	11° 51 20	75° 21 45″	Do	110	6
Mangalore	12° 52 00″	74° 49 25	Do 4th Order	240	10 to 12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed	Year lighted	Remarks.
All round the compass	From a column.	1860	A white fixed Catadioptric light on a sand hill about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar
360° or all round the compass	Do do	1871	A white fixed light The light house is erected on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin It has now been resolved to erect a column on high land near the Cape, and to exhibit thereon a first class revolving light, as well as a first class fixed light on Cadiapatam Point to warn ships off the Crocodile Rock The old Tuticorin lantern is about to be exhibited at Muttum or Cadiapatam from a staging, as a temporary measure, till the new light-house is erected
270°	Do do	15th January 1868	A white Catadioptric fixed light of the 4th order, exhibited from a column near the beach 78 feet high
180° or from S E. to N W	Do do	15th February 1847	A white light near the beach The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S 30° W of the light
180°	From a flag staff	1870	A single white light
180°	Do do	1870	A red light close to the beach
180°	From a tower 60 feet high	1870	A fixed white light

H.—MARINE.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the Operation of Act XXII of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total Balance to credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.
Eastern Group.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS A P.
Ganjam	1,662 9 9	550 12 9	1,111 13 0		...	3,840 10 3
Gopaulpore	11,069 4 11	2,239 7 6	8,829 13 5		44,657 2 10	
Calingapatam	2 347 3 5	725 2 10	1,622 0 7	...	6,681 7 2	
Bimlipatam	5,285 2 5	2,503 1 7	2,782 0 10	...	21,739 4 7	
Vizagapatam	2,902 2 0	4,584 4 4	..	1,682 2 4	792 4 11	
Cocanada	12,847 12 11	25,708 13 6		12,861 0 7	3,553 5 1	
Masulipatam	1,195 7 10	1,682 8 1		487 0 3	15,636 14 7	
Madras	66,977 8 9	66,713 10 9	263 14 0	...	...	29,061 9 11
Cuddalore	900 4 3	2,362 14 9		1,462 10 6	4,072 2 10	
Porto Novo	1,446 13 3	2,072 4 1		625 6 10	...	215 3 1
Tranquebar	1,217 15 8	358 15 6	859 0 2		9,449 15 7	
Negapatam and Nagore	9,080 3 9	4,473 0 10	4,607 2 11		...	11,873 8 1
Tuticorin	11,010 8 10	16,051 15 11	...	5,041 7 1	32,671 7 6	
Western Group.						
Cochin	14,957 13 0	6,547 8 7	8,410 4 5	...	...	47,258 8 11
Calicut and Beypore	11,894 0 10	9,757 0 8	2,137 0 2	..	...	38,609 9 1
Tellicherry	2,390 0 0	1,291 5 10	1,098 10 2		10,054 10 6	...
Cannanore	2,176 8 6	1,008 3 6	1,168 5 0	..	15,315 9 6	
Mangalore	4,101 15 11	3,837 14 11	264 1 0	...	15,395 2 8	...
Total...	1,63,463 8 0	1,52,469 1 11	33,154 1 8	22,159 11 7	1,80,019 7 9	1,30,859 1 4

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. I.—*Statement showing the cultivations in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1873-74.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1872-73.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
1. Ganjam	98,408	1,25,467	167,131	4,71,620	265,539	5,97,087	263,224	6,02,249	2,315	...	...	5,162
2. Vizagapatam .	54,446	56,046	23,911	1,25,423	78,357	1,81,469	75,219	1,83,025	3,138	..	...	1,556
3. Godavery . .	288,630	5,60,418	287,211	17,00,605	575,841	22,61,023	572,283	21,05,542	3,558	155,481	..	...
4. Kistna .	1,412,042	21,39,890	156,959	9,08,642	1,569,001	30,48,532	*1,622,716	*30,64,846	..	.	53,715	16,314
5 Nellore ..	572,855	7,07,310	170,339	9,34,312	743,194	16,41,622	756,725	15,12,147	..	1,29,475	13,531	...
6. Cuddapah .	1,104,850	8,52,897	97,692	7,81,480	1,202,542	16,34,377	1,226,018	16,58,589	...		23,476	24,212
7. Bellary . ..	2,348,696	15,14,374	100,863	5,86,208	2,449,559	21,00,582	2,444,115	21,11,916	5,444	...	...	11,334
8. Kurnool . .	1,171,331	11,25,957	25,597	1,99,747	1,196,928	13,25,704	1,187,545	13,07,459	9,383	18,245	...	..
9 Madras .			..	.			.			..	...	...
10. Chingleput	157,238	2,81,321	238,897	9,77,985	396,135	12,59,306	411,396	13,21,297	..		15,261	61,991
11 North Arcot ..	365,139	5,94,191	186,606	11,31,867	551,745	17,26,058	587,008	18,06,572	..	..	35,263	80,514
12. South Arcot	747,030	14,80,848	258,166	14,30,115	1,005,196	29,10,963	1,075,754	30,78,791	..	..	70,558	1,67,828
13 Tanjore ..	193,188	2,78,362	740,992	36,95,553	934,180	39,73,915	*944,734	*39,86,399	..	...	10,554	12,484
14. Trichinopoly ..	809,019	7,20,095	135,433	6,43,963	944,452	13,64,058	943,835	13,57,215	617	6,843	...	...
15. Madura	626,994	8,33,389	134,015	6,00,527	761,009	14,33,916	763,929	14,40,312	...	...	2,920	6,396
16. Tinnevelly . .	842,506	6,96,252	215,204	15,89,016	1,057,710	22,85,268	1,093,226	22,44,701	...	40,567	35,516	..
17. Coimbatore .	2,017,290	18,07,430	85,862	6,37,327	2,103,152	24,44,757	2,067,606	24,12,378	35,546	32,379	...	...
18. Nilgiris ...	66,527	40,638	40	90	66,567	40,728	62,617	22,874	3,950	17,854	...	...
19. Salem	1,019,142	11,94,965	80,704	4,58,657	1,099,846	16,53,622	1,135,678	16,93,496	...	..	35,832	39,874
	13,895,331	150,09,850	3,105,622	168,73,137	17,000,953	318,82,987	*17,233,628	*319,09,808	63,951	4,00,844	2,96,626	4,27,565
20. South Canara ...	.	. .	...	...	...	12,77,327	...	12,76,328	. .	999	...	...
21. Malabar	..	..	...	..	...	17,73,269	...	17,80,682	...	...	...	7,413
Total...	13,895,331	150,09,850	3,105,622	168,73,137	17,000,953	349,33,583	17,233,628	349,66,818	63,951	4,01,843	2,96,626	4,35,078
Net. .	...	..	...	..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,675	33,235

* These figures will be found to differ from those entered in the Report for 1872-73, but these are the correct figures as were since reported by the Collector.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the average number of Imperial Seers of Grain and other chief articles of produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year* 1873-74, *compared with* 1872-73.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Seers.	Seers	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers
1 Ganjam	17·4	20 6	19·8	23·6	33 5	40 5	38·2	45·6	24·5	31·0	25·6	31·6	29·9	35·0
2. Vizagapatam ...	13·5	19·1	15·1	21 5	24·9	36·2	26 9	39·3	25·1	38·4	25 5	37·1	23·1	33·4
3. Godavery . .	15·2	16·4	16·5	17 9	25·6	28·2	27·7	30·1	26 9	26·7	33·8	32·7	28·5	30·4
4. Kistna	12·8	12·6	13·8	14·1	21·2	21 3	22 2	23 0	22 0	19 8	23·3	21·0	28·5	24·7
5. Nellore	14·4	12·6	17 2	15·1	23·9	22 0	28·9	25·7	30·8	21·3	28 9	21·0	34 9	24·9
6. Cuddapah	11 7	13 6	14·3	15 4	20·7	24·1	25·0	27 0	26·0	24·0	24 3	25·7	29·2	27·4
7. Bellary ..	12 5	12·9	14·4	14 8	23·6	23·3	26·8	26 7	29·1	27 2	25·4	24·5	34·4	31·8
8 Kurnool ..	11·4	10·8	12·9	12·4	20·3	19·0	21·9	21·4	25 8	23·7	23 9	23·0	27·1	26·1
9. Madras .	12·9	12·0	14 2	13 3	27·0	22·0	30 3	23 3	21·4	20 3	25 4	19·1	29 8	23·7
10. Chingleput .	16 1	15·4	17·7	16·6	28 2	27 9	31·3	30 0	23·6	21 2	24·3	23·2	30·7	24·8
11. North Arcot	17·9	16 0	19 7	17 6	32·4	28 5	35 5	30 7	33 6	26·1	32 7	24·2	36·4	28·8
12. South Arcot . .	16·7	15 5	18 4	16·8	30·1	27 2	34·3	30 7	38·2	27 3	32·6	23·8	35·7	25·9
13. Tanjore .	13·0	13 2	14 3	14·2	23·2	23·5	24·5	25 0	24·9	23 0	28·8	24·0	31·2	26·3
14. Trichinopoly .	13·8	13·1	15 5	14·5	25 6	24·4	29·1	27·6	31 4	24·1	30·7	23·7	32·5	25·7
15. Madura	12·7	12·9	14·3	14·4	22·6	23 4	25 5	26·0	33·6	32 3	32·3	28·7	34·6	30·7
16. Tinnevelly	10·7	11·1	11·9	12·4	17·5	18 5	19·2	20·6	23 3	23·7	21·1	20·7	25·1	23·6
17. Coimbatore	12·2	11·5	14·2	13·2	20·8	19·3	23 5	23·9	27 5	20·6	31·2	24·5	34·5	26·6
18. Nilgiris...	9·1	8·7	9·8	9·6	.. ..		...		19 8	16·3	20·7	16·2	23·0	18 2
19. Salem	14·3	13·1	16·4	14·9	24·7	22·6	27·5	25 0	32·3	25 1	33·2	25·0	36·1	29·6
20. South Canara ..	9·7	11·6	12·3	13 8	22·1	25·9	22·7	25·6	.	...	. .	....	22·9	21·5
21. Malabar	12·0	11·5	13·6	13·1	21·0	20·6	23·9	22·5	18·3	21·4	..	.....	23·3	22·3
Average...	13·3	13·5	15·0	15·2	24·4	24·9	27·2	27·3	26·7	24·6	27·5	24·7	30·1	26·7

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the average number of Imperial Seers of Grain and other chief articles of produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year* 1873-74, *compared with* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Varagoo.		Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.	
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers	Seers.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	. .	. ..	25·4	35·1	20·9	20 5	12 1	11·6	15·2	15·7	179	156	1,110	1,180
2 Vizagapatam ...	34 7	62·4	23·2	35·9	18 4	19 9	12·4	13·3	16 1	17·9	136	139	830	960
3. Godavery .	32·8	34·1	22 4	26 7	19 5	17 3	9·2	9·6	15 4	15·4	127	121	880	880
4. Kistna . . .	28·9	22·8	21·7	22 4	17·4	16 2	8·1	8 3	14·5	14·6	111	103	860	760
5. Nellore .	45·5	36·2	22 3	18 2	13 1	12·0	6 9	6·8	15 4	15 3	124	125	882	780
6. Cuddapah . .	34·3	35·8	21 3	20 4	10 1	10·7	8·3	9·8	13 8	15·8	123	146	1,017	1,020
7 Bellary . ..	51·5	45 8	29 1	27·4	13·7	12 5	8·3	9·6	14·3	14·0	112	100	980	1,120
8. Kurnool	37·5	35 2	23 7	22·5	12·6	12·3	7·7	9 1	15 5	15·2	107	104	1,000	880
9. Madras . .	20·4	17·2	19·5	17 8	12 0	11·8	8·8	9 1	16·2	16 0	124	115	992	920
10. Chingleput ..	40 7	49·9	18 7	17·5	12·5	11·2	7·1	7·5	15·3	16 1		.		.....
11. North Arcot.	52·6	42·0	23·3	18 9	14·0	11·5	8 8	8·6	17·6	16·9	116	123	840	680
12 South Arcot	57·5	47·4	20·9	18 7	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·6	15·2	14 6	143	167	615	540
13. Tanjore. . ..	50·9	47 0	18·9	16·4	13 7	9·7	7·9	7·1	14 3	14 2	139	136	147	140
14. Trichinopoly	43·9	39·6	23·1	18·9	15·4	10 9	9 1	7 9	16·7	16·8	126	127	422	520
15. Madura.....	51·6	49 1	26 7	21·6	16·9	11·9	9 0	8·1	14·8	14 9	120	109	700	540
16 Tinnevelly	18·4	34·9	18·9	16·1	13·3	9 2	6·6	6·4	15·0	14·1	132	110	580	660
17. Coimbatore	33·6	27·6	28·7	22·6	15·3	12·4	10·2	8·7	14·8	14·7	117	102	677	740
18. Nilgiris.....	.	.	20·3	16·2	10 3	8 1	10·9	8 4	10·9	10 6				.....
19. Salem	47·5	35·3	27·5	22·8	16·1	12·9	9·0	8 1	15·3	15·3	120	113	680	800
20. South Canara	. ...	. ...	19·8	15·6	14·0	13 0	7·2	8 3	14·9	14 1	128	141	..	.....
21. Malabar	.. ..	.. ..	18·5	17·7	11 8	11·0	8·7	8 7	13·4	14·0			.....	.....
Average...	40·1	38 9	22·5	21·4	14·5	12·7	8·8	8·7	14·9	15 1	127	124	777	772

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1873-74 *from Imperial and Provincial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that year.*

Districts	Imperial		Provincial	
	Allotment for 1873-74 including Private contributions	Expenditure in 1873-74	Allotment for 1873-74, including Private contributions	Expenditure in 1873-74
	RS	RS.	RS	RS.
Ganjam ...	19,838	18,903	45,038	36,615
Vizagapatam ...	14,080	14,103	63,609	71,052
Private contributions ..	536			
Godavery ...	5,51,508	1,54,307	50,146	47,016
Kistna ...	3,31,638	2,94,438	36,604	36,841
Nellore ...	1,10,598	1,00,058	1,07,035	1,04,322
Private contributions	..	...	1,962	
Cuddapah ...	24,061	32,988	39,725	30,075
Kurnool ...	26,285	26,838	17,634	24,296
Bellary ...	1,35,672	1,41,879	51,247	44,388
Presidency ...	1,25,054	1,35,763	1,70,638	1,66,273
Private contributions .	..		100	
Chingleput ...	4,06,064	3,92,294	28,414	26,120
Private contributions	..	.. ...	1,656	
North Arcot ...	1,68,123	1,66,070	77,434	76,048
South Arcot ..	1,82,397	1,63,363	34,335	31,108
Salem...	34,508	33,385	41,945	44,039
Bangalore ...	1,40,710	1,43,010	3,028	2,261
Tanjore ..	1,59,596	1,69,063	54,596	49,913
Trichinopoly	82,275	84,906	51,243	43,049
Coimbatore ...	82,597	83,284	34,971	38,263
Public contributions .	2,278			
Neilgherries...	20,211	22,291	60,577	62,405
Malabar ...	36,658	39,835	84,267	82,664
Wynaad ...	280	190	15,127	10,821
South Canara	2,050	1,702	14,055	14,561
Madura ...	46,193	46,038	99,698	94,614
Tinnevelly ...	1,78,268	1,80,428	24,431	23,483
Private contributions .	24,653			
Reserve ..	19,110	.....	15,006	.....
Total Grant .	29,30,774	27,75,139	12,21,403	11,60,177
Total Private contributions .	27,467	.....	3,718	.....
Grand Total .	29,58,241	.....	12,25,121	.....

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget heads.*

Districts.	Imperial.					Provincial.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings	Agricultural. Ordinary.	Agricultural. Extraordinary.	Total.	Civil Buildings	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	..		1,476	..	1,476	15,564	658	...	16,222
Vizagapatam ...	19,457	.	894	..	20,351	29,581	12,986	...	42,567
Godavery		6,010	24,822	2,34,008	2,64,840	26,910	...	...	26,910
Kistna	.	827	45,575	91,962	1,38,364	32,212	...	140	32,352
Nellore	..	.	7,451	25,011	32,162	31,417	67,000	...	98,417
Cuddapah	.	..	3,291	..	3,291	23,430	...	...	23,430
Kurnool			10,983	.	10,983	14,450	4,500	...	18,950
Bellary	46,678	7,171	11,693	..	65,542	36,519	...	...	36,519
Presidency	27,390	2,335	7,151	.	36,876	66,982	780	26,946	94,708
Chingleput	42,377	409	1,23,255	.	1,66,041	14,967	...	...	14,967
North Arcot	1,135	.	11,248	.	12,383	56,552	...	...	56,552
South Arcot .. .	...	..	15,414	57,694	73,108	23,069	2,599	...	25,608
Salem	.	282	1,796	.	2,078	38,433	437	...	38,870
Bangalore	83,966	..			83,966	1,632	...	...	1,632
Tanjore...	..	1,113	25,418	21,367	47,898	43,010	...	1,286	44,296
Trichinopoly	15,279	..	4,851	...	20,130	30,185	...	...	30,185
Coimbatore	289	1,996	4,873	..	7,158	30,307	4,500	.	34,807
Neilgherries	14,644	...		..	14,644	5,328	46,468	7,207	59,003
Malabar	16,285	.		..	16,285	4,691	6,464	50,894	62,049
South Canara	1,257	..		..	1,257	9,117	...	...	9,117
Madura...	..	...	3,500	.	3,500	46,688	34,786	4,889	86,363
Tinnevelly	312	819	10,672	65,982	77,785	16,388	...	2,354	18,742
Wynaad		84		..	84	10,620		...	10,620
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department	2,69,069	21,046	3,14,363	4,96,024	11,00,502	6,07,992	1,81,178	93,716	8,82,886
Expenditure by Civil Officers	392	..	5,683	4,668	10,743	67,146	14,965	327	82,438
Grand Total...	2,69,461	21,046	3,20,046	5,00,692	11,11,245	6,75,138	1,96,143	94,043	9,65,324

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget heads.*

Districts	Imperial				Provincial.			
	Military	Civil Buildings	Agricultural	Total	Civil Buildings	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,120	84	16,223	17,427	2,497	...	99	2,596
Vizagapatam	6,068	74	17,480	23,622	3,549	...	212	3,761
Godavery			1,86,097	1,86,097	4,791	...	7,423	12,214
Kistna	.		1,53,558	1,53,558	2,065	...	2,024	4,089
Nellore	.		67,580	67,580	3,312	...	124	3,436
Cuddapah		1,030	28,667	29,697	5,905	...	...	5,905
Kurnool	..		15,855	15,855	1,915	..	...	1,915
Bellary	36,335	164	39,569	76,068	3,819	765	...	4,584
Presidency	76,992	..	21,895	98,887	49,768	20,448	410	70,626
Chingleput .. .	31,088		1,95,143	2,26,231	8,711	.	105	8,816
North Arcot	3,747	100	1,48,184	1,52,031	13,593	...	...	13,593
South Arcot	.	320	89,880	90,200	4,910	...	...	4,910
Salem	852	98	30,357	31,307	2,896	...	...	2,896
Bangalore . ..	59,044			59,044	629	..	...	629
Tanjore	..	.	1,17,474	1,17,474	4,961	298	...	5,259
Trichinopoly	13,222		51,554	64,776	2,012	.	...	2,012
Coimbatore	319	70	75,527	75,916	2,975	..	..	2,975
Neilghorries ...	7,650	.		7,650	2,992	...	410	3,402
Malabar	21,666	100	1,784	23,550	5,748	...	3,101	8,849
Wynaad	..	106		106	201	..	..	201
South Canara	445			445	1,667	.	24	1,691
Madura	.	483	42,055	42,538	2,919	..	4,531	7,450
Tinnevelly	505	1,367	1,00,121	1,01,993	4,525	...	...	4,525
Total Expenditure by P. W. Department...	2,59,053	3,996	13,99,003	16,62,052	1,36,360	21,511	18,463	1,76,334
Expenditure by Civil Officers	650	...	1,192	1,842	10,351	8,168	...	18,519
Grand Total...	2,59,703	3,996	14,00,195	16,63,894	1,46,711	29,679	18,463	1,94,853

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. III A.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

Districts	District Road, Port and other Funds	Educational	Total	Districts	District Road, Port and other Funds	Educational	Total.
	RS	RS	RS		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	97,274	1,926	99,200	Coimbatore	1,93,843	430	1,94,273
Vizagapatam	1,80,251		1,80,251	Nilgherries	52,669	..	52,669
Godavery .	3,21,828	875	3,22,703	Malabar	2,13,156	600	2,13,756
Kistna	2,77,078	2,236	2,79,314	Wynaad	1,00,016	...	1,00,016
Nellore ..	1,96,069		1,96,069	South Canara	1,07,698	16	1,07,714
Cuddapah .	1,12,081		1,12,081	Madura	2,69,226	512	2,69,738
Kurnool .	91,585		91,585	Tinnevelly	1,97,047	..	1,97,047
Bellary	1,71,011	53	1,71,064				
Presidency	283	65,522	65,805				
Chingleput	2,07,233		2,07,233	Total Expenditure by Public Works Department	36,07,718	82,307	36,90,025
North Arcot	1,71,775		1,71,775				
South Arcot	2,50,262		2,50,262				
Salem	77,454		77,454	Expenditure by Civil Officers	2,40,182	139	2,40,321
Bangalore							
Tanjore	1,91,330	10,137	2,01,467				
Trichinopoly	1,28,549		1,28,549	Grand Total	38,47,900	82,446	39,30,346

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Luggage, Parcels, &c.	Receipts from merchandize and live stock	Receipts from Railway materials	† Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Profits.	Number of European and East Indian Staff	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended.
			First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	Cooly Class	Total.											
	No.	No	No.	No	No.	No	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Madras Railway.	21	*857	13,302	64,778	21,32,998	5,20,070	27,31,148	21,78,280	3,16,129	38,03,196	8,520	2,23,923	65,30,048	39,82,818	25,47,230	859	8,556	10,92,38,233
Great Southern of India Railway.....	..	168	1,959	9,212	13,26,754	..	13,37,925	4,58,303	28,865	4,64,884	17,090	36,218	10,05,361	5,69,458	4,35,903	187	1,507	2,13,95,354
Canatic Railway.....	..	19	459	5,613	96,165	..	1,02,237	33,148	1,075	5,197	5	757	40,182	22,572	17,610	8	72	18,26,819

* Of which 3½ miles are double line.

† Includes Electric Telgraph and Sundries.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Revenue under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds, in the Madras Presidency, during the years* 1870-71 *to* 1872-73.

Receipts.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,39,78,030	4,44,03,126	4,69,34,687
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	34,46,430	34,26,431	34,66,430
Forest	3,39,790	4,18,861	4,18,538
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	58,92,660	57,08,924	61,68,439
Assessed Taxes	22,78,350	10,25,546	6,47,566
Customs	30,48,970	31,32,285	29,37,421
Salt	1,26,42,300	1,30,78,408	1,28,50,190
Stamps	39,95,800	39,90,248	42,65,913
Mint	15,720	2,129	1,906
Law and Justice	5,75,390	5,12,160	5,56,158
Marine	1,04,610	49,611	49,495
Interest	1,61,350	1,70,723	2,09,080
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	21,22,544	23,51,878	13,24,758
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,76,166	5,42,131	2,12,117
Public Works—Gain by Exchange	3,41,800	16,45,235	384
Total	7,92,19,910	8,04,57,696	8,00,43,082
Military Department	17,27,410	10,44,481	11,67,610
Public Works do.	1,70,640	67,66,004	93,72,838
Postal do.	6,25,260	6,99,786	8,89,279
Telegraph do.	4,08,140	3,58,281	3,44,565
Total	29,31,450	88,68,552	1,17,74,292
Provincial Services and Local Funds.			
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services	..	76,96,292	79,74,658
Departmental Receipts.			
Jails	51,060	77,623	69,212
Registration	2,81,840	3,54,750	3,26,402
Police	3,34,680	82,458	28,646
Education	63,400	81,346	91,490
Medical		1,29,605	1,86,292
Printing	41,190	28,031	31,933
Marine	.		...
Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Fees and Fines		2,657	53,796
Sundry Receipts	..	36,402	37,179
Public Works		55,064	86,451
Total	7,72,170	85,44,228	88,86,059
Local Funds		49,92,810	57,44,208
Special Funds		70,61,365	46,17,129
Total	..	1,20,54,175	1,03,61,337
Grand Total	8,29,23,530	10,99,24,651	11,10,64,770

No. II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds in the Madras Presidency during the years* 1870-71 *to* 1872-73.

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	8,86,070	7,09,508	10,82,152
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,82,290	2,48,374	2,51,985
Land Revenue	42,78,860	42,37,576	42,37,227
Forest	2,94,820	3,46,911	4,78,147
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,10,270	1,71,009	2,67,410
Assessed Taxes	31,810	34,980	22,054
Customs	1,72,890	1,50,219	1,45,095
Salt	12,72,230	15,44,154	14,29,581
Stamps	2,69,920	1,57,954	2,06,552
Mint	37,290	54,739	79,186
Administration	12,79,620	13,22,937	12,27,269
Minor Departments	1,55,800	1,69,114	2,65,107
Law and Justice	33,14,220	33,31,490	32,54,896
Marine	68,350	63,091	61,401
Ecclesiastical	3,62,860	4,06,402	3,99,605
Medical	3,12,150	3,00,825	2,86,412
Political Agencies	76,460	90,402	1,05,876
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	27,98,490	27,38,420	28,31,614
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	19,62,070	17,61,221	18,07,208
Loss by Exchange on Remittances to Home Treasury	1,06,130	56,896	1,62,965
Miscellaneous	9,04,210	8,93,281	66,531
Allotments for Provincial Services .. .	3,34,670	76,96,292	79,74,658
Public Works—Loss by Exchange ..	2,88,340	14,87,244	384
Total .	1,97,99,820	2,79,73,039	2,66,43,315
Military Department	2,91,41,630	1,77,93,706	1,78,63,061
Public Works do.	65,81,040	1,00,05,038	1,27,98,162
Postal do.	8,23,030	6,94,165	7,46,364
Telegraph do.	4,55,350	5,22,304	6,29,842
Total	3,70,01,050	2,90,15,213	3,20,37,429
Provincial Services and Local Funds.			
Refunds	.	1,447	19,686
Jails	7,92,990	8,23,384	8,54,306
Registration	1,99,230	2,37,692	2,32,921
Police	33,90,030	33,96,294	33,83,985
Education	9,24,110	8,53,681	8,59,606
Medical	6,04,730	5,43,615	6,78,374
Printing	2,54,340	2,47,157	2,39,952
Marine	..	..	10,964
Minor Establishments	.	5,956	1,89,806
Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes . . .	.	..	65,710
Miscellaneous	3,910	85,813	3,74,391
Public Works	..	20,41,338	22,51,572
Total ..	61,69,340	82,36,377	91,61,273
Local Funds	..	43,62,511	49,61,714
Special Funds	.	84,01,910	41,07,578
Total..	.	1,27,64,421	90,69,292
Grand Total	6,29,70,210	7,79.89,050	7,69,11,309

No. III.—*Statement showing the collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1873-74, compared with 1872-73.*

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.				Income Tax.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	Rs.	RS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	11,42,327	12,61,860	1,19,533		76,244	72,588		3,656	12,862	64	12,798
2 Vizagapatam	14,44,147	14 18,510	..	25,637	1,51,989	1,58,529	6,540		25,514	192	25,322
3. Godavery	39,00,043	41,50,389	2,50,343	.	2,19,151	2,43,497	24,346		33,299	948	32,351
4. Kistna	37,61,040	37,30,110		30,930	2,11,082	2,35,968	24,886		32,680	1,106	31,574
5. Nellore	25,62,739	22,8 ,816	..	2,81,923	95,130	87,163	.	7,967	19,990	448	19,542
6. Cuddapah ...	19,58,272	19,74,924	16,652	.	2,41,733	2,33,715	.	8,018	31,082	6,144	24,938
7. Bellary	26,07,008	24,49,405		1,57,603	7,21,174	7,01,803		19,371	27,676	479	27,197
8. Kurnool	14,58,411	14 62,709	4,298		3,50,489	3,24,032	.	26,457	10,747	193	10,554
9. Madras	74,464	1,03,738	29,274	..	11,23,029	11,52,045	26,016	...	1,13,605	13,480	1,00,125
10. Chingleput .	18,28,507	16,43,143		1,85,364	2,01,332	1,86,958	...	14,374	11,967	3,704	8,263
11. North Arcot . .	27,74,561	24,22,196		3,52,365	2,93,434	3,29,369	35,935	.	22,158	1,164	20,994
12 South Arcot	39,99,748	28,93,142	.	11,06,606	2,18,064	1,94,602	...	23,462	9,834	485	9,349
13. Tanjore .. .	42,57,659	42,04,332	...	53,327	5,69,824	4,76,838	.	92,986	70,175	354	69,821
14 Trichinopoly	15,49,942	14,06,572		1,43,370	1,53,663	1,40,583	.	13,080	9,688	478	9,210
15. Madura	26,28,979	22,50,240		3,78,739	1,77,945	1,84,796	6,851	...	36,429	3,773	32,656
16. Tinnevelly . .	27,55,665	29,45,456	1,89,791		1,93,486	2,12,127	18,641	...	27,044	242	26,802
17. Coimbatore	27,98,879	24,63,147	...	3,35,732	2,81,923	2,90,074	8,151		9,866	164	9,702
18. Nilgiris . .	30,438	42,384	11,946		83,950	72,891		11,059	6,525	95	6,430
19. Salem	21,81,001	23,52,500	1,21,499		3,84,331	3,86,052	1,721	.	13,690	1,075	12,615
20. South Canara .	12,50,461	12,60,571	10,110		1,40,012	1,28,740	.	11,272	14,334	466	13,868
21. Malabar . .	19,20,193	18,00,794		1,19,399	2,77,508	2,87,090	9,582	.	35,582	3,843	31,739
Total .	468,84,484	444,66,935	7,53,446	31,70,995	61,68,493	60,99,460	1,62,669	2,31,702	5,74,747	38,897	5,35,850
Net				24,17,549	..	..	.	69,033		.	5,35,850
	Stoppages made from the salary of public servants at the Presidency.								37,922	.	37,922
								Total	6,12,669		5,73,772

No. III.—*Statement showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts	Sea Customs.				Land Customs.				Salt.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	51,073	1,41,519	90,446	..	...		.	...	13,94,021	16,56,149	2,62,128	...
2. Vizagapatam	48,511	70,076	21,565		...	.		..	3,90,901	4,67,052	76,151	...
3. Godavery	54,844	78,813	23,969	.	392	200		192	5,78,633	5,45,429	...	33,204
4. Kistna	2,785	13,791	11,006		...			..	12,46,229	12,57,304	11,075	...
5. Nellore	17	95	78	.	...	..	.	..	12,85,718	13,72,156	86,438	...
6. Cuddapah			..		...			.		2,483	2,483	...
7. Bellary	.		.	...	...		.	..	13,379	17,371	3,992	..
8. Kurnool	.		..	.	...	.		..	2,313	2,255	...	58
9. Madras	16,24,709	17,83,597	1,58,888	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	..
10. Chingleput					...			..	25,52,463	25,44,425	.	8,038
11. North Arcot	..		...		...	...	.	.	.	...		...
12. South Arcot	75,958	94,484	18,526	.	1,02,015	85,920	..	16,095	7,16,960	5,59,597	.	1,57,363
13. Tanjore	5,07,476	6,19,507	1,12,031		82,052	1,20,982	38,930	...	13,91,419	13,60,500		30,919
14. Trichinopoly			.		...	...	..	..	.	....	.	...
15. Madura	23,781	21,587		2,194	...	...	.	..	5,17,023	4,86,070	.	30,953
16. Tinnevelly	1,29,032	1,44,363	15,331		...	...		.	10,87,276	9,96,149		91,127
17. Coimbatore	...	..	...	.	...	...	.		.	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris		.	...		...	...	..	.	..	.	..	...
19. Salem	..		...	.	...	...	.		.	...	..	...
20. South Canara	1,14,418	39,332	...	75,086	...	...	..	..	5,20,828	5,73,459	52,631	...
21. Malabar	1,50,336	1,35,925	...	14,411	11,658	12,211	553	.	11,11,289	11,09,801	...	1,488
Total	27,82,940	31,43,089	4,51,840	91,691	1,96,117	2,19,313	39,483	16,287	128,08,452	129,50,200	4,94,898	3,53,150
Net	..	...	3,60,149	...	..	..	23,196	..	...	...	1,41,748	...

No. III.—*Statement showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Stamps.								Total.			
	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	General Stamp.	Court fee Stamp.	Total.	General Stamp	Court fee Stamp	Total.						
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	28,044	46,132	74,176	29,096	61,022	90,118	15,942	..	27,50,703	32,22,298	4,71,595	...
2. Vizagapatam	54,006	82,546	1,36,552	56,498	1,04,627	1,61,125	24,573	..	21,97,614	22,75,484	77,870	...
3. Godavery	79,850	1,41,281	2,21,131	68,580	1,74,265	2,42,845	21,714	.	50,07,493	52,62,118	2,54,625	...
4. Kistna	59,851	88,604	1,48,455	50,981	1,17,391	1,68,372	19,917	.	54,02,271	54,06,651	4,380	...
5. Nellore	51,672	72,829	1,24,501	50,981	1,03,713	1,54,694	30,193	.	40,88,095	38,95,372	...	1,92,723
6. Cuddapah	75,850	1,09,607	1,85,457	66,428	1,26,100	1,92,528	7,071	.	24,16,544	24,09,794	...	6,750
7. Bellary	86,645	1,06,464	1,93,109	71,431	1,07,784	1,79,215	.	13,894	35,62,346	33,48,273	..	2,14,073
8. Kurnool	57,218	48,976	1,06,194	45,626	54,139	99,765		6,429	19,28,154	18,88,954		39,200
9. Madras	89,283	1,92,837	2,82,120	93,857	2,17,044	3,10,901	28,781		32,20,927	33,63,761	1,42,834	..
10. Chingleput	26,342	46,633	72,975	27,737	62,652	90,389	17,414		46,67,244	44,68,619	..	1,98,625
11. North Arcot	69,246	93,099	1,62,345	71,066	1,21,352	1,92,418	30,073	..	32,52,498	29,45,147	.	3,07,351
12. South Arcot	55,479	76,113	1,31,592	54,865	1,01,283	1,56,148	24,556	.	52,54,171	39,84,378		12,69,793
13. Tanjore	1,80,605	3,11,756	4,92,361	1,79,100	3,76,566	5,55,666	63,305	..	73,70,966	73,38,179	..	32,787
14. Trichinopoly	44,611	70,315	1,14,926	42,600	77,829	1,20,429	5,503	..	18,28,219	16,68,062	..	1,60,157
15. Madura	1,20,226	1,84,450	3,04,676	1,18,160	2,40,908	3,59,068	54,392		36,88,833	33,05,534	.	3,83,299
16. Tinnevelly	1,18,717	1,77,430	2,96,147	1,08,608	2,05,375	3,13,983	17,836	..	44,88,650	46,12,320	1,23,670	...
17. Coimbatore	64,776	74,375	1,39,151	64,897	95,745	1,60,642	21,491	..	32,29,819	29,14,027	..	3,15,792
18. Nilgiris	6,268	6,548	12,816	6,759	7,455	14,214	1,398	.	1,33,729	1,29,584	..	4,145
19 Salem	59,142	73,945	1,33,087	58,608	1,00,872	1,59,480	26,393	.	27,12,109	28,49,107	1,36,998	...
20. South Canara	58,426	1,15,363	1,73,789	52,895	1,39,983	1,92,878	19,089	..	22,13,842	21,95,446	...	18,396
21 Malabar	2,33,730	2,87,359	5,21,089	2,31,506	3,67,340	5,98,846	77,757	.	40,27,655	39,48,510	...	79,145
22. Supt. of Stamps	1,07,623	1,31,275	2,38,898	1,15,959	84,862	2,00,821	.	38,077	2,38,898	2,00,821	...	38,077
Total.	17,27,610	25,37,937	42,65,547	16,66,238	30,48,307	47,14,545	5,07,398	58,400	736,80,780	716,32,439	12,11,972	32,60,313
Net			..			.	4,48,998	..	...	..	...	20,48,341
Stoppages made from the salary of public servants at the Presidency									37,922	..	...	37,922
License tax collected only in North Arcot during 1872-73									201	..	...	201
									737,18,903	716,32,439	..	20,86,464

No. I.—*Distribution of Sch*

1*st*.—With reference to the

Names of Districts	Classification of Government Schools: Class	No	Pupils	Government Colleges and Schools: Number of Institution	Pupils	Private Colleges: Local Fund Schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds	Pupils	Local Fund Schools supported entirely from Local Funds	Pupils	Total for Local Fund Schools	Receiving From Provincial Funds: Established by Missionary Societies	Pupils	Receiving From Local Funds: Established by Missionary Societies	Pupils
Ganjam	Higher	1	198	1	198									
	Middle	5	190	5	190			1	58	58				
	Lower	16	777	16	777									
	Normal	1	8	1	8									
Vizagapatam	Middle	6	238	6	238			1	36	36	2	265	1	15
	Normal	1	93	1	93									
Godavery	College	1	12	1	12									
	Higher	1	181	1	181									
	Middle	2	92	2	92	3	150	169	3,534	3,684	2	150	3	167
	Lower	2	106	2	106									
	Normal	1	14	1	14									
Kistna	Middle	1	78	1	78	2	60	7	295	355	5	610	39	620
	Lower	1	64	1	64									
Bellary	College	1	14	1	14									
	Higher	1	227	1	227	10	330	8	584	920	4	380	7	263
	Middle	2	84	2	84									
	Lower	1	20	1	20									
Cuddapah	Higher	1	161	1	161	5	177	1	48	225				
	Lower	1	11	1	11									
Kurnool	Higher	1	155	1	155									
	Middle	2	28	2	28	5	212	134	3,116	3,328	1	50	.	.
	Lower	1	36	1	36									
Nellore	Middle	1	59	1	59	12	737	31	1,009	1,746	2	372		
	Lower	1	39	1	39									
Madras and Chingleput	College†	3	120	3	120									
	Higher	1	131	1	131									
	Middle	6	435	6	435									
	Mixed													
	Lower	1	28	1	28	2	235	7	375	610	34	5,461	65	3,527
	Normal	2	204	2	204									
	Professional	5	447	5	447									
South Arcot	Higher	1	162	1	162			7	240	240	2	285	6	160
	Middle	9	477	9	477									
North Arcot	Higher	1	357	1	357									
	Middle	5	380	5	380			1	172	172	6	447	4	141
	Lower	2	119	2	119									
	Normal	1	181	1	181									
Salem	Higher	1	343	1	343	2	65	2	51	116	4	201	4	102
	Middle	5	407	5	407									
Tanjore	College	1	114	1	114									
	Higher	1	319	1	319									
	Middle	5	372	5	372		..	9	921	921	18	2,401	56	1,999
	Lower	1	34	1	34									
Trichinopoly	Middle	1	150	1	150									
	Lower	1	55	1	55						5	772	26	626
	Normal	1	187	1	187									
Coimbatore	Middle	6	346	6	346	.		2	61	61	5	332	2	124
Madura	Higher	1	250	1	250									
	Middle	2	91	2	91					..	5	289	53	1,352
Tinnevelly					..	..			.	.	32	2,013	401	12,969
Malabar	College	1	40	1	40									
	Higher	2	383	2	383	21	1,295	21	870	2,165	15	1,686	13	474
	Middle	4	270	4	270									
	Normal	1	131	1	131									
South Canara	College	1	25	1	25									
	Higher	1	232	1	232	24	975		.	975	6	461	8	337
	Middle	4	140	4	140									
	Normal	1	185	1	185									
Total..		..		130	10,003	86	4,292	404	11,370	15,662	146	16,175	688	22,885

* This school (Venadi School, Srihariccottah) is under the Educational Inspector, Third Division.

† Includes the Senior or College Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though

Several Districts on the 31st March 1874.

by which they are managed.

AND SCHOOLS

Grants-in-aid					Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in aid										
From Provincial Funds		From Local Funds													
Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils	Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils	Total Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies	Pupils	Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils	Total Colleges and Schools	Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
11	348	243	4,575	4,923			1	27	256	5,008	279	6,181			
11	545	184	4,024	4,849	..		14	850	213	5,735	220	9,066			
31	1,374	112	2,513	4,204			2	318	322	8,206	329	8,614	I	30,257	2,054
14	721	356	6,939	8,899					423	9,254	425	9,396			
2	131	287	6,089	6,863			162	2,492	180	12,275	485	10,620			
.	..	297	4,918	4,918			158	2,126	371	6,369	373	6,541	II	30,849	834
1	55	91	1,582	1,687			76	1,347	308	6,362	312	6,581			
1	34	185	3,215	3,651			137	1,612	368	7,009	370	7,107			
21	3,488	361	10,679	2,3155	12	417	219	4,960	724	29,192	742	30,557			
													III	15,482	2,001
7	559	305	7,617	8,621	2	18	259	5,377	588	14,286	598	14,925			
44	1,737	298	8,015	10,340	3	100	199	4,010	558	14,622	567	15,659			
19	786	97	2,462	3,541			142	2,407	270	6,004	276	6,812			
12	1,073	146	5,197	10,670	7	279	339	7,001	587	18,872	595	19,710	IV	47,054	3,018
7	297	96	2,184	4,179	3	90	61	1,010	198	5,279	201	5,671			
17	1,527	399	8,020	10,003	2	119	322	4,606	747	14,789	753	15,135			
22	1,056	243	7,340	10,057	121	396	§109	2,438	453	12,871	456	13,217	V	52,845	687
16	868	182	5,951	21,831	17	515	85	2,152	733	21,498	733	24,498			
4	196	245	11,398	13,754	4	192	67	2,591	390	18,702	398	19,526			
													VI	23,533	1,406
3	167	39	1,126	2,091	6	117	10	212	96	3,425	103	4,007			
246	14,962	4,076	103,294	157,316	77	2,273	2,362	45,566	8,085	220,817	8,215	230,820	..	230,820	10,003

2 Schools have been omitted, as no registers of attendance of pupils have been received by the Inspector of Schools.
17 Schools do. do do do
ded among the schools of the Fourth Division, the number of pupils in them was 187 and 161 respectively

No. II.—*Distribution of Schools*

2nd.—With reference to the

Districts.	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
	Boys' Schools.										Mixed			
First Division.														
Ganjam			1	198	17	565	258	5,371	276	6,134				
Vizagapatam			3	515	22	844	186	4,092	211	5,451			1	33
Godavery	1	12	4	441	35	1,509	282	6,202	322	8,164				
Kistna	1	15	2	469	21	865	396	7,653	420	9,002				
Second Division.														
Bellary	1	14	2	502	14	530	455	9,171	471	10,217			1	71
Kurnool			1	155	9	335	293	5,854	303	6,334			1	50
Cuddapah			1	161	6	225	332	5,497	339	5,883				
Nellore			1	322	14	871	321	5,106	336	6,299			1	89
Third Division.														
Madras and Chingleput ...	5	260	16	4,418	28	3,327	585	15,932	634	23,937			3	218
South Arcot			3	537	16	946	574	13,271	593	14,754				
Fourth Division.														
North Arcot			1	357	45	2,066	471	11,193	517	13,616			7	307
Salem			1	343	22	1,148	217	4,014	240	5,505			4	153
Tanjore	3	157	6	1,771	31	2,567	487	12,883	527	17,378				
Trichinopoly	2	21	1	551	9	582	184	4,149	193	5,306				
Fifth Division.														
Coimbatore			1	429	23	1,634	637	10,318	661	12,381			3	139
Madura			1	250	25	1,207	*335	8,546	361	10,003			3	143
Tinnevelly			1	267	37	1,610	379	11,618	417	13,495			1	66
Sixth Division.														
Malabar	1	40	3	535	43	3,075	111	4,326	158	7,976			3	183
South Canara	1	25	1	232	18	1,006	42	1,144	62	2,407			5	284
Total	14	544	50	12,456	435	24,912	6,545	146,340	7,043	184,252			33	1,736

* Nineteen schools under inspection, but not receiving grants-in-aid,

a Of these 17 are girls.
b Of these 69 are girls.
c Of these 46 are girls.
d Of these 61 are girls.
e Of these 112 are girls.
f Of these 438 are girls.
g Of these 110 are girls.
h Of these 114 are girls.
i Of these 127 are girls.

NOTE.—Girls attending Lower-Class Boys' Village Schools.—

Madras and Chingleput.	258
South Arcot	212
Total	470

on the 31st March 1874.

Standard of Instruction.

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools			
Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
..	..	...			...		..	2	39	2	39	1	8			279	6,182
..	.	1	*a* 33	.	.			7	489	7	489	1	93	.	..	220	6,066
	..	.	..		.			5	409	5	409	2	41		...	329	8,614
	.	.	..				.	4	195	4	195	1	199		..	425	9,396
6	112	7	*b* 183			2	61	4	159	6	220	..				485	10,620
8	187	9	*c* 237					.			..					312	6,581
33	654	33	*d* 654					1	4	1	4					373	6,541
30	579	31	*e* 668		.	2	84	1	56	3	140					370	7,107
41	1,838	44	*f* 2,056	1	100	16	1,469	40	2,344	57	3,913	2	204	5	447	742	30,557
	..	..		..				5	171	5	171					598	14,925
30	1,055	37	*g* 1,362			2	158	10	342	12	500	1	181			567	15,659
26	856	30	*h* 1,009			2	98	4	202	6	300		.			276	6,814
43	1,446	43	*i* 1,446			2	83	23	803	25	886					595	19,710
2	88	2	*j* 88	.		2	62	1	28	3	90	1	187			201	5,671
85	2,333	88	*k* 2,472			1	64	3	218	4	282					753	15,135
79	2,586	82	*l* 2,729					12	394	12	394	1	86			456	13,212
240	8,104	241	*m* 8,170			6	434	65	1,871	71	2,305	4	528			733	24,498
229	10,716	232	*n* 10,899			5	474	2	46	7	520	1	131	.	..	398	19,526
28	715	33	*o* 1,079			2	165	5	171	7	336	1	185			103	4,007
880	31,349	913	33,085	1	100	42	3,152	194	7,941	237	11,193	16	1,843	5	447	8,215	230,820

have been omitted, as no registers of attendance of pupils were kept.

j Of these 30 are girls.
k Of these 264 are girls.
l Of these 359 are girls.
m Of these 2,031 are girls.
n Of these 1,449 are girls.
o Of these 112 are girls.

Total 5,339

Girls attending purely Female Schools	. . .	11,193
Do.	Mixed Schools .	5,339
Do.	Lower-Class Village Boys' Schools.	470
Do.	Normal Schools	111
		17,113

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